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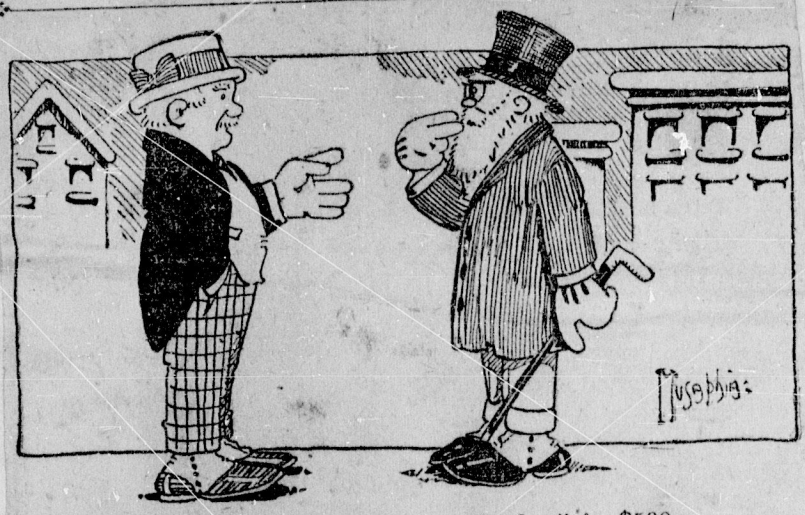
Journal Mar 29 1914

Maj. Brough Is Literary Expert

Moreover, He Has a Friend Who Has Bought a Complete Edition of "De Lux" for $500.



He had bought an edition of "De Lux" for $500.

By Maj. Hiram Brough, Retired.

I am deeply interested in the twin facts that while certain purveyors of editions de luxe are being haled, here and elsewhere, before the bar of justice, the Duke of Devonshire has succeeded in sending to these shores a choice lot of old books, bound and unbound, which are variously estimated as worth from 50 cents to $1,000,000. The former figures are probably high, if the books are sold by weight, but the latter are probably too low if the man who bought the books really wanted them and had more money than he could give away without employing a middleman.

I don't know the Duke of Devonshire personally, but I like the tone of the man who spoke for him in the Old Country when a newspaper man called to inquire if in cleaning house, the Duke had succeeded in unloading a lot of old stuff on an American, name unknown, fortune uncounted. This was the answer that the Duke's man made to the press man, as we call them in London:

"The Duke knows nothing of the matter to which you refer and cannot understand what you are talking about, but you may say that the reports, whatever they are, are wholly unfounded."

Noiseless Literary Junk

And the next day the Duke confirmed the statement of his man to the press man by admitting that he had not only sold a lot of literary junk, but that the junk had reached these shores without making the slightest noise.

You can't tell a literary man by the number of his rare editions. There are magnates in Boston and New York who have books so rare and aristocratic that the worms which tunnel them have gout and valets, but the owners of those books don't know the difference between the Hamlet of 1603 and the Amos T. Luther of 1913, and yet there is a difference of 310 years between them, to begin with. I met a man once who told me with considerable glee that he had ordered an "edition de luxe" from a friend of his who was in the book business and he said with pride that it was going to cost not less than $500.

Naturally, I had some interest in the matter, for I knew the man well, and while I knew that he had money I had not heard that he had been under observation by Institutions Registrar Gaynor.

"Who's the author?" I asked him, thinking that, probably, he had been able to obtain a special unlimited edition of Dickens, printed from worn-out plates on heavy cornhusk paper and bound in half-leatherette and half-wall board.

"De Lux" a French Writer

He answered right off the reel:

"De Lux."

"Come again," I entreated.

"De Lux," he replied. "De Lux, the French writer, I've never read any of his works, but there's a big run on them just now."

I went away from there and him, sorrowful and angry. When a personal friend of high standing and much money permits himself to be separated from $500 for an edition of "De Lux" without a murmur or even a suspicion that the author may be an Englishman of the old school, and you know that the same man would howl like an imported llama with the foot and mouth disease if you should try to borrow $5 until you could see your way clear to borrow $10, it makes you, or it should make you, feel that the world is out of joint, that Socialism is the only remedy and that you must join the I. W. W. and demand the privilege of sleeping in any of the churches, instead of sleeping in one church, as you do now.

However, that is neither here nor there. Now and then a dealer in the rare editions that are so called because the purchasers are well done, "gets his," as the boys say, but what of that? A man or woman with much money should be encouraged to spend it. Some people dislike to spend money on necessities and on charities, but they will spend it on bricks.

There is one keen book-lover in this Commonwealth whom it is a pleasure to meet. He does not keep his books in one room. He has them in six rooms, and all of those rooms are on the northerly side of the house, against which the cold winds of winter make severe and relentless attack.

Mar. 1914

Books Keep Out Cold

His library, as he has told me on more than one occasion when he and I have been discussing the decadence of modern literature, has been so arranged as to keep the north side of the house warmer than it would be normally. His almost-colonial mansion is on a hill, and he not only has double windows, but he has what is practically a complete northerly protection by the best and warmest writers of the ages.

He says frankly that when he feels like reading a book he buys a magazine and tackles the advertising pages, but when he wants to combine comfort with ostentatious devotion to literary art he buys a new set of books and erects more shelves. He has reached the third floor with his library and can already see a positive saving in coal.

And yet there are those who buy de luxe editions because of their actual passion for literature. I have seen books of real value and costly binding permanently disfigured for life by the insertion of illustrations that were never intended to be inserted in those books or anywhere else, except the open grate of the living room. I have seen volumes, originally inoffensive and even attractive, loaded down with "added illustrations" until they fairly groaned beneath the burden.

Inserting illustrations is one branch of literature. Stealing books from the public library is another. I don't care much for either branch, but I prefer the latter, as it requires some mental and physical agility as well as courage.

Anybody can extra and super-illustrate a book. It has not yet been made a crime.

Mar. 5. 1914

WATSON TRIES TO SHOW CONSPIRACY

Asks Delay of Sentence for Woman Witness in Jail Probe.

MAR 5 1914

Charging that the prosecution wanted sentence imposed yesterday on Mrs. Estelle Abbott of 10 Blackwood street, who was convicted last week of performing an illegal operation, in order to prevent her appearance Saturday as a witness before the committee of the City Council that is investigating the Charles Street Jail, Councilman James A. ("Jerry") Watson, appearing in the Superior Court yesterday to defend the woman, secured a postponement of her sentence to Friday morning.

Though Watson is not a lawyer, he appeared in behalf of the woman, saying that she was deserted by her counsel, Clarence W. Rowley, after her conviction last week.

Outside the court room "Jerry" explained that his interest in the defendant is due to the fact that she has furnished him with most of the information regarding the alleged conditions at the jail. She is said to be the "Anna Parkins" whose letters to Watson have been given much publicity.

Mrs. Abbott was convicted of performing an illegal operation on Miss Minnie White, 19 years old, of Brockton.

RECORD - MAR - 20 - 1914

MAYOR CURLEY REMOVES ASSESSOR RICHARDSON

Edward G. Richardson, principal assessor, appointee of the late Mayor Hibbard, personal friend of Mayor Fitzgerald, and at one time slated to be secretary to Fitzgerald, was removed from office by Mayor Curley, by the simple notification to the Civil Service Commission and Richardson. A successor to Richardson and another to Andrew Badaracco, another intimate friend of former Mayor Fitzgerald, whose term expires April 1, will be appointed on Saturday, according to the Mayor's announcement.

Richardson lives in ward 20 and is a Republican.

In both cases the Mayor says removal is in order that successors who will increase the efficiency of the service by reducing the cost of maintenance may be appointed."

The positions pay salaries of $4000 per year. Richardson was formerly a newspaper man stationed at City Hall, and was appointed in 1909. Badaracco is a real estate man and was appointed in December by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

The Mayor announced that he will have ready for the Sunday papers a long list of changes in the personnel of the first and second assistant assessors.

Another department change for which plans were made by the Mayor during the morning was the transfer of the quarantine service in Boston harbor from the city to the federal government. Preliminary plans were talked over by the Mayor and the assistant surgeon-general of the federal health service, Dr. L. E. Cofer.

The Mayor stated that he learned that Boston and New York are the only two ports in the country that operate their own quarantine service and that the only reason apparently has been in order that the city administration might control the jobs. The federal officials told the Mayor that the service could be operated more economically and more thoroughly by the federal government in co-operation with its other stations.

Another meeting was arranged for a day next week when final preparations will be made for the transfer over by the federal government of the service.

"I think practically the local port physician can secure the transfer to the federal service, which will remove the only objection to keeping the service in the city's hands," stated the Mayor. "I understand there is a nice berth vacant in Japan, and it is a particularly nice time of the year to make the trip to that country."

LIGHT PRIMARY VOTE CAST IN THE TWELFTH

Despite the pre-election activities of all the candidates there was a light vote cast today in the 12th Congressional district where five candidates are fighting for the Democratic congressional nomination to the place made vacant by the resignation of Mayor Curley.

Fraud Circulars.

Considerable stir and feeling was created in the Dorchester wards of the district in the primary fight for the Democratic nomination for Congress by the early appearance of circulars announcing the eleventh-hour withdrawal of Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald from the fight.

These circulars, which were distributed at the homes of voters and passed out along the streets in Dorchester, were declared to be fraudulent by Senator Fitzgerald and his friends.

As soon as it was discovered that the flyer was in circulation Senator Fitzgerald and his close supporters in the fight for the congressional nomination made a whirlwind tour of the three Dorchester wards, appealing to the voters to take no stock in the circular and announcing that Fitzgerald was in the fight to the finish.

The circular, with the signature of Fitzgerald, which he declares a forgery, stated that he had withdrawn from the contest for his own sake, thanked his friends for the loyal support which they have given him, and asking them to vote for the next best man among the contestants for the nomination. No name was mentioned on the circular, however, except that of Fitzgerald. The circular bore a union label stamp, but no number.

Very few other than the election officers were about the polls when they opened at 6 a.m. and at no time during the morning was there a rush such as invariably occurs in the 12th district especially when a big contest is on.

At 4 a.m. there were 37 carriages and 72 policemen at the offices of the Election Commissioners prepared to carry the ballots, voting boxes and other squipment to the polling places. Bl 5 a.m. everything had left the headquarters. The polls were opened at 6 a.m. and voting began.

While Chairman Minton and Commissioner Burlen were on hand, this work was attended to chiefly by Commrs. Martin and Bell, because it comes in wards which they usually take charge of. Before the voting equipment was sent out a luncheon was provided for the policemen, carriage drivers and clerks who were engaged in the work of the morning.

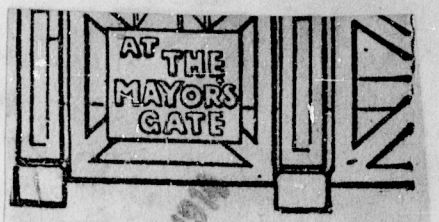
The unused ballots and the boxes began to return to headquarters at 4.30 p.m. It was anticipated that the commissioners will be able from the returns to tell something about the vote and the possible winners early tonight. Policemen detailed at poling places telephoned returns to police headquarters from their station houses and they were in turn sent to City Hall and the offices of the Election Commissioners.

The fight centers about Senators Fitzgerald, Daniel T. O'Connell and James A. Gallivan and according to the early reports from various sections of Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston, it will be any man's battle until the votes are counted.

Senator William P. Hickey and Edward Burke are the other candidates, and while they have made a remarkable fight, it is not anticipated that their support will equal any of the other three.

The absence of any number about the polling places was probably due to a great extent to the absence of a lengthy ballot. A voter simply had to get his ballot, place a cross beside the name of a candidate and leave the booth.

James B. Connolly, the author, is the selection of the Progressives, and Frank L. Brier has no contest for the republican nomination.



Councillor Woods of Brighton gave his fellow members of the Council quite a surprise when he stated that there is little or no demand in Brighton for the widening of Faneuil st. or North Beacon st., for each of which projects a $50,000 allowance is made in the Council's $500,000 order for street improvements under the Horgan act. Woods said that what the people want out there is an acceptance and construction of hundreds of other streets which are fully built upon, but which are perpetual quagmires. He charged that some of the streets put through last year by the administration were to favorite realty developers, naming two that cost large sums that are scarcely built upon.

Four first assistant assessors have already resigned their berths in anticipation of being forced out of the department by Mayor Curley. The assessors as a rule are threatening all kinds of trouble for the Mayor before the Civil Service Commission when he attempts to fill their places. Because the first assistants are under the civil service rules, and they can therefore compel the Mayor to prove charges against them before they can be legally dismissed so that successors may be appointed, the Mayor is going through the process of forcing resignations. Among those resigned to date are: Ward A. Marsh of ward 24, who was slated for removal; Gen. Wm. H. Oakes, Lucien J. Priest, and Frank B. Webster.

Councillors Coulthurst and Watson have teamed up to fight the lighting contracts submitted to the Council by Mayor Curley. They are absolutely opposed to the acceptance of the prices named in the contracts. The other members of the Council feel resentment towards the Mayor because he permitted Comm'r Rourke to make these contracts without having advertised for bids.

As the Council has equal authority in this matter with the Mayor, because the contracts are for more than one year, it is quite likely that considerable time yet will be consumed before the contracts are made binding on all parties concerned.

Lieut. Gov. Barry is an almost daily visitor to the Mayor's office. In the parlance of "the gang," he is one who is "in right." Barry dared South Boston in the mayoralty campaign by opposing its favorite son in the contest, Thomas J. Kenny, and supporting the present Mayor. This explains his standing with Mayor Curley.

After April 1, Standish Wilcox, who was secretary to Congressman Curley, and Assistant Secretary to Mayor Curley, will be the editor of the City Record, succeeding John A. Murphy, who held that office under the Fitzgerald administra-

BRIER OPENS FIGHT IN THE 12TH DISTRICT

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club of Dorchester for the purpose of forming a 12th District Congressional Campaign Committee in the interests of the Republican candidate, Frank L. Brier, of Dorchester.

After a brief introduction by Pres. McQuade, Herman Hormel, President of the Republican City Committee of Boston, who is also one of the members of the Republican State Committee in the 12th District, called attention to the fact that Mr. Brier was beyond question one of the strongest candidates ever put forward by the Republicans of the district as nominee for Congress. Mr. Hormel continued further "Brier is absolutely a self-made man in the completest sense.

"Since graduating from Law School, Mr. Brier has established himself firmly in the business and social world. Having served on the Republican committees of ward 17 and 20, and having held every office to the presidency of the Young Men's Republican Club of Dorchester, together with his past services on the stump in behalf of the Republican nominees, his claims to Republicanism cannot be questioned.

"As president of the Baptist South Superintendents' Assn., chairman of the membership committee of the Sunday School Superintendents' Assn. of Boston, Mr. Brier's acquaintance throughout the district is probably second to no other Republican. His services during the past eight years as superintendent of the Stoughton St. Baptist Sunday School, establishes him firmly in the minds of many of the families of the Dorchester district as a man they surely can support in this present contest."

Addresses were also made by E. Mertain Hatch, chairman of the Republican Committee of ward 13; Harry W. Park, chairman of the committee of ward 14; William L. Chase, state committeeman from the eighth district; Willet F. Casey, treasurer of the Republican Club of Dorchester, and other members of the ward 20 Republican Committee.

It was voted to organize a 12th district campaign committee of 500 members. Herman Hormel was elected chairman of this committee, and it was voted that Mr. Hormel should go to Washington to urge the co-operation of the National and Congressional Committees in the campaign and to secure speakers for the fight.

FIRST PARADE FOR O'CONNELL

The first big parade in the 12th District Congressional fight will be witnessed this evening in Ward 17, when Daniel T. O'Connell of Dorchester, and his legions of young men, will make a complete tour of the Ward. All arrangements for the event were completed this morning, and a big crowd will be found in line with torches and red fire.

It is the intention of the O'Connell campaign committee in Ward 17 to wake up the voters in the Ward for the special primary and election, and every effort will be made to bring out the full voting strength.

CONNELL WITHDRAWS IN FAVOR OF JOYCE

Albert J. Connell has announced his withdrawal from the contest for the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the 12th district. Private business is the reason given by Mr. Connell who adds: "My name will have to remain on the ballot, but I wish to ask my friends, particularly those of ward 17, to vote for Thomas M. Joyce of that ward. He has waged an active campaign, having shown more vigor and courage than any other candidate and can win the nomination.

SENATOR REDMOND S. FITZGERALD.

SENATOR HICKEY HAS OUTDOOR RALLIES

Senator Hickey, candidate for Congressman in the 12th district, from South Boston, held several very enthusiastic outdoor rallies last night in South Boston and Dorchester.

The candidate was greeted vociferously at each stopping place, both before and after speaking. He dwelt on the able work which he has done in fathering bills for the community, while in the Legislature as Representative and Senator, and particularly called to the attention of the voters, that he was the instigator of the bill to provide two weeks' vacation for all the city laborers, which has since come before the Legislature twice, the last time being defeated by but one vote.

GALLIVAN SPEAKS AT MATTAPAN AND ROXBURY

At the headquarters of the Milton A. A on River st., Mattapan, and in the Hugh O'Brien School, Roxbury, last evening rallies were held in the interests of the candidacy of James A. Gallivan for Congress.

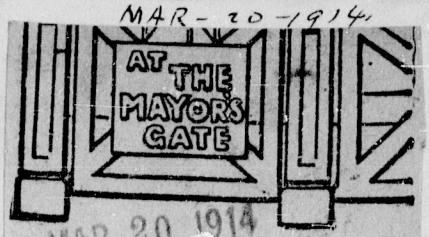
Mr. Gallivan predicted that he would be the winner of the Democratic nomination, claiming that in South Boston he would receive a vote that would exceed the combined vote of the six other candidates. In Dorchester he said that he would get as many votes as candidates O'Connell and Fitzgerald, and he was certain that on Tuesday next Ward 17 would treat him handsomely, as it has done in the past.

SENATOR FITZGERALD SPEAKS AT NINE RALLIES

In spite of the inclement weather, Senator Fitzgerald, candidate for Congressman to succeed Mayor Curley, had his busiest night of the present campaign, holding nine open air rallies in the two large Dorchester wards, 20 and 24.

In ward 20, the home of the candidate, fliers and cards had been sent to the homes of the voters during the afternoon telling of the different rallies. In ward 24, he was received with red fire.

MAR-20-1914



MAR 20 1914

Mayor Curley believes that by making Boston the banner convention city of the country the city can receive the best returns for its park system. He believes the Boston park system the best of its kind in the country and one of the things for visitors to see, and worth coming to see. A special committee of three of the Boston Boosters was appointed to get to work with the hotel men of the city to make plans to bring more conventions here.

Chairman Logue of the School House Commission has only a few more days to serve in his official capacity, his resignation to take effect on April 1, but during those few days he has been commissioned by Mayor Curley to go to Sherbrooke, Canada, and offer advice in the matter of locating a public school and starting a school system there. A delegation from that town called upon the Mayor and solicited the aid of a city official.

Mayor Curley states that he has received information that the Argentine Republic is about to give an order for another battleship at the Fore River works. As this would mean a contract for work to the value of $11,000,000 to $13,000,000, the Mayor believes it is a big aid to the Booming Boston work.

Frank A. Goodwin of East Boston, former city Councilman, and Progressive party leader, is mentioned most frequently for one of those two places on the assessing board that Mayor Curley is going to give out to his own friends. Goodwin is the man who attracted considerable attention to the assessing department some years ago with an alleged exposure of improper assessing.

Mayor Curley had seven invitations to address organizations for Thursday evening. He accepted none of them for himself, but he sent Chairman Daily of the assessing board to represent the city at some of them; Capt. John Dillon, chairman of the park board, at others, and Public Works Commr. Rourke at others. Pres. McDonald of the City Council also occasionally represents the Mayor on such occasions.

Mayor Curley and John N. Cole, the new chairman of the booming Boston movement, met at the Arts Club at lunch yesterday and talked over plans for the development of the city's industries. After the conference the Mayor announced that there is pending the bringing to Boston of two of the largest manufacturers of printing presses in the world. One is the Hoe concern and the other is the Wood concern. Agents of the city have been at work on both for some time past, the Mayor stated, and he believes there is a good chance that one or both will locate in Boston. The Mayor said that it was decided at the conference to ask the hotel men of the city to raise a fund among the business interests for the bringing to the city of conventions.

TRANSCRIPT - MAR-20-1915.

Protest Rejected by Supreme Court.

Senate Reconsiders and Kills Order for Special Board.

Legislature Can't Revive Issue This Year.

MAR 20 1915

The new ward lines into which Boston was recently redistricted by the Boston City Council are to stand and the controversy over the matter is at an end.

The Supreme Judicial Court yesterday dismissed the petition of John I. Fitzgerald to quash the proceedings of the Boston City Council on the allegation that there was not an equal distribution of voters in the several wards. Chief Justice Rugg, in the opinion, holds that the discretion of the City Council in laying out new ward lines is not subject to review by the court because the duty is an administrative or political one, not judicial or quasi-judicial.

Following the opinion by the Supreme Court the State Senate reconsidered its vote of Thursday, by which it adopted the House order for the appointment of a joint Legislative Committee to prepare a new division of Boston into wards. The order was then killed and under the rules of the Legislature the subject matter cannot be brought up again this year.

Motion Made for Reconsideration.

When the Senate convened Senator Wells of Haverhill moved a reconsideration of the vote. Senator Bates of Boston moved to lay reconsideration over until Monday. He said the decision of the Supreme Court had been based on a technical legal point, and that it did not touch the main question involved, namely, the fairness of the division made by the City Council. Mr Bates said that the ward lines had been drawn so that one Republican member of the House (H. H. Atwood of Ward 24), had been placed in a Democratic ward from which he could not hope to be elected.

Senators Hays of Boston, Hobbs of Worcester and Ellis of Newton opposed postponement. They said that no redistricting could be put through without treading on somebody's toes, and that further action by the Legislature now would be interference with local self-government.

The motion to postpone was lost, reconsideration prevailed, and the order which had been adopted Thursday was killed.

Justice Rugg's Opinion.

In his opinion on the petition to quash the proceedings of the City Council, Chief Justice Rugg said in part: "The determination of the number of wards and the division of the city into that number, so as to contain within reasonable limits of variation an equal number of voters, is not a judicial act.

"The discretion of the City Council in performing such a duty is not subject to a review by this court on a writ of certiorari. That process is available only for the purpose of examining and correcting errors of law manifest on the record, and to restrain excesses of jurisdiction of inferior courts or officers acting judicially.

MAR-18-1915

BOSTON AS AN ART CENTRE

Many cheerful visions of the future of Boston as an art centre were evoked at the recent unique breakfast tendered in honor of Mr. Enneking. One gentleman, not given to extravagance of language, remarked that he would not be surprised if Boston became, in the course of the present century, the leading art centre of the world. Such tentative or speculative forecasts are, of course, chiefly interesting as subjective phenomena; but the "state of mind" which is said to be Boston's an important factor in making realities out of dreams. Doubtless the prophet had reasons for his faith. One of the conditions upon which great achievements are founded is the courage of the imagination. The one significant thing that was felt in the atmosphere of this Enneking celebration the other day was the new spirit of solidarity and confidence among the artists. The mere spectacle of more than three hundred artists "getting together," and obliterating all lines of separation, was enough to give rise to thoughts of what power might be gained from union.

A practicable, feasible and useful outcome of this affair, so happily conceived and so successfully carried out, that should now engage the attention of the Boston artists, is the federation of all the existing art societies in town, in order to bring to bear, whenever it shall be deemed desirable, the united and consolidated influence of the painters, sculptors, architects and craftsmen. The parts of this machine are ready to hand, and all that is necessary now is to combine them. There are perhaps a dozen organizations, relatively inefficient so far as public policies are concerned, that, united in a federation, might exert a very tangible and useful measure of influence in many important matters.

Until the artists are conscious of their own importance as citizens of no mean city, until they are willing to use their public influence in an organized manner, until they are ready to give expression to their ideas and principles for the benefit of the community, they have no justification and no excuse for grumbling when things go wrong, and their lamentations over the numerous mistakes of the municipal authorities in regard to æsthetic affairs are utterly futile. More and more as time goes on, questions of taste will arise, to be settled somehow, by somebody; and the time is ripe for the artists to take a hand and assert themselves. They can do little as individuals; but with proper organization they could do a great deal.

AUG-18-1914

BOSTON'S TAX RATE

Not even the awaited debacle in Europe can put in eclipse the interest of the citizens of Boston in the matter of the tax rate that confronts them for the ensuing year. The definite announcement that has now been made will probably not be much of a shock to those upon whom the burdens will fall. It was expected that the rate would be higher than a year ago, and the thirty cents on a thousand which represents the increase, while unwelcome, might be worse. This is accounted for in various ways in the mayor's statement. The State tax adds thirteen cents; the school tax as much more and the county tax represents the other four cents.

AUG 18 1914

The mayor holds his predecessor responsible for the largeness of the rate. We shall doubtless have the benefit of a pungent reply by that former functionary, then a replication and so forth. The mayor states that "with proper coöperation of the City Council, the Legislature, the press and the citizens generally, in my opinion it will be possible next year to materially reduce the rate as this day declared." We cannot speak for the Legislature, but we are sure that the press will be glad to aid him in his declared purpose and so will the citizens so far as they are able. But the outlook has some ominous features. There is staring us in the face that change in the city charter which if ratified at the coming election will greatly enlarge the City Council and elect its members by districts rather than as representatives of the entire city.

AUG 18 1914

This will at once transform the Council into a log-rolling body, than which there is nothing more expensive in the administration of municipal affairs. The press has been generally opposed to this proposition and it now becomes the responsibility of the citizens at the polls. A large Council costs more than a small one, but the increased salary list would be a mere flea-bite compared with the increased burdens that the new method would impose upon us. Probably it is a clear appreciation of this fact that has led the mayor to announce his hostility to the measure and his purpose to actively oppose its ratification. The general tendency of tax rates throughout the cities and towns of the State is upward. Probably, could an average be struck, the rate of Boston would be found to fall somewhat below it, but it is altogether too high, and it should be the supreme effort of the citizens and those in authority to reduce it without falling below the none too high standard of efficiency which has for some

SEP-14-1914

AVERY STREET NEARLY READY

Sidewalk Opened to Pedestrians This Morning—No Formal Ceremony

Pedestrians passed up and down the sidewalk on the south side of Avery street for the first time today when the fences on the Washington and Tremont street ends were removed. It will be two or three weeks before the street will be opened to general traffic.

The fences blocking the sidewalk were torn away at nine o'clock this morning. No ceremony marked the opening of the thoroughfare, which replaces a noted Boston alley and wipes out one of the city's fire menaces.

WORK ON CURLEY HOME RESUMED

Strike of Marble Workers Tied Up Operations on $27,600 Building on Jamaicaway

After a long interruption caused by a strike of marble workers in Barre, Vt., work on Mayor Curley's mansion on Jamaicaway, overlooking Jamaica Pond, was resumed yesterday. All of the trimmings of the mansion will be of marble. All masonry work will be completed in three weeks, but because of the delay the contractors do not expect to have the building ready for occupancy by Sept. 1, the date on which the mayor expected to move in. The cost of the mansion has been officially given out as $27,600.

HERALD - MAR-20-1914

DEMOCRATS WIN POINT IN THEIR WAR ON O'MEARA

House Engrosses Bill to Compel Police Promotions by Examination.

MAR 20 1914

Boston Democratic members who, under the virtual leadership of Martin M. Lomasney, have been gunning for Police Commissioner O'Meara, succeeded yesterday in having engrossed in the House the bill to compel promotions in the force to be made as far as practicable by competitive examinations.

Mr. Kennard of Somerville protested the passage of the bill, declaring it was only another evidence of the desire of the House to legislate on matters which it knew nothing about. He said the present system of promotions was satisfactory.

Mr. Lomasney declared that was not an exact statement. Conditions were not satisfactory, and as for the talk about the Democrats being anxious to get after a Republican police commissioner, he would have the House know Mr. O'Meara had been appointed by a Democratic Governor. Then he renewed his statement that the police commissioner had refused to obey the civil service law.

Morrill Bill Killed.

The House killed the Morrill bill, which called for the abolition of the Senate and the addition of the recall on members of the House. The adverse committee report was accepted, 39 to 11.

The bill to prevent the election of more than one county commissioner from any one city or two w[illegible] disposed of by the acceptance of an adverse report.

Reconsideration was refused by the House of its action Wednesday in killing the bill to apportion the expenses of the bridges between Boston and Cambridge on the surrounding towns.

The woman suffrage bills were assigned for debate to next Thursday. John Sherburne of Brookline, it is expected, will lead the opposition.

Legal affairs reported adversely on petition relative to the assignment of wages of public employes, and on the petition for the regulation of bill boards. The same committee reported a bill forbidding city or town clerks to charge fees for certificates required under the child labor law.

Ways and means reported a resolve to allow the state board of education to report on a plan for a state university.

Mercantile affairs reported a bill to establish tolerance in barrels containing malt liquors to conform with the United States demands.

Public service reported a bill to put building commissioners, inspectors and similar officers under civil service, also leave to withdraw on the Tague bill relative to the superintendent of repairs and supplies of the Boston fire department.

Education rejected all the bills for enlarging the Boston school committee.

Walsh's Request Heeded.

At the request of Gov. Walsh, the bill forbidding the transportation of destitute or neglected children in patrol wagons was recalled from him yesterday by the Senate and amended to allow use of patrol wagons in case of an accident.

The Senate reconsidered its engrossment of the bill relative to borrowing on life and endowment policies on the motion of Senator McLane, and then postponed discussion of the measure to Tuesday.

Concurrence was refused on the so-called Worcester vagrancy bill, the House having amended the measure to make it state-wide in application.

The immigration resolution, amended by Senator Wells to make them less drastic, were adopted.

On a point of order that a substantially similar measure had already been rejected by the Senate, the motion to substitute for an adverse report of the committee the bill to have the state liquor vote taken at the state election was thrown out.

Senator Horgan's amendment to the tax commissioners' bill providing for the employment of auditors for the making of corporation returns was rejected, then the bill itself was rejected without a division.

Reject Compensation Bill.

Judiciary reported adversely on bill to provide compensation for persons confined in jail who are not indicted.

Cities reported a bill to make the annual salary of the chairman of the Boston excise commission $5500, and of the other members $5000. They now receive $3500 and $3000.

Legal affairs submitted its adverse reports on Sunday baseball, and also on the bill to limit the number of bonds on which one person can go as surety.

Public lighting reported adversely on the Clemons petition for a change in the law relative to depreciation in municipal lighting plants, and also a bill to put all employes of the board of electric light commissioners under civil service.

Public service reported a bill to make the salaries of Suffolk county court officers $1900. They asked for $2100. The same committee reported adversely on petitions to increase the wages of the assistant district attorneys of Suffolk county, and to provide for a general retirement system for employes at 50, with a minimum allowance of $200.

Oppose Free Transportation.

In executive session the committee on railroads voted to report a bill to prohibit the free transportation by railroads of officers and employes of the Legislature. The proposed law is to take effect March 1, 1915.

The committee appointed Senator Walter McLane and Representative James F. Barry as a sub-committee to obtain the opinion of the attorney-general on the four bills affecting the hours and wages of certain railroad employes. The attorney-general will be asked to determine whether the committee has the power to report a composite bill on the four matters.

Leave to withdraw was given the bill for the abolition of grade crossings in Quincy.

The committee on metropolitan affairs gave "leave to withdraw" to the four Dorchester tunnel bills that have been before it for consideration.

The committee also turned down former Mayor Fitzgerald's fire hazard measure. This was done at the request of Mayor Curley and because the fire hazard bill of the chamber of commerce was preferred.

It was also voted to reconsider the adverse action of the committee on the Boston and Chelsea tunnel bill, which had been rejected and was called back from the Senate. Representative Cassassa of Revere and Representative Robinson of Chelsea were made a sub-committee to draw a new bill.

Legal affairs, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative Greenwood of Everett for legislation regulating billboards, including provisions that no billboard should be more than 14 feet high and none less than four feet from the ground.

Legal affairs, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative McMorrow of Boston that plants and flowers might be sold on Sundays.

Public service, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative Cassassa of Revere that the superintendent of fire alarms in Revere be placed under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission.

The committee on ways and means reported "ought to pass" on a resolve to provide for the codification of all laws [illegible] education.

MAR-20-1914

WANTS HIGHEST CANDIDATE TO GET THE PLACE

Corcoran Objects to Present School Committee Rule as to New Teachers.

Sharp criticism of the present method of selecting school teachers was made by Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., of the school committee, at a meeting of that body last night. It is believed that as a result of his objections the rules of the school board will be amended.

Under the present rules governing selection of teachers, a list of candidates for each kind of teaching is made according to the order in which these candidates passed their examinations and meet other requirements. A head master requiring a new teacher may select any one of the three who head the list irrespective of the standings of these three.

According to Mr. Corcoran, this is wrong, and the first of the three leaders should be the one chosen. "This one obviously has the highest standing," he said, "and should be the first to receive an appointment. Under the present system, either of two candidates who rank below the best one may get the first appointment. At tonight's meeting, for instance, the appointments were approved of two teachers who ranked second in their respective lists."

Chairman Brock agreed with Mr. Corcoran, and the matter was put over to the next meeting. Then, it is thought, Mr. Corcoran will offer an amendment to the rules.

A request from Headmaster James E. Thomas of Dorchester High school that the cadets of his school be permitted to have a prize drill on the Dunbar Avenue grounds May 8, instead of in Mechanics Hall with Machanic Arts and South Boston high schools as usual, was not granted by the committee. Headmaster Thomas wanted the drill in conjuunction with a field day celebration, and to be distinct fom the usual suburban high schools drill. Director of School Hygiene, Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, in making his report said: "This request carries with it the breaking away from a custom that has prevailed at Dorchester High relative to the prize drill. Last September Dorchester High, which before then was part of a regiment which included South Boston High and Mechanic Arts High, organized a separate regiment."

The committee authorized Supt. Dyer to continue evening classes for instruction of illiterate minors between the ages of 16 and 21 years on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from April 13 to May 8 in the following school buildings: Bigelow, Bowdoin, William Wirt Warren, Eliot, Franklin, Hyde Park, Hancock, Phillips Brooks, Quincy, Theodore Lyman and Washington.

ADVERTIZER - MAR - 1914

A CHANCE FOR PEACE.

As matters stand, there is at least a chance that the fate of the Boston and Maine will be settled without a long and tedious suit in the federal courts, to determine the proper disposition of the large holdings of the stock, now held by the Boston Holding Company. After the discussion of Tuesday, at the White House, the way became open for renewed discussion of the terms of a proposed decree by the Federal courts, with the consent of the New Haven and the Department of Justice, putting the Holding Company's assets in the hands of trustees to be named by the Attorney General, under instructions which will form part of the provisions of the decree of record. Chairman Elliott left this city last night on his way to confer with Attorney-General McReynolds, tomorrow.

As we understand the situation, the New Haven directors are willing to agree to the appointment of the Administration's board of trustees, so long as the Attorney General stands by the promise he made at the very outset of the present negotiations. That was, in black and white, that the Boston Holding Company's assets need not be sold until they could bring a fair price, and that "ample and liberal terms" would be allowed for the trustees, under the decree of record, for the disposal of those assets. It would be a serious stretch of the imagination to construe this into meaning that the securities must be sold at an inexcusable loss, under any circumstances.

As the matter stands today, the New Haven directors want the assets of the Holding Company sold at the very first favorable and reasonable offer, even if that offer should come tomorrow. They have never demanded that the securities shall be withheld for a single day, from sale, if an opportunity comes to realize on them. All that they have demanded—and they seem ready to end all negotiations unless that demand is granted—is that the Administration shall not insist that the securities be sacrificed for practically nothing, merely because the Administration is in a hurry to settle up this case. In other words, the New Haven insists now, that under no circumstances shall the trustees be forced to sell at an inexcusable and indefensible sacrifice within a period of less than two and a half years; and that at the end of that term, the courts may be allowed to pass on any request of the trustees for further time, if the trustees feel that they need more time.

Inasmuch as the Attorney General names the trustees, and they are his agents to that extent, this request does not seem unreasonable.

This proposed arrangement, it may be added, refers only to the holdings of Boston and Maine securities. It does not embrace the trolley properties, in this State or in New York (whose fate may be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a separate proposition) or to the other steamship properties. While the New Haven directors have made a special offer for the large sacrifice of values of the Boston and Maine stock, on the ground of urgent necessity of action for the rehabilitation of that property, they find no such considerations of urgency with respect to the other properties, and hence are not prepared to agree to the immediate sacrifice of the securities representing all those properties. Probably the smallest fixed term they would consider, for the sale of these latter properties would be five years.

In other words, from merely selfish considerations, the New Haven might prefer a suit in the federal courts, to even the terms which it has submitted to the Attorney General, save for the fact that the consequences might be so disastrous to all who hold the Boston and Maine securities. If that property is to be reorganized, the work must be done within the next few years. A suit in the federal courts would probably take six or seven years, to settle. And possibly, in all that time the reorganization of the Boston and Maine might be impossible, because the fate of 55 per cent of its holdings would still be in doubt, with the probability that in the end the decision would go against the Administration. Both the New Haven, then, and the Administration might be doing the worst thing possible for the Boston and Maine, to tie up its affairs in the courts for a least five years in the future.

MAR-20-1914

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Whatever other economies Mayor Curley may inaugurate in municipal affairs, neither he nor the city can afford to do anything which will hamper the good work which the Boston City Hospital is doing. The relief of the sick and the suffering is a matter even more important than the employment of city laborers in grading parkways or trimming trees. The parkways and the trees can wait, if it is necessary to save more money. But the city cannot afford to sacrifice life or to condemn any victim to days and weeks of agony, merely in order to save a few cents each day. The work which the Boston City Hospital has done and is doing is too well known, to need any elaborate description, in this connection. Mayor Curley should realize that there are some forms of economy which are a disgrace to any municipal administration. To close the hospital doors to those who need immediate care and relief would be indefensible.

MAR-16-1914.

City Hall Notes.

Mayor Curley left Boston for Washington Saturday to secure a speaker for Evacuation Day and attend to other business that can be transacted only by a personal visit. He expects to be back in Boston today.

He received the following telegram from Charles S. Hamlin, First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury:—

"Telegram received. Orders issued today to revenue cutters Androscoggin and Gresham to be at the celebration in Boston on March 17 and subject only to emergency calls in regular line of duty."

A big decrease in the death rate of the city was last week as compared with the corresponding week of last year, according to the regular weekly statement of the health board issued Saturday. The death rate for the week was 14.86 per 1000 inhabitants, against 17.44 last year.

Of those who died last week, 115 were males and 99 were females; 208 were white and six colored; 125 were born in the United States and 84 in foreign countries, while the birthplaces of five are not known to the health authorities.

A number of the women city employees who have had comparatively easy jobs in the past are to be placed doing manual labor, while the scrubwomen and others who have been doing the harder work will have the easier positions given to them, under an edict Mayor Curley said he will issue when he returns to City Hall today.

The Mayor proposes to make the matrons of bath houses and other women who have been doing the "bossing" change places with the scrubwomen. He proposes, he says, to make the matrons "do a little of the heavy work for a change." He will let the scrubwomen "boss" for a while.

It is believed that this will force a number of the women who have easy jobs out of the city's service.

Instructions have been issued to Commr. of Public Works Rourke to begin negotiations with the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. and the Rising Sun Street Lighting Co. for a contract for the city's street gas lighting.

This contract has been hanging fire for over four years. At present the city is paying $23.60 per lamp a year. The gas company has now offered to do the work for $20.60 if it gets a 10-year contract. The City Council will have to pass upon and approve any contract for street lighting before it can be valid.

Mayor Curley has appointed to the vacancy on the Park Commission Charles Gibson of 137 Beacon st., a friend of George H. Parkman, who left a large sum for the Boston parks.

Mr. Gibson is in the real estate business at 121 Beacon st. He has been an engineer and a landscape architect and is a member of horticultural and educational societies.

THE FIRE TRAPS.

On Friday there is to be held before the special Committee on Fire Hazard a hearing relative to the construction laws. It seems that there is a movement in Boston to take of the "lid" and to allow the construction of the worst types of fire traps, on the plea that "the poor people must have homes." The point might be put a little more plainly. The advocates of looser fire laws might say that if they have their way, the poor will stand far more chance of being burnt to death. The lesson of the Arcadia fire horror, in this city; the lesson of the awful disaster in the Missouri Club house in St. Louis; the lessons of similar tragedies, including the Triangle fire in New York, speak to plainly for the public to be satisfied with any measure that contemplated fewer restrictions on fire traps. There should be far more restrictions, than there now are.

ADVERTISER - MAR-1914

RL[illegible]Y'S ORDERS A[illegible]E CARRIED OUT

E[illegible]PING CHANGES MADE VE[illegible]N HEALTH DEPARTMENT I[illegible]

otice, Sent to All Employees Telling of Salary Reductions, Removals From Office and Abolishment of Positions.

Sweeping changes in the Boston health department ordered by Mayor Curley were put into operation yesterday. They include reductions in salary, removals from office, and abolishment of positions, and the net saving derived will total about $25,000 per year, according to the Mayor's estimate.

A 5 p.c. reduction in salary to affect every employee in the department was the most important of the changes. The position of vital statistician held by Dr. William H. Davis since the Hibbard administration at a salary of $2500 per year was abolished, and Dr. Davis notified that his services will not be required after April 30.

The positions of police officers attached to the health department were abolished, and five patrolmen, including a brother of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, were ordered returned to the police department. These positions are regarded as sinecures by regular officers and are much sought, though the salary paid is the same as that paid regular officers on duty.

Effective This Week.

The five officers affected, all veterans in the Police Department, are: John S. Donahue, John Bohling, Jeremiah Sheehan, Joseph W. F. McDonough and Michael Fitzgerald, oldest brother of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

The reduction in salary is to go into effect on this week's payroll and the officers are to be returned to the Police Department immediately. The position of inspector of provisions, held by John L. Murdock at $1200 per year, was ordered abolished.

Changes ordered by Mayor Curley in another department was the removal of James F. Dowling of ward 23 from the board of second assistant assessors "because his services were unsatisfactory," Mayor Curley announced. He announced the appointment of Alonzo A. Pulverman in Dowling's place.

FIREMAN BRADY ON RETIRED LIST

Upon the recommendation of the Fire Commissioner, Mayor Curley approved the retirement of Henry F. Brady, of 11 Ellsworth st., Dorchester, a member of Chemical 14. His name will be placed on the pension roll at $700 per year.

Hoseman Brady joined the department February 11, 1898. On January 20, 1912, he received scalp wounds and sprain of the left wrist and remained off duty until February 22, 1912. He was off duty again from February 27, 1912, to June 17, 1912, for the same injury. On July 7, 1913, he went off duty on account of heat prostration, and has been off duty ever since.

Examination of Mr. Brady was made by Dr. Morton Prince, the City Physician, and Dr. E. W. Taylor.

SLATTERY REMAINS IN OFFICE

Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer of Boston since the first Fitzgerald administration, stays in office under the Curley administration, it became known at noon yesterday, when Mayor Curley sent his appointment for another four-year term to the Civil Service Commission.

This is one of the most important of the appointments the Mayor can make, and the question of whether or not Slattery would retain office under Curley has been much discussed since the beginning of the administration. Several of the most prominent of Curley's backers in the Mayoralty campaign were candidates for the place, and some of these and others urged the removal of the present city treasurer.

Slattery had the backing, however, of the leading financial institutions in the city, leading finacial institutions in the city. His salary is $5000 per year as city treasurer, of the sinking funds commission, and $1000 as treasurer of the teachers' retirement fund, or $7000 in all.

Another appointment announced by the Mayor was that of Miss Elizabeth M. Needham for another term as children's institutions trustee.

APPROVE SIX APPOINTEES OF MAYOR CURLEY

Six of Mayor Curley's appointments to unsalaried positions have received the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

They are Thomas A. Forsyth, Simon Hecht and Franklin P. Daly, as overseers of the poor; Josiah H. Benton, as library trustee, Rr. John J. Dowling, as hospital trustee, and Thomas F. Galvin as Park and Recreation Commissioner.

MAR - 21 - 1914.

WOULD MOTORIZE FIRE DEPARTMENT

MAYOR ESTIMATES COST AT $700,000

Believes That Saving From It in Five Years Would Amount to This Sum.

MAR 21 1914

Mayor Curley announced last night that he is going to work immediately upon a plan to motorize the whole Fire Department.

Motorizing the entire Department, the Mayor figures, would cost $700,000. The saving by motorizing would pay the cost of this within five years, he asserts.

He figures that the number of men now used to hold horses could be turned into the fire fighting strength and as men drop out of the Department by death or other causes, their places could be left vacant until the actual number of men fire fighting would be reduced to the number now engaged in actual fire fighting, which is enough for the city, he says.

After discussing with a Chamber of Commerce committee the idea of providing a duplicate fire alarm system, former Mayor Fitzgerald's plans for which Mayor Curley discarded, the Mayor announced that his scheme for meeting this desired improvement is to provide water curtains and extend the hydrants to the roof of the present fire alarm headquarters. This will cost, he says, but $10,000, as compared with the $225,000 cost of the Fitzgerald scheme, and will give almost equal protection.

MAR - 20 - 1914.

City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley and John N. Cole, the new chairman of the booming Boston movement, met at the Arts Club at lunch yesterday and talked over plans for the development of the city's industries. After the conference the Mayor announced that there is pending the bringing to Boston of two of the largest manufacturers of printing presses in the world. One is the Hoe concern and the other is the Wood concern. Agents of the city have been at work on both for some time past, the Mayor stated, and he believes there is a good chance that one or both will locate in Boston. The Mayor said that it was decided at the conference to ask the hotel men of the city to raise a fund among the business interests for the bringing to the city of conventions.

MAR 20 1914

Two of the candidates for congressional honors in the 12th district do not allow the warm battle being waged to interfere with their long personal friendship. Commr. Gallivan and Senator Fitzgerald. As their carriages passed the reviewing stand during the parade on Evacuation Day Fitzgerald spied Gallivan and called out:

"Hello, Congressman; how goes it?"

Gallivan immediately replied:

"Hello, 'Red,' old boy. I'm a sure winner, and I'm going to invite you as my first guest to see me sworn in as your representative."

The Mayor's plans to put lamp division employees into the Assessing Department as extra clerks was not hailed with joy by the political hangers-on who look for these positions year after year. The jobs are worth about $4 per day and last four or five months. Every man in public life in Boston usually has at least six candidates for the places. It is expected in some quarters that the Mayor will have difficulty in winning Civil Service Commission approval for his scheme, as the Commission has hitherto ruled that only men rated as clerks can take clerical positions. The men proposed by the Mayor for these places are rated as inspectors and messengers.

Though the Committee on Appropriations of the City Council consists of all the nine members of the Council, only Chairman Collins and Councillor Watson attended the session when Sheriff Quinn and other department heads appeared to explain the items of their budget. The reason the others did not attend is because most of them regard the matter lightly in view of the fact that nothing the Council can do amounts to anything. The meeting, therefore, became an argument between Councillor Watson and the particular department head in the stand in every case.

Mayor Curley is heartily in favor of the four-mill system of taxation on personal estates. He believes under such a system the total of Boston's personal estates would be doubled, which, he says, is the experience in those states where the four-mill system is in operation. By having such a uniform system of taxation, he says that tax-dodging will be done away with because wealthy men who really reside in a city like Boston where assessments are more thorough, will not be able to dodge to smaller cities and towns and make agreement for a smaller total valuation that would be charged against them in Boston.

HERALD - MAR-20-1914.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THE woman suffrage measure has now been definitely assigned for debate in the House to Thursday of next week. The Senate has already passed the measure, which is a proposed constitutional amendment, and the "votes for women" forces feel that they will have no difficulty in the two-thirds vote necessary to carry the measure through the House. In fact it is reported that even Martin M. Lomasney has decided to cast in his lot with the friends of equal suffrage this year, not because he believes women should vote, but because he is of the opinion that the time has arrived to submit the question directly to the voters. This will be done at the state election next year if the bill goes through the House and through the Legislature of next year.

During a debate in the House yesterday Mr. Morrill of Haverhill, the lone Socialist in the Legislature, referred to what he termed "the so-called Great and General Court, which," he added, "is general at least."

The House, in order to make good Mr. Morrill's description as far as it was concerned, then gravely adopted an amendment, offered by Mr. Proctor of Randolph, which changed a passage in the bill under consideration from "The House of Representatives is" to "The House of Representatives are." Then the bill was killed. Mr. Randolph is attaining by degrees a large reputation for witty sayings and actions.

The Cambridge members of the House have a compact little organization all their own, and can generally be found executing their campaign in brisk and aggressive fashion when legislation they are interested in is under discussion.

"Senatorial courtesy" makes it easier to secure a postponement in the Senate than a roll-call.

Adjournment cut short the debate in the House yesterday on resolutions in favor of government ownership of coal mines. Similar resolutions passed the House last year by a substantial margin, but were killed in the Senate.

In spite of the great demands made upon his time Gov. Walsh endeavors to see everyone who calls at his office, and many, delighted with their reception at the executive office, write the Governo formal letters of appreciation.

during the morning was anxious about some member or other of the assessing department who was to be dropped or retained in the service.

Although the congressional fight in the 10th district will not open for some months, East Boston has about eight candidates who are making the necessary plans to enter the race. They are Logan L. McLean, George F. Murphy, Judge Joseph J. Murley and Thomas A. Niland of ward 1, and Michael J. Brophy, John J. Douglass, Dennis A. O'Neil and John A. Sullivan of ward 2.

The election department employes are wondering when Mayor Curley is to turn his attention to that department. The impression at the election department offices is that Commissioner Tilton S. Bell's position as president of the Dorchester Club may be a handicap.

There is only one of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's close political advisers who is be allowed to remain at City Hall, b he is to [illegible] in salary, according to rumors in circulation. Those who know him say he is fortunate in being able retain his position.

There is a rumor in circulation that the mayor is anxious to have Chairman Thomas F. Boyle of the civil service commission accept a position at City Hall, preferably the city collectorship.

The shake-up for the law department will be made immediately after Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan fully recovers from his severe cold, which has confined him to his home for several days.

Mayor Curley sees no necessity, he contends, for hastening through the city council large loan orders for street widenings, when such improvements might be delayed for another year or two.

According to those who claim they are in a position to know, Mayor Curley proposes making a few changes in the membership of the children's institutions department board and then dropping more than a dozen subordinates.

MAR-25-1914

JAMES B. CONNOLLY

James B. Connolly, author, sailor, engineer, is a native of Boston and received his education in the parochial schools and at Harvard's Scientific school. He first gained fame as a writer during the Spanish War, and on his return he reentered Harvard College and started writing short stories for magazines. His chief exploits are his many fishing trips out of Gloucester, which he has recorded in his books of sea stories.

From 1890 to 1895 Connolly was a member of the U. S. Engineering corps and during the Spanish war served in the Ninth regiment, M. V. M. In 1907, under a special dispensation of President Roosevelt, whose friend he was, Connolly enlisted in the navy as yeoman to get material. He got a cold reception from the sailors, however, and obtained a discharge the following year. Later, at the invitation of the President, he rejoined the fleet on the last lap of its around the world cruise and sailed home with it from Gibraltar.

JAMES A. GALLIVAN

James A. Gallivan, street commissioner, was graduated from the Lawrence Grammar school in 1879, the Boston Latin school in 1884 and Harvard in 1888. He was prominent in athletics, especially in baseball, and while in the Latin school won the Franklin prize for scholarship.

Upon leaving college he reported for the Boston Herald and later for the Globe. In 1895-6 he served in the House and in the Senate in 1897-8. In 1898 he was independent candidate for Congress in the Boston North district and in 1900 he ran against Joseph A. Conry and others for the Democratic nomination. At the municipal convention of that year he received the nomination for street commissioner and at the polls defeated John P. Dore, who ran as Democratic Citizens' candidate with the Republican nomination. In 1903 he was re-elected to office. He has always taken a prominent part in municipal and state political activities.

MAR-24-1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

FRIENDS of Peter S. McNally, the swimmer, say that "Pete" was appointed as a second assistant assessor to give him an opportunity to learn the workings of the department from the foot of the ladder so that he may be qualified to hold a position as principal assessor when the terms of some of the members of the board expire next year.

Jacob Basch of ward 12, the vice-president of the Democratic city committee, who broke away from the organization when it refused to support James M. Curley for mayor, lost no time in moving his effects to City Hall after learning that he was to be appointed as a first assistant assessor. Jacob was at the hall yesterday with his suit case.

The shake-up which is to be made in the health department will be the most drastic that ever hit that department, according to well defined rumors at City Hall.

Representative John L. Donovan of ward 7, who visits City Hall regularly but passes the entrance to the mayor's office without looking in, was at the hall yesterday with the quill with which Gov. Walsh signed his bill authorizing the city of Boston to pay soldiers' relief to the widow of Russel M. Zuver, who lived in ward 7 and went to the front with I company of the Ninth regiment.

The crowd at the mayor's office yesterday was the largest since inauguration day. Practically every one there

MAR-25-1914.

A TEST IN THE 12TH

James A. Gallivan scored an easy success in the Democratic primaries in the 12th district. His vote comes not far from equalling all those of his opponents together. Whether any of his party opponents will appear as an independant candidate seems doubtful in the face of these returns.

The contrast between votes for the Republican and Progressive, both unopposed, is striking. Frank L. Brier, the Republican, had 760 or one in eight of the votes cast for Robinson, the Republican candidate in 1912. Of the 9000 voters who supported in the last election, Connolly, the Progressive, only 150, or one in 60, showed their interest.

The Republicans in the district have made a good choice, and should utilize their advantage. The importance of this bye-election, from a national point of view, is considerable. Mr. Brier enters the contest squarely on national issues, and his campaign will afford a test of strength of the organization as against the record of the new administration.

HERALD - MAR-21-1914

ASSAIL BUILDING LIMIT ORDINANCE

Citizens Voice Objections to Fire Hazard Committee of City Council.

MAR 21 1914

In a cloud of smoke from cigars, pipes and cigarettes in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall yesterday, the city council committee on fire hazard listened for more than four hours to arguments in favor of repealing the city ordinance adopted a year ago extending the city's building limits into the residential sections, and finally adjourned to meet again next Friday afternoon.

The new building limits were characterized by John J. Conroy as "ridiculous," and that characterization started a clash with Councilman Watson, who was chairman of last year's committee. Another clash was started between Chairman Woods and Councilman Watson over the manner in which the chairman was conducting the hearing, but Councilman Woods refused to stand for any dictation from any member of his committee, announcing he was open only to suggestions.

The new limits were to go into effect on April 1, but because of the severe weather, an extension was granted until May 1. The building department officials ruled that any building upon which there was sufficient frame work to indicate the character of construction would not be affected by the new limits prohibiting all except first and second class construction, but the law department ruled later that all wooden structures must be completed before May 1 within the prescribed limits. It was because of the law department's ruling that the hearing was held.

Those who advocated a repeal were Charles P. Mooney of the South Boston Trade Association, Mrs. Margaret Connelly, Patrick H. McHugh, John J. Conroy, Thomas F. Doyle, Thomas A. Niland, Matthew Cummings, Peter F. Hanley. Atty. Francis Burke of Brighton advocated a change in the building law and a repeal of the building limits ordinance. Atty. Henry H. Wood, also of Brighton, protested against further extension of the building limits in the Brighton district. Representative James McInerney advised seeking legislation that will provide protection for roofs on wooden buildings.

Secretary Fred H. Viaux of the Boston Real Estate Exchange believed the present ordinance should stand and protested against any further extension.

MAR-27-1914

FITZ'S PAPER OPENS FIRE ON MAYOR CURLEY

Republic, in Editorial and Song, Devotes Space to Errors of New Administration—Police Salaries and Corporation Counsel Sullivan Are Especial Objects of Attack.

MAR 27 1914

Practically two pages of this week's Republic, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's publication, are devoted to editorial comment upon Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan and the way the municipality has been conducted since ex-Mayor Fitzgerald went out of office.

In prose and poetry the chief executive is made the target of criticism.

Mayor Curley's plea before the legislative committee on rules for the admission of his bill to reduce the salaries of the officers of the police department is the subject of the leading editorial. Another deals with the mayor's position in regard to the disposition of the Parkman fund income, while another criticises the mayor's attitude in regard to the two weeks' vacation for city laborers.

There is also an editorial smash on Mayor Curley's recent remark in the newspapers that one out of every seven persons in the city worked for the city, which is shown to be absurd.

The effusion in verse, entitled "Some ward 17 voters: two months after," is signed by Thomas Brown Redmond and chides the mayor for turning his back on the ward 17 "gang" and joining hands with the "uplifters."

As to Police Salaries.

In commenting on the situation as to police salaries, the former mayor's publication says:

"The plea that Mayor Curley made before the Legislature for the police bill is a very ingenious one, and to those who do not know the facts, most plausible.

"His statement that unless he gets this legislation he must reduce salaries in other departments is not so. He further says that the pay roll increase in the police department amounted to $125,000 a year, and that he is powerless to do anything about the matter.

"He should have told the whole story and said that a like increase was made in the fire department, which he controls completely, and that the only reduction he has proposed is in the pay of the officers, a saving of some few thousands dollars. In conversation with those who have talked with him about the matter he claims that this is all he wishes to do in the police department, to cut the salaries of the higher officials, which will amount to about $36,000, or about one and one-half per cent. of the entire appropriation.

"Mayor Curley, in his public statement, says that the increases were obtained by improper methods, at an improper time, and placed an excessive burden upon the tax payers, and unless relief is granted, important city departments will have their expenditures curtailed to such an extent as to impair seriously their efficiency.

"These statements are not true.

"Curley Besieged Fitzgerald."

"The increases which Mayor Fitzgerald gave to the policemen and firemen in two different instalments amounted to about 16 per cent. Commissioner O'Meara told Mayor Fitzgerald that the policemen worked on an average 80 hours a week, 52 weeks in the year. Mayor Fitzgerald increased the lieutenants from $1800 to $2000, and other officers proportionately. The average conductors who go out of the North or South stations have a larger salary with nothing like the responsibility.

"Mayor Fitzgerald thought so, and so did Mr. Curley before he became mayor. No man besieged Mr. Fitzgerald for increases of salary and jobs as much as Councillor and Congressman Curley.

"How times have changed with the civil service commission since John A. Sullivan, the intimate friend of Thomas F. Boyle, has been made corporation counsel. Now any old arrangement can be made by the civil service commission when an appointment is to be made, and non-competitive examinations are the rule rather than the exception, as in the old days."

The Fitzgerald poet's description of ward 17 voters sings:

"Oh, what's the news from City Hall?"
the guileless voter said;
"He's kicked away his ladder; I guess he's
lost his head.
Whenever he goes in or out his menials
have to stand,
And when you're at the chair of state,
you've got to kiss his hand.
He's sent his orders to 'the Gang'—we used
to be 'the boys'—
To know our place and keep it, and to
quit our blooming noise.
"Oh, we're never more to call him Jim,
no more to call him Jim.
I've got it straight, for soon and late,
the word that's come from him;
It's everywhere, 'His Honor the Mayor,'
and we can sink or swim.
Oh, we made him, and we're paid
by him in scorning."

MAR-25-1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

"REMEMBER, John, I am very impetuous at times, but do not mind me," Mayor Curley told one of his appointees some time ago during a conference at the mayor's office, and those who heard of the remark say that it means a clash eventually, because the department official has the reputation of getting stirred up at times.

The ward 22 Democratic Club, which is also known as the Patrick J. McManus Democratic Organization of Jamaica Plain, proposes changing its name to the "Curley Improvement Association of Jamaica Plain." Although it was the prevalent impression at City Hall that the famous "stag" organization of the ward was against Mayor Curley in the mayoralty fight, Leader McManus says, "I told all the boys to get in line for 'Jim' Curley when John F. Fitzgerald got out of the fight, and we helped to do the trick that won the election for him."

The health department yesterday started its "swat the fly" campaign by sending out notices to property owners to remove all debris and refuse collected during the winter months. Today is the day the mayor said he would "swat" the health department and remove all those employes whose services are not absolutely necessary.

JOURNAL MAR. 21, 1914

Col. Luther Is Not Stranded

He Is in Washington Because He Has Important Secret Business on Hand.

One who knows President Wilson very well when he passes him on the street.

By Amos Talleyrand Luther

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1914.—In reply to a telegram purporting to have been sent by the editor of The Boston Journal to me in this city, I desire to say that I am not stranded here and that if I desired I could come home any time, riding in a car. I am here on political business of great importance, which I cannot at the present time divulge to the readers of The Journal.

I think that I may say, without giving offense to any member of the cabinet, that I was instrumental in bringing about a conference held this week between John Lind, our silent Scandinavian envoy to Mexico, and a representative of Gen. Huerta. I have received a confidential report concerning what took place, and I am permitted to tell the people that John did not talk himself hoarse, although the warrior who met him waved his hands so fast that the friction of the air caused them to burn and blister.

And it was not a very hot day at that.

I know that you are longing to obtain the inside facts concerning the New Haven situation. You will get them in due season. You may receive them ere you receive this. But if you don't receive them you will receive assurances that everything is progressing finely, or badly. I believe that Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday are the days when they progress badly.

Weeks Makes No Record

Reading the Boston papers this week, I learned that Senator Weeks had settled the whole business, had told the President what to do, and had convinced the administration that it was mistaking a mistake. I think that those who know this administration will agree with me that it is not an administration easily convinced of its mistakes. Senator Weeks has not made a record in that direction.

You may take it from one who knows President Wilson very well indeed, when he passes him on the street, that while the President is not always right, there is no time from early morning until midnight in which he does not believe that he is right. I refer, of course, to his work as President. I can very well believe that, as the head of a family, it is not difficult for the members of his family, by means very well known to all heads of families, to convince him that he is wrong about nine time out of eight, but that is another matter.

President Wilson is, first of all, a schoolmaster, and those of us who have had dealings with schoolmasters realize that, without knowing it, they gradually reach the point where they not only know all things, but admit that they know all things. Is there objection made to this statement of fact? The objection is not sustained.

President Wilson does not know all there is to know about statesmanship, including that pertaining to Mexico, but as long as he thinks he does, and as long as he is President, and as long as the Democratic senators and representatives are looking for crumbs of patronage, there is not much difference, as far as the President is concerned, between knowing things and thinking that he knows them.

Bryan Fails to Charge

I didn't attend Secretary Bryan's birthday reception to the newspaper men. One reason was this: I was not invited. There are other reasons, none of which is very important, but I am given to understand that, although the secretary delivered a very nice quotation from James Russell Lowell, he did not charge an admission fee. This would seem to set at rest certain current reports that the secretary likes money.

Intense lack of interest is still manifested in this city concerning the outcome of the Democratic primaries in the Twelfth Massachusetts district on Tuesday next. There is not much going on here, socially, owing to the fact that it is Lent and owing also to the fact that socially Washington is in a bad way, just now, but society is not at all stirred over the fact that within a short time there will be another representative here from Massachusetts.

In such matters, as I have before remarked, Washington is blase. In the social swim representatives in Congress rank about half way between street car conductors and the train announcers at the Union Station. Those of them who have money are permitted to spend it in our best hotels, but those who have nothing but their salaries must pay cash at the markets for yeast cakes and other foodstuffs.

I am informed that Hon. John W. Weeks, previously referred to in this despatch, has consented to take charge of the Republican party in Massachusetts and resuscitate it, if that is an appropriate word to use. I don't know just how good a man John is with the pulmoneter, but he has his work cut out for him. The condition of the party in the old Bay State has been fittingly described by Republicans hereabouts as worse than bad, compared with its condition in States where it should be dead.

Republican Party Explained

It was explained to me yesterday by a Massachusetts man who formerly was a politician but escaped with a comparatively good reputation. This is how he told it to me:

"The Republican party for years in Massachusetts has been owned and operated by the corporations. The oldest member of the State committee can't remember when the public service corporations did not count the Republican State committee among their assets and liabilities. The alliance was open; those who ventured a few years ago to question its desirability were looked upon as disturbers and political anarchists.

"For years the State committee was not a committee. It was a pretext. Only a few of the members of the committee were permitted to know what was going on or was being pulled off. Usually an effort was made to keep everybody off the committee who would not be satisfied with the honor and mind their own business, but now and then a kicker appeared and he was promptly ostracized and publicly held up to derision.

"That was fine, as long as it lasted, but when the psychological moment arrived and the Republican party in Massachusetts was knocked galley west it could not come back, because it didn't know how to get back. The corporations had their troubles, the lobbyist statesmen were under fire, and the machine was in a bad and hopeless way."

However, let us hope for the future, as I very well remarked today to the former politician. With Thurston as chairman and Weeks as leader, how can the plain people help seeing a great change in conditions?

How?

MAR. 26, 1914

O'MALLEY IS APPOINTED

Curley Selects Successor to Assistant Counsel Walsh.

Walter J. O'Malley, an ardent supporter of Mayor Curley's in the last campaign, was appointed assistant corporation counsel, to succeed Richard M. Walsh, who was removed by Mayor Curley.

Walsh is the former Harvard two-mile champion, and is also considered one of the brightest of the younger members of the bar.

He was but recently married. The salary of the position is $2500 a year. It was formerly $2800, but Mayor Curley cut it $300 a month ago.

HERALD - MAR-21-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

WHILE Martin M. Lomasney was absent a few minutes from the House yesterday, Representative Burdick of Adams started a revolt against his Democratic leadership during the debate on the bill to reduce the membership of the highway commission from three to one. Lomasney's close friends sat aghast while Burdick began with thanks that he lived far enough from ward 8 to prevent it from influencing him, and closed with assertions that Martin was "losing his political sagacity" and had supported Mayor Curley because he had to. Lomasney wanted the reduction in membership and Burdick didn't.

The revolt threatened to spread when Representative Hickey of South Boston arose and informed the House that it amused him to hear Lomasney urge economy. Mr. Hickey announced that he would vote for a three-headed commission until it was proven to him that a single-headed commission could do the work just as well. This was evidently accomplished in short order, as on the roll-call which decided the battle against Lomasney, Hickey voted with the latter.

Representative Sawyer of Ware was another Democrat who left Lomasney on the highway commission bill, but his action was not accomplished by any fireworks.

During the debate on the measure Mr. Lomasney handed Speaker Cushing a compliment with a question mark pasted on it by declaring that it was customary to appoint on the highway commission "skilful politicians such as you and I, Mr. Speaker."

The decision of the United States supreme court declaring valid the Massachusetts 10-hour-day for women was a big victory for former Atty.-Gen. Swift, who argued the case before the court as special assistant to Atty.-Gen. Boynton.

A public official who is obliged to keep closely in touch with the work of the Legislature said yesterday that he did not believe that more than 5 per cent. of the bills passed each year were carefully scanned by each legislator. He admitted, however, that he had never seen Representative Carr of Hopkinton in action.

Yesterday's edition of the legislative bulletin contains the information that up to March 18 the total appropriations approved amounted to $7,521,179.18

MAR-27-1914

FOR CONFERENCE ON SHORE DRIVE

Curley Invites Officials and Citizens to Discuss Parkway Project.

For the purpose of getting the widest possible expression of opinion relative to the metropolitan park commission's proposed South Shore drive from Columbia road, South Boston, to the Neponset bridge, Mayor Curley has arranged for a conference at City Hall, Tuesday afternoon, to which he has invited the city council, Commissioner Rourke of the public works department, the street commissioners, representatives of all the Dorchester Improvement associations and other citizens interested.

Although the mayor favors the general proposition of having the metropolitan park commission build the drive, he wants the commission to improve the water-front similar to the improvements on the North Shore and take in the Tenean and Savin Hill beaches for bathing resorts instead of running the proposed boulevard through private property for a greater part of the distance.

For the proposed improvement, the metropolitan commission has been authorized to expend $475,000 through a legislative act of 1912 with the provision that the proposed improvement is approved by the mayor and city council within 60 days after being formally notified by the metropolitan commission. The 60 days expire on April 18.

The city's share of the expense will be approximately 65 per cent.

MAR-1914

ASK REPEAL OF BUILDING LIMITS ORDINANCE

Property Owners Protest Against Extension in Effect May 1.

Advocates of repeal of the recent extension of the city's building limits to the residential sections turned out in large numbers at a hearing given yesterday afternoon at City Hall by the city council committee on fire hazard. The extension goes into effect on May 1, unless action is taken by the city council in the mean time.

Property owners and real estate operators characterized the amendments to the ordinances as a hardship because they would compel small property owners to construct first and second class buildings instead of wooden structures if they want to build homes. It was also pointed out that many property owners will be unable to complete their buildings before May 1 because the work of construction was greatly delayed by extreme weather during the winter. The law department has ruled that all wooden buildings in the restricted territory must be completed before May 1, or the work must cease.

Among those who favored a repeal were: Catherine L. O'Brien, B. F. Whall, Charles P. Mooney, Edward Sawyer, John J. Conroy, Martin Hays, John J. Toomey, George M. Pond, J. C. Murphy, Edward L. Hopkins, J. F. Walsh, Thomas S. Tighe, Walter A. Lambert, C. J. Desmond, William J. Hennessey, James H. Devlin, H. K. Newhall, J. W. Corcoran, M. W. Norris, Harold D. Goodnough, George M. Parker, H. J. Bowen, P. W. Gunther, Thomas F. J. Callaghan, William F. Cogan, Thomas A. Jackson, John Monks, Daniel Lewis, James Bertram, A. T. McNamara, Henry Howard, Thomas Duff, A. H. Sullivan, James Curry and D. F. Doherty.

MAR-27-1914

MR. WALSH LOSES AGAIN

The Herald printed a list several weeks ago of the issues with which the Governor of the commonwealth had identified himself, but to which the Legislature made no perceptible response. And we suggested that Mr. Walsh's prestige would be badly damaged if this sort of thing kept up. Murray Crane's formal recommendations, and the legislative enactments of his administration, ran very closely together, as will those of any executive of real capacity for leadership.

Mr. Walsh's lack of influence with the Legislature, due to the inadequate baking of his projects, was again brought to light yesterday in the reception accorded his plan for franchise tax distribution. Nobody appeared for it, while a number of representatives of various municipalities, including John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel of Boston, and Frederick P. Fish of Brookline, punctured the idea so effectively that it is unlikely again to be seriously taken up.

Why did not the Governor get hold of such men as these before he made his recommendations, and find out what people who really understood the subject in its diverse bearings, had to say about it? When will he learn to think first and then speak, instead of reversing the process?

THE LATEST APPOINTMENT

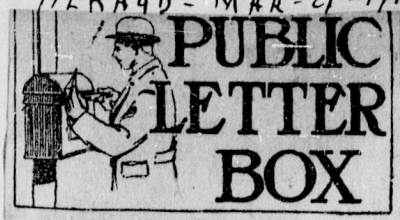
Mayor Curley has made a ten-strike in the selection of Thomas F. Galvin for the vacant place on the park commission. Admirably equipped by training and experience, he will bring to his new duties an enthusiasm derived from the long identification of his family with the outdoor development of this city. His father was city forester for 18 years and in that capacity helped to lay out the Public Garden. An uncle who died at an advanced age in Newport a few years ago was of more than local celebrity in the same line. Mr. Galvin's name will, of course, be promptly confirmed by the civil service commission.

MAR-24-1914

APPRECIATIVE

BOSTON will find that Postmaster Murray will earn the whole $8000," comments the Boston Transcript on The Traveler's observation that the congressman will find in his new office that he earns the $500 increase over his present salary. There is no doubt of it. Mr. Murray has made an effective congressman and his selection as Postmaster Mansfield's successor was a happy one. And is altogether lovely to see the Transcript speaking so well of a Charlestown congressman. It may soon be looking with favor upon the former Roxbury congressman who is now at City Hall. In time, even, it may be able to restrain its petulance when a South Boston celebration does not come up to its expectations.

HERALD - MAR-21-1914.



A STATEMENT IN REGARD TO COPLEY SQUARE.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I have in the last 14 years been repeatedly asked in regard to the design made by me, and which received the first mention and prize in the competition for the treatment of Copley square, instituted by the Boston Society of Architects. I have repeatedly declined—I now make this statement without comment. The design was placed first by a jury of the society, consisting of Mr. F. W. Chandler, Prof. H. L. Warren and the late Edmund M. Wheelwright. Mr. Arthur Rotch, who presented a design for a sunken garden, received second mention. The Society of Architects was impressed so much by Mr. Rotch's plan that, while giving the prize, it did not confirm officially the finding of its jury, but substituted an exhibition of the various plans at the club, at which the public was requested to express their choice. The visiting public placed Mr. Rotch's plan first and my plan second, upon which the society requested that Mr. Rotch and myself collaborate upon a plan embracing the features of both. My plan was based upon the following premises: First, the square should be made a square; second, it was so large that it was arid in summer and should have trees for shade; third, that there should be diagonal circulation of paths across it; fourth, that it should have a central motive. At this time these diagonals were paths only, and the scheme, with the exception of the fact that the four triangles made by the diagonals were turfed and the trees were arranged in a rectangle instead of a circle, was substantially that of Mr. Shurtleff's today. To conform somewhat to Mr. Rotch's plan and the design of the Society of Architects, the square was sunk four feet, not seven feet, as in Mr. Rotch's plan, which would at that time have carried it below the tide level.

After Mr. Rotch's death, at various times committees of the society considered the plan, but at no time could any unanimous vote be obtained absolutely approving it. Various changes were made in an attempt to obtain unanimity of opinion. The square was brought again to the surface. Objection of Huntington avenue owners and of the Elevated road to right-angled turns to the tracks changed the diagonal paths to roads and thereby diminished the turfed areas. Finally, in Mayor Fitzgerald's first administration, estimates were obtained for curbing and paving, etc., of $42,000, and that sum was available. Mr. Hibbard diverted the money to other purposes. During the last four years, and after a trip abroad with the chamber of commerce committee, Mayor Fitzgerald appropriated $2500 for Mr. Bowne to study the problem. The former plans approved by him were sent to him, but returned disapproved, undoubtedly from a change in his opinion of the solution. Later, without my knowledge until within a few days of their publication, but with my full approval that they be published, The Boston Herald published drawings of my plan. Almost immediately the mayor requested the park commission, who now have control of Copley square, to study the problem, and they, perfectly naturally, ordered their expert, Mr. Shurtleff, to study the problem. Mr. Shurtleff very courteously at once informed me, and I told him I was glad that the work was in such good hands, and all I asked was that, if my plan was used, I should be recognized. Mr. Shurtleff studied the plan carefully and called me in to go over it. His arguments in regard to right-angled turns for motor traffic and the consequent elimination of diagonal roads was convincing, and I told him that, with the changed conditions of traffic, his solution was better than mine. I did not, however, like the circle of trees, which seemed to me to nullify the object of the entire treatment, that to square the square. He had another plan with the trees around the rectangle. Mr. Shurtleff has been suspended for six months by the mayor. His plan has received the approval of the executive committee of the Society of Architects.

Meantime I have been asked by the chamber of commerce twice to present my plan with others for the consideration of that body. I have declined, as I consider that the park commission, as an official body, would be recognized, and I do not wish to reopen the question during Mr. Shurtleff's suspension. The fact that my original plan so closely resembles the present one is a dead issue, as I have during the long interval attempted to satisfy various desires and thereby have stood sponsor to a plan with diagonal cross roads, which is different from the present one. I was never appointed official architect of the work. C. HOWARD WALKER.

Boston, March 20.

MAR-24-1914

STILL A LEAL

IN Nahant, at least, it appears tha the senior senator has not lost hi political grip. If the Lodge machin has gone to smash elsewhere it i still running smoothly where it i under the personal eye of the chie mechanician. At least, that is th impression one draws from the state ments of the Nahant suffragists wh hold the senator to blame for th defeat of Mrs. Frances Curtis, thei candidate for school committee, o whose success they had been confi dent. It is recorded that in the dis cussion of a matter relating to th schools Moderator Lodge remarke that he had cast his vote for a Mr Johnson, one of the candidates for th school committee. It happened that at the finish Johnson wa[illegible] votes ahead of Mrs. Curtis. According to the suffragists Lodge men, when they heard how their leader had voted, cast their ballots solidly for his choice, however strong their personal preferences for the suffragists' choice.

Perhaps the senator can still impart the secret of successful leadership to those who are groping in darkness. A man that can, without trying, deliver even a dozen votes, is too rare a specmen to be ignored in these leaderless times.

MAR-21-1914.

TO MOTORIZE FIRE ENGINES

Mayor and Commissioner Plan to Eliminate All Horse Drawn Apparatus.

Plans for motorizing all the apparatus in the fire department and thereby increasing the efficiency of the department were discussed yesterday during a conference between Mayor Curley and Fire Commissioner Grady.

Through the elimination of the horse-drawn apparatus, the mayor says that some 225 drivers in the department will be able to assist in fighting fires rather than tending horses at fires, and he also contends that he will be able eventually to reduce the running expenses of the department some $140,000 a year by refusing to fill vacancies until the number of men is about 100 less than it is at the present time.

During the conference the mayor also decided that he will have the fire alarm headquarters on Bristol street provided with a fire curtain and hydrants extending to the roof so that there will be no necessity of any duplicate fire alarm system in the city.

This afternoon the mayor and the fire commissioner will go to the Fore River shipyards to inspect a new type of marine motor for use on fire apparatus that can draw apparatus at the rate of 40 miles an hour and pump a continuous Siamese stream for 10 consecutive hours

MAR-30-1914.

CURLEY AGAIN RAPS FITZGERALD

Scores Latter for Failure to Provide City Hall Annex Furnishings.

Mayor Curley today criticised ex-Mayor Fitzgerald by charging him with leaving him a "heritage" in neglecting to provide the necessary money for furnishing the new City Hall annex building before going out of office when he was lavishly spending the city's money. "Because of that," the mayor contended today, "it is necessary for me to take from my reserve fund some $70,000 to buy furniture, which should have been purchased months before I came into office."

The mayor referred to the "heritage" in announcing that he was sending to the city council at this afternoon's special meeting an order transferring from the reserve fund to the City Hall annex fund $70,000.

The mayor also sent to the council a loan order for $408,000 for the separate system of drainage in the Charles river basin area. The order was referred to the committee on finance. That loan provides for $153,000 for Shepard brook, $130,000 for 393 streets, $65,000 for the Dent street brook, $20,000 for the Auburn street brook and $40,000 for the Roslindale brook.

Curley Wants City Lodging House for Poor Women

As the result of a midnight and early morning inspection of the lodging houses in Boston, of the lowest class, which was made last night by a delegation of city officials headed by Mayor Curley, steps will be taken in the course of a few days to close up the lodging house at the corner of Pleasant st. and Shawmut ave., and investigation has already been started by the Mayor of the feasibility of opening up a municipal lodging house for women in the city.

In the party on the tour of investigation, which included practically all the public lodging houses in the city, were the Mayor, Corporation Counsel Sullivan, Building Commr. O'Hearn, Fire Commr. Grady and Building Inspector Mahoney. It started at 11 a.m. at lodging houses on Commercial st., and continued until 2 a.m., during which time lodging houses on Eliot st., Pleasant st. and Shawmut ave., Hudson st., the Salvation Army Hotel at Brookline and Washington sts., the Davis Industrial Home, and even the Common and the Public Garden were visited.

The inspecting party found conditions for the men as well as might be expected, except for the fact that bell alarms for arousing men in a lodging house of that character in case of fire totally inadequate. In one Commercial st. lodging house the house fire alarm was sounded six times in a room where there were 60 men sleeping, and the total result was that but four of the 60 turned over in bed or sat up to see what was the trouble.

Conditions Very Bad.

The conditions attending the housing of women, however, the Mayor found not only absolutely inadequate, but even shocking where there was accommodation at all. In all the city, he said, though they found accommodation for at least 1500 of the unfortunate men of the class that seeks shelter at night in this kind of place, he found accommodation of a similar nature for but 25 women. This was at the Davis Industrial Home in the South End, and among the defects of the condition here that the Mayor described was that they all slept in the same room and a man was in charge of the room, and, in fact, piloted the Mayor's party to it.

"He even ran up the stairs ahead of us to draw the clothes over those that might have kicked them off during their sleep or that preferred sleeping uncovered on account of the heat of the night and the place," the Mayor said.

On account of this appalling condition, the Mayor said that he, on the recommendation of those who participated in the inspection with him, has decided to confer with the charitable organizations with a view to working out a plan that will permit the establishment of a municipal lodging house for women.

Still Uses Cubicle Rooms.

The reason that the Mayor demands the closing of the house at Pleasant and Shawmut ave. is that it uses the cubicle, or box-like room, refuses to install sprinklers, and evades the authority of the building department by recently having raised the price of lodging to 30 cents per bed, which just puts it in the class of an inn. It receives its license as an inn from the Police Commissioner, but the Mayor promises personally to appear before the Police Commissioner to demand that the license be revoked and a new one refused.

In all the lodging houses, except this one and the Salvation Army Hotel, the Mayor says that the order of the Building Commissioner for the installation of sprinklers has been obeyed. Watchmen have also been placed in all of them, he said, exits signs have been freely distributed about the buildings, and in all but a few cases, are lighted as ordered.

MAR-26-1914

As a result of an inspection of the Hyde Park water works, which has been a "nightmare" for so long to certain of the residents of Hyde Park, Mayor Curley has ordered Real Estate Agent Beck to take the necessary steps to sell the property. The Mayor has decided to give up also the idea of criminally prosecuting, or reaching by a civil suit, those concerned in the purchase of the plant.

MAY 26 1914

If the American La France Co., manufacturers of fire apparatus particularly, do not land in Boston by June 6, the pieces of auto apparatus ordered last December, the contract with this company will be cancelled. Mayor Curley has given instructions to Corporation Counsel Sullivan to be prepared to take the necessary steps to carry out this decision.

The terms of the contract stipulated that the apparatus should be delivered within 150 days of the date of contract. A story that the Mayor heard that it is not likely that Boston will receive this apparatus for some months stirred him up. The contract amounts to more than $40,000.

Hereafter it will be a little harder for the drivers of city machines to take their cars away at night for joy-rides for themselves or their department heads. Under a new order from the Mayor, a city machine can not be taken at night from the garage in which it is kept without the presentation of a letter signed by the department chief. Upon delivery of the car to the driver, the owner of the garage will be required to mail the letter shown to the Mayor's office for preservence in the records.

State st., known the country over as the Wall st. of Boston, is likely to become famous shortly for more than its financial activities. There is a concern now petitioning the City Council for the right to open a sausage factory almost in front of the Custom House.

Under an act of this year's legislature, permission must be secured of the Mayor and City Council in Boston. The petition was filed by the Parks Sausage and Provision Co. for 216 State st. The Council has delayed action until the financial interests have time to decide whether they want to share the street with the sausage interests.

Signal honor was paid to Salem D. Charles, chairman of the Street Commission, yesterday, when he was elected president of the board of trustees of Brimfield Academy, one of the oldest college preparatory institutions in the state. Brimfield contains the old homestead of Chairman Charles.

Councillor Kenny's new ordinance, taking the task of investigating the small claims against the city from the Committee on Claims of the Council and giving that duty to the Law Department, has now been given its final reading by the City Council, and it merely awaits the Mayor's signature to become operative.

Councillor Kenny has another ordinance now before the Council of a perfecting nature, which removes the right of the Law Department to charge expenses incurred in connection with legislative matters up to the City Council contingent fund. It will force the Law Department to pay for all its work out of its own appropriation.

Of much interest to banking circles has been the rumor that Mayor Curley is to be the main force in a national bank to be opened up on Washington st., in the vicinity of the Old South Meeting House. The truth of the matter is that Francis L. Daly, who is Mayor Curley's partner in the plumbing supplies business, is to be a director of a trust company which will open up in that vicinity, while John R. McVey, who was one of Curley's mayoralty campaign managers, is to be president of the new concern.

Mayor Curley's only banking connection personally now is as vice-president of the Hibernia Savings Bank, which has been in operation for about two years. As its name implies, this savings bank caters especially to the Irish-American population of the city.

Congressman Murray, who is to assume the duties of postmaster of Boston later in the year, spent today in Boston attending to some home affairs that needed his own care. The importance of his work in Washington, just now, compelled a return to the national capital on an afternoon train. Congressman Gallivan also was in Boston for a day this week, but, like Congressman Murray, was forced to return to Washington almost immediately.

Though there was no effort by any member of the City Council to assume the credit for bringing the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. to terms in the matter of the new street lighting contract, members of the Council give much praise to Councillor Kenny for what was accomplished, securing the 10 year contract price in a five-year contract. It resulted from the informal talk on the matter of new terms by the Council with Vice-Pres. Wrightington and Commr. Rourke 10 days ago, which Councillors Kenny and Ballantyne arranged for and carried through while other members of the Council were "talking to the galleries" about "no star chamber sessions for them, etc."

The charter amendment increasing the membership of the City Council from 9 to 17 and providing for district representation is regarded in City Hall as merely something that provides eight new city jobs. It is generally thought also in City Hall that the type of men elected during the past four years to the City Council will not be possible under the new amendment. Many of the present membership assert that they will not desire to serve in a body of 17, because they feel that effective work along the lines accomplished by the Council during the past four years will not be possible.

HERALD- MAR-22-1914

TWELFTH DISTRICT BEGINS TO WISH CURLEY HAD STAYED IN CONGRESS

With Eight Democrats, a Republican and a Progressive Candidate in the Field Voters Are Getting a Surfeit of By-election Activities

MAR 22 1914

D. T. O'CONNELL

JAMES B. CONNOLLY

FRANK L. BRIER

THOMAS M. JOYCE

JAMES A. GALLIVAN

REDMOND S. FITZGERALD

W. P. HICKEY

By JAMES C. WHITE

The voters of the 12th congressional district who only a few weeks ago were irate over Mayor Curley's plan to hold his seat in Congress till the summer recess, at least, have changed their attitude within the last week.

Harassed morning, noon and night with calls for pledges and assistance, with the whole hurly-burly of a by-election slapping them in their faces, they are more than inclined to think that the mayor was right in the first instance.

They have good reason for the feeling. For while at the caucuses to be held on Tuesday next Frank L. Brier of ward 24 will receive the Republican congressional nomination without a contest, and while James B. Connolly, the Progressive candidate, is practically already nominated, the lack of excitement in these two camps is being well made up on the Democratic side.

There are eight candidates whose names are to appear upon the ballot, and while it is hinted this number may be reduced by one, by A. J. Connell of ward 27 advising his friends to cast their votes for Thomas M. Joyce, the task of picking one out of the remaining seven will be task enough.

As matters stand on the Democratic side, the contest is generally regarded as being down to four men, James A. Gallivan and William P. Hickey of South Boston, Redmond S. Fitzgerald and Daniel T. O'Connell of Dorchester.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a senator from the Dorchester district, and O'Connell is an attorney, a former secretary to Mayor Fitzgerald and a brother of ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, while Hickey is a senator from South Boston and Gallivan is a street commissioner.

Curley Support at a Discount.

These four men are furnishing battle in plenty for all interested. It is a case of canvassing day times, and street-rallying evenings, and the evenings have been none too warm of late. It also has been a fine time for exhibitions of strategy. At the beginning, when the Curley administration was in its bloom in popularity, the one desire of all the candidates was to secure his support. Now the hope of all the candidates is that he will not show any preference. The district is a workingman's district in the main, and somehow it is not felt his smile or assistance would be of any special value except to the other fellow.

Continued to next page

MAR-22-1914

The campaigns of the four have divided on two distinct lines.

Senators Fitzgerald and Hickey have both done their work on the general popularity basis. Both men are godfathers of their districts they sat at the State House as assistant city councilmen, and they perhaps come nearer being in touch with the working elements than the others. In this emergency, they are capitalizing that side to the limit, and they have both been attended in their campaigning by men who had a hand in their recent senatorial campaigns.

O'Connell and Gallivan have been appealing more distinctly to the better element. They have attempted to argue that the district needs a man competent to present the business side in Washington, hoping thus to attract many who might otherwise go afield or vote for the Republican candidate. Gallivan is perhaps farther away from the ordinary political machine end than O'Connell, because he has been in a City Hall department, while O'Connell has up to very recently been active in holding a hand on Democratic ward politics in his section.

Underlying all this is a battle between Dorchester and South Boston for the congressional chair.

South Boston claims Dorchester and the near Roxbury part have had it long enough and that the peninsular section deserves a chance.

Dorchester is equally insistent that the best service can be given by a Dorchester man, and that Mayor Curley was a Roxbury man, anyway.

In the general talk of the street, opinion now seems to be about fairly divided as to whether O'Connell or Gallivan will win.

"I am absolutely confident that I will be nominated at the Democratic primaries on Tuesday," said Street Commissioner Gallivan last night. "I have assurances from every ward in the district that I am far in the lead, and, despite the wicked eleventh-hour stories being circulated by more than one of those men who are contesting for the seat, I will win by a big margin."

The Gallivan men declare the nomination of their candidate is certain; that he will carry South Boston over Senator Hickey by a substantial margin, while O'Connell in Dorchester will not be able to score any such a figure over Senator Fitzgerald, and that the net result will be a Gallivan victory.

The O'Connell men say that with 500 votes from all over South Boston a victory is certain. The strength of Fitzgerald in Dorchester is admitted, but it is also argued that, inasmuch as the two Dorchester wards have almost twice as many votes as the entire South Boston section, they can afford to let Fitzgerald roll up a count and yet score over South Boston. The O'Connell people also claim to feel very well satisfied with the situation in ward 17, the sole outside ward, where they have held good rallies.

Personal Popularity.

The O'Connell argument as to the relative size of the two sections of the city in registered voters is absolutely true. The two Dorchester wards have in excess of 20,000, the three South Boston wards have only 10,000, and including yard 16, which can be counted either way, 14,000.

Both O'Connell and Gallivan have great elements of personal popularity, and there is also the feeling that either man is fully competent to represent the district.

Therefore, it seems as if O'Connell could fairly stand a bigger slash from Fitzgerald in his home territory and win than Gallivan can stand in South Boston, simply on a purely mathematical basis.

While downtown Boston's discussion of the district centres the nomination battle between these two, neither Fitzgerald nor Hickey are men to be thrown into the discard. Hickey is counting on the fact that Gallivan comes from the smallest ward of the three in the district and that his own ward is the largest and that he has done well in all of them in senatorial contests.

Fitzgerald in Dorchester has also shown himself strong, but he is under this disadvantage, that he is obliged this time to enter ward 24, where he has not been before. The Joyce candidacy in ward 17 seems to be nearer the fifth wheel of the coach as matters stand. All the candidates are making forays there, and the Tammany Club is in the state of mind where it does not know which way to turn.

Republican Chances.

As to the election, the suggestion that a Republican may be able to do anything may seem preposterous. Yet at the last election, at which Mayor Curley was elected, James B. Connolly and Pictureless Robinson polled an equal vote with the mayor, Connolly drawing 9000, while Robinson had close on 6000. The Curley vote was 14,875.

The anti-Democratic vote, or the anti-Curley vote, was in excess of the Democratic.

Frank L. Brier, the Republican candidate this year, is a young, active Republican who has shown considerable skill in organization. He is very well thought of in ward 24, and has considerable of a political following. Herman Hormel of the Republican city committee is standing behind him and the district committee has also taken hold. He is a good type of candidate and has been showing some activity on the stump.

He is certain, in proportion, considering this is a by-election, to run well ahead of Pictureless Robinson, who had the nomination the last time round.

Inasmuch as it is generally assumed that not much over 12,000 votes will be cast election day throughout the district, the Republicans should be able to make a good showing. Brier is also apt to be helped by another situation. James B. Connolly, the Progressive candidate, is certain besides the Progressives to pick up more Democrats than Republicans. Certain of the regular Democrats who have been watching the reorganization in the Boston postoffice and who claim that about all done was to elevate Republicans, are in a state of war against their party enrollment. A large number of federal employes, listed as Democrats, it is declared, are going to vote for Connolly.

For the time being, though, it is the evening rally and the red-fire gathering, and when it is over the man who wins the election will have to turn round and get ready for another campaign for a re-election next November.

MAR-20-1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

"I REMEMBER Hull street, having taught school down there years ago," Chairman Salem D. Charles of the street commission told the delegation of residents of the North end present at a hearing upon a petition to close Hull street for recreation purposes, when one of the speakers suggested that the board might become more familiar with the conditions by visiting the street.

"Why are we here?" "What powers have we in determining the amount of money each department is to be allowed for the year?" These are questions members of the City Council committee on appropriations ask one another in discussing Mayor Curley's annual budget of department appropriations which is pending before the committee. Under the provisions of the charter the City Council cannot increase the amounts allotted each department by the mayor, according to legal authority in the council, while the council cannot cut any of the items without the mayor's approval.

Clerks in the public works department, whose services can be spared, will be transferred to the assessing department for three months, beginning April 1, to save the department from employing extra clerks for the work at a cost of about $125 a day.

The ward 11 citizens drawn for jury duty at the next term of the superior civil courts includes Ernest G. A. Denrett, William Brenick, John B. Hackett, Charles H. McDuffee, Thomas H. Connolly and Pierre A. Field.

One Roxbury ward chairman, who was not a supporter of James M. Curley's candidacy for mayor, was at a banquet the other evening royally enjoying himself until Mayor Curley entered the hall, and then quietly stepped out before the mayor was introduced to deliver his address.

For the second time within a week a new lock has been placed on the outside door of the Pro Bono Publico Club on Dudley street. The first lock was broken by members of the club who had not been furnished with keys.

Although the members of the city council as members of the council committee on finance talked themselves hoarse in discussing the $500,000 loan order for street improvements, several of the councilmen grasped an opportunity of repeating in public what they had said behind closed doors when the order was placed before the council for adoption.

Although some of Mayor Curley's warmest admirers for years in ward 17 are criticising him for his policy of rigid economy at City Hall, there is one ward 17 leader, who was converted to Curleyism at the opening of the mayoralty fight, who will not stand for any criticism of the chief executive, and he is ex-President Timothy L. Connolly of the old common council.

AMERICAN - MAR- 22-1914

POVERTY CRY BAD FOR CITY, ASSERTS HART

Oldest Ex-Mayor Says Curley Utterances Are "Black Eye for Boston."

'LONG WAY FROM BANKRUPT'

Former Mayor Thomas N. Hart, merchant and bank president, who knows a few things about finance and city government, thinks it unpatriotic to cry poverty. He says it gives Boston a black eye, in a civic and commercial sense.

He deplores the publicity given the erroneous report that the city treasury had only $52.48 when Mayor Curley took control.

He thinks a four-year term for Mayor is too long. Two years is enough.

He does not believe in an economy that deprives worthy city employes of their jobs, and wonders if the economy vacancies will eventually be filled by Curley appointees.

"Boston bankrupt?" said Mr. Hart. "Bankrupt, fiddlesticks!

"Our city isn't even hard up. There isn't a city in the country, or in the world, for that matter, where taxes are paid more willingly or more promptly. When that is true, there is no danger of financial distress.

WHY SHOUT IT?

"Why shout it then?

"Why belittle ourselves as a community?

"Optimism is best.

"If we don't stand up for ourselves who will?

"Bad news travels fast enough.

"Let outsiders see that you are up and coming. It is all a question of individual pluck and effort and perseverance.

"Now I don't want to criticize Mayor Curley, or any other public official. I was Mayor myself, you know. On that account I wish to be charitable.

But I think it was malicious to circulate that report that Boston had only $52.48 in the treasury when the new administration took hold. Gives a false impression outside. The truth of the matter was, that there was a round half million in the treasury of Boston when Mayor Curley took his seat. The auditor's report will show it. It will also show that Boston is on a prosperous footing.

"Let the true figures go out. Boston doesn't need charity or sympathy. It has the most promising kind of a future. It couldn't be more ideally located.

"We want increased industries. Build up factories. Increase our finished products here. Don't let the West beat us out as her cities have been doing.

NEED NEW FACTORIES.

"They have set aside $9,000,000 for development of the port of Boston. That is all very good, but give me the new factories. This business of shipping, of making Boston a big shipping gateway for exports from the West, is misunderstood, in my opinion. How much real profit and lasting good do we obtain from goods that arrive in freight cars, are dumped on the docks and then carried off in ocean liners?

"True it helps the railroads and the stevadores and longshoremen, but the returns are comparatively slight.

"The future of Boston depends upon its businessmen. Give a square deal. Be honest with your neighbor. When a fellow comes down from the country, give him his money's worth and send him away feeling happy. If you do he'll surely return.

"Now I am not much of a believer in that boom Boston fund or in so-called Publicity Bureaus. The Chamber of Commerce is attending to that end of it and and has done noble work.

"Build up your industries and INCREASE YOUR CITY REVENUE. I don't believe in too rigid economy. No I can't say I favor an economy that deprives city employes of their jobs. There ought to be another way.

"Of course I suppose Mayor Curley is cutting the pay of employes who got increases toward the end of Mayor Fitzgerald's reign. That is undoubtedly done for capital—for political capital."

MAR-22-1914.

3 CANDIDATES FAVOR VOTES FOR WOMEN

Twelfth District Aspirants Address Thousands of Voters in Whirlwind Tour.

ALL EXPRESS CONFIDENCE

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, Senator William P. Hickey and Daniel T. O'Connell, three of the candidates for Congress in the Twelfth district, pledged themselves in favor of woman's suffrage in Dahlgren hall, South Boston, where they addressed 600 people last night. All of the candidates made whirlwind tours of the district, and each candidate is confident of winning the nomination.

Commissioner Gallivan covered the entire district, addressing more than 3,500 voters. Rallies were held at Broadway and D street, Dorchester avenue and Mt. Vernon street, Field's Corner, Mount Bowdoin, Ashmont, Mattapan and Neponset.

"I am absolutely confident that I will be nominated at the Democratic primaries on Tuesday," said Mr. Gallivan last night. "I have assurances from every ward in the district that I am far in the lead, and despite the wicked eleventh-hour stories being circulated by more than one of those men who are contesting for the seat I will win by a big amrgin."

Several important meetings are to be held this afternoon and evening in the interests of Mr. Gallivan.

JOYCE ATTACKS CURLEY.

Charging Mayor Curley with being "seventy-five pounds lighter in the estimation of the people of Boston than was the old straw hat of the late Mayor Collins," Candidate Thomas M. Joyce last night at open-air rallies in South Boston, Dorchester and Roxbury, declared he would lead the ticket on primary day.

"When the late Mayor Collins was in office he walked from his home in Brighton to City Hall, and if it rained he paid the car company five cents each way," said Joyce.

"But Mayor Curley has to have a $5,000 limousine with plenty of gasolene and a boy to hold his hat and coat at banquets at the rate of $2,000 a year. And this same Mayor Curley is economizing by discharging women who were earning a dollar a week playing pianos in our municipal buildings."

A parade of thirty-five automobiles in whic hrode supporters of Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald, passed through the streets of the oDrchester section last night. Four other automobiles in which were Candidate Fitzgerald and a corps of speakers, brought up the rear of the proecssion. Open-air rallies were held in Roxbury, Dorchester and South Boston.

HICKEY ADDRESSES 3,000.

W. B. Hickey was greeted by enthusiastic crowds everywhere during his tour of the four South Boston wards, starting at B and Broadway and winding up at Uphams Corner at 11:30. It is estimated that he addressed about 3,000 people in all. He said that from the assurances ht had received during the past few days from the various leaders throughout the district, he felt confident of victory.

Accompanying the Senator were Edward L. Collins, former member of the Governor's Council; Secretary Daniel W. Casey of the Democratic City Committee; Representatives John J. Lydon, George Wall, Thomas J. Casey, William N. Cronin, Matthew Martin, president of the Hickey Democratic Club, and others.

James B. Connolly finished his first week of the Congressional campaign by addressing four house parties in South Boston and Dorchester. He discussed national issues only. After next Tuesday's primaries Mr. Connolly will begin his real campaign.

TRANSCRIPT - MAR. 23, 1914

CURLEY'S BILL APPEARS

Gives Power to Cut Pay in Police Department

By Restoring It to Basis Before Increase

It Also Hits Any Eleventh-Hour Jumps

Outlaws These Such as Fitzgerald Made

On behalf of Mayor Curley, Representative Cox today introduced in the Legislature a bill entitled "To Reduce the Expenses of the Police Department of Boston," the measure which the mayor had said he intended to put in in order to secure power to restore salaries to the basis before Mayor Fitzgerald made his eleventh-hour advances. Not only does it provide the mayor with the right to go over Commissioner O'Meara, who refused to make the cuts as advocated by Mr. Curley, but it hits such bids for popularity as that of the mayor's predecessor in office.

It authorizes the mayor to reduce the compensation of "any of the officials or employees or members of the police department of Boston to a scale existing prior to Oct. 16, 1913."

The bill stipulates that any increase made hereafter for members, employees or officials of the police department shall be unlawful and void if ordered within three months of the expiration of the term of the mayor.

This is the first bill that has been filed at the instigation of Mr. Curley since he took office as mayor. It was presented under the twelfth joint rule. A note attached to the petition requested that Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel Sullivan be notified of the date of the hearing before the Committee on Rules.

APR. 7, 1914

Mayor Abolishes Office of Vital Statistician, Held by Dr. W. H. Davis—Makes Saving of $77,000

By abolishing the division of vital statistics in the health department and retiring Dr. William H. Davis, statistician, who received $2500 a year; the suspension of John H. Murdock, inspector of provisions, for five months, and a five per cent cut in salaries over $1000 a year the mayor has concluded his drastic changes in that department, which have netted a saving of $77,000 a year. Among the changes was the transfer of constables to the police department, whence they were originally drawn, among whom was Michael Fitzgerald, a brother of the former mayor.

The mayor approved the removal of James S. Dowling, second assistant assessor in Ward 23, on the ground that his work was not satisfactory, and the appointment in his place of Alonzo Pulverman.

The Civil Service Commissioners yesterday afternoon gave approval of Mayor Curley's appointments as follows: Simon E. Hecht, Franklyn P. Daly and Thomas A. Forsyth, to be overseers of the poor; Josiah H. Benton, a library trustee; Dr. John J. Dowling, hospital trustee; Thomas F. Galvin, to be a member of the Park and Recreation Board.

MAR. 1914

DRY-DOCK—CONCRETE OR GRANITE?

The new dry-dock in South Boston can be built partly of granite and partly of concrete; or it can be built of granite entire. The granite industry prefers the second and is saying so loudly. It becomes, then, a question of whether the added durability is worth the added expense.

Four sets of plans have been prepared by the engineers under the supervision of the Port Directors. The first provides for a granite coping and granite tops for the "altars" or steps of the dock interior; the second would line the dock from coping to the low water mark to reduce the erosion of the water and frost; the third plan would be to line the whole interior of the dock with granite, and the fourth would, in addition to this, provide a granite facing for the outside walls of the dry-dock. All these plans come within the standing appropriation of three millions. The cost for granite for the first plan would be $135,000; for the last, $500,000. The others range between.

To build the dry-dock of granite entire would cost half a million more than the existing fund of three millions. It might cost more than that. To quarry and dress the stone would involve a delay probably of a year. The granite must not only be cut; it must be smoothed to almost a monument surface to avoid the rasping friction between dock and vessel's side. By the contracts with the steamship people, each year of delay in the construction of the dry-dock means a loss of $50,000 which will be paid for the use of the dry-dock when completed. This item might be added to the half million of the estimated extra expense of building entirely of granite. Furthermore, although the completed dry-dock will be the largest on this side of the North Atlantic, it is not certain that this rank can be held indefinitely, and it were well that the dock earned its board and keep in the days of its youth.

It is not contended that granite is not a superior material for the dry-dock. The corrosion of salt water on certain kinds of cement is a demonstrable fact. But by employing the two materials in an ingenious combination it is felt that the durability of one can be united with the economy of the other without a disproportionate forfeiture of the qualities of stability.

The project is already well afoot. Professor W. O. Crosby of Technology has, from extensive borings, thirty in number, established the certainty that the dock will rest on the best of pedestals—a ledge of rock. Six months of bulkheading have been done; and the dredging of a new channel has disgorged earth not only for the filling in of bulkheads but to make an additional area for later development. To go to the Legislature for the further appropriation would be to incur the risk of a year of delay beyond that involved in quarrying and building of granite entire; which would defer the earning power of the dry-dock still another year. A dry-dock wholly of granite might prove in some respects superior to a dry dock built of granite and of concrete. But the extra value would not be worth the extra expense and the extra delay. Let the Port Directors proceed with their present plans.

MAR. 26, 1914

NEW BOULEVARD PLANS

Mayor Not Satisfied with Metropolitan Takings, Which Do Not Include Water-Front Property—Public Meeting Called

Plans were submitted to Mayor Curley today by the Metropolitan Park Commission in accordance with the legislative enactment of 1912 providing for the taking of land for a parkway or boulevard from a point near the crossing of Columbia road and the New Haven railroad tracks, Dorchester, to the Neponset Bridge, to connect with the Quincy shore drive.

The commission was authorized by the Legislature to spend $475,000 to acquire the necessary land. The land takings contemplated are too much confined to private property, in the opinion of the mayor, who wishes to have Savin Hill Beach, Tenean Beach and the Strandway extension included and transferred from city to Metropolitan control, similar to Revere and Nantasket beaches. He regards this boulevard proposition as one of the most important for Boston in many years and desires as much expression of opinion as possible before necessary action must be taken by the City Council.

The mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesday at three o'clock in the Aldermanic Chamber and extends an invitation to the public to attend. The City Council, street commissioners and improvement association are expected to be represented.

The development of the entire waterfront of Dorchester is a project close to the mayor's heart. Several delegations have appeared before him recently for improvements at both Tenean and Savil Hill beaches and the mayor has promised to do all he can. He is much disappointed that the course of the new boulevard as mapped out neglects the beaches but feels certain that they can be included.

MAR. 1914

FROM HIGH SCHOOL TO CLERKSHIP

To provide in the public schools that training for clerical work which must now be bought in private schools is a project which the school committee cannot be quarrelled with for entertaining. If they had not themselves spied it as one of their duties it would probably have been spied for them. The undertaking dates back four years, when it was recommended and authorized to begin in the September of that year. A site was looked for, preferably in the business district; then the matter was deferred because money was lacking. Last night the project was resumed; and the school authorities are ordered to report on the cost by the middle of May. The plan in outline is to provide a commercial school training for pupils who have had, let us say, two years' high school work; that this training be very specific and rigorously thorough; and that the course be as long or as short as may be necessary to equip the individual pupil—virtually the arrangement now in force in the private commercial schools.

Two organic weaknesses beset this plan;

Journal mar. 23 1914

The Pro Bono Publico Really Has Furniture

MAR 23 1914

It's pretty tough. The Pro Bono Publico Club never knew what rare and expensive furnishings it had until it heard that they were destroyed.

The stirring story of the dastardly demolition of the fabled furniture came from the veracious fact-varnishers of New York. Certain newspapers there yesterday printed the tale, vibrating with verisimiltude, of how surly sinecure hunters shamelessly slashed aristocratic art objects.

"Fine mahogany tables and chairs were converted into splinters, pictures torn from the walls and ripped to pieces and expensive rugs and draperies destroyed," ran the account.

"O times, O customs!" said Mr. Curley, the well-known Latin scholar, when the tale was brought to his attention yesterday.

The mayor was glad to hear of the Augustinian splendor. It was the first he knew of it, he said. He always supposed there was nothing of value to smash in the P. B. P. Club. Not a door mat. Besides, nobody gruntled. All the members learned leader.

last night.

The mayor was made aware of the gift by Ronaldo S. Naon, minister from Argentine to the United States, last Sunday night when the mayor dined with him in Washington. Naon informed the mayor that it was just an expression of the high esteem and love in which the United States is held by Argentinians.

The $100,000 "expression of esteem" the mayor is planning to place in front of the Public Library in Copley square

mar 1914

THE CITY'S DEBT

MAYOR CURLEY'S purpose to reduce the city debt, if possible, by applying to its reduction the money received from sales of city real estate, is one that should be encouraged. Boston today is paying interest charges of more than $6,000,000 annually on its debt, and those who think that a city debt is a good thing should bear in mind that the interest charges are taken from the annual tax levy and reduce by so much the resources for municipal necessities and luxuries.

The city has valuable real estate that, in all probability will never be used for municipal purposes. In view of the fact that the city's investment in new buildings has been very large during the past few years, it would seem to be in order to sell whatever property the city has that it does not and will not need.

It should not be overlooked that the city's present debt and the consequent enormous interest charges are due in a very large degree to the fact that for a number of years current expenses were financed by loans. The city is paying interest charges today on debts for work that lasted only a few years and had to be renewed under new appropriations. It is, moreover, paying interest on a debt for municipal ferry improvements that were never financed by that loan, after it was issued, the money having been diverted to other purposes by transfer.

mar. 10 1914

DON'T DEFER ACTION

THE General Court should not fail to heed the commission to investigate drunkenness and adopt the measures that are asked for by the investigators. Judge Murray of the commission, whose experience in the courts has been such as to make him an expert on the subject, well says:

> "We take a drunkard, who is an unfortunate and sick man, and throw him into prison, where discipline is written all over the crusts of bread that he is given. I am not criticizing prison officials. We are to blame. We have built up this kind of system. The drunkard gets just the kind of discipline that is dealt out to our worst criminals."

The county of Suffolk sends to Deer island, and there herds them with professional criminals, men arrested and fined for drunkenness and who cannot pay their fines. They become a burden on the taxpayers, they lose courage and self-respect, and the result of that treatment is that they go deeper.

Segregate the victims of strong drink. Help them upward and onward. The present method of dealing with them is barbarous, costly and hopeless.

mar 20 1914

CITY TO GET STATUE OF ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

Curley Notified at Washington of Gift of $100,000 Bronze Figure of Sarmiento.

The city of Boston is shortly to receive a bronze statue of President Sarmiento of the Argentine Republic, sculptured by Bela Pratt, and costing in the vicinity of $100,000, according to the announcement of Mayor Curley

Mar. 23, 1914

IN THE TWELFTH

TOMORROW the voters of the Twelfth Massachusetts district will select their party candidates for representatives in Congress to succeed Mayor Curley during the remainder of the term for which he was elected in November, 1912. There is no contest for the Progressive and Republican nominations. James B. Connolly, who made a splendid campaign against Mr. Curley in 1912, will be the Progressive candidate, and Frank L. Brier will be nominated by the Republicans.

There is every reason why the Democrats of the district should attend the primaries in large numbers. There are no less than half a dozen actual candidates for the party nomination, and they are very much in earnest. It is doubtful, however, if the Democratic voters of the district are aroused. Some of the candidates claim to be addressing audiences of 2000, but as the places in which they talk won't hold a fourth of 1000, it is evident that there is a mistake somewhere.

We advise the Democratic voters of the district to participate in the primaries. They will or can make the nominations. If they don't their laziness will serve to discredit the primary system under which it is possible for the voters to make their own selections over the heads of the bosses.

Curley Starts Movement for the Dredging of the River.

Mayor Curley started a movement yesterday to have the channel in the Neponset river dredged to a width of thirty-five feet and a depth of twenty-five feet from the Neponset bridge to the Granite avenue bridge. This will develop a huge tract of marsh land that is now lying idle.

There is an unexpended balance of $20,000 from an appropriation for the dredging of the Neponset river lying idle in the engineer's office in Washington. The mayor will make an effort to have this appropriated as soon as possible for the work. The land that will be reclaimed is extremely well suited for the location of large industries because a siding of the New Haven railroad borders it. A large portion of the land is owned by the New Haven rail-

Journal Mar. 23 1914

Improvement of Copley Square

Maj. Brough Attends an Important But Indecisive Anniversary Gathering of Improvers.

MAR 23

Portrait of Dennis E. Pajajasooj, Finnish Architect

By Maj. Hiram Brough, Retired.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Interlocking Thought Society on Huntington avenue, for the purpose of discussing plans for improving Copley square. Just before the meeting was called to order two architects were ejected, owing to the fact that they had fallen into heated arguments concerning the respective merits of their plans, and one of them had tried to make the other eat a set of blue prints. There were no arrests.

The guest of honor was Adoniran Archibald, who enjoys the proud distinction of having drawn the first plans ever made for the improvement of Copley square. That was in 1852. Mr. Archibald, who then lived on Joy street, submitted plans to the mayor of Boston which provided for a sunken garden, with ducks and swans sailing over the garden. At that time Copley square was under water at high tide and had not been named.

Mr. Archibald's plans were on exhibition yesterday. They are practically as good as new. Mr. Archibald says that every one of the plans since submitted have been adapted from his own drawings. He charged T. Tennyson Shaw, the well-known architect, with having stolen bodily Mr. Archibald's idea of a perspective.

Passes Short and Ugly Word

T. Tennyson Shaw, the well known architect, called Mr. Archibald a red-nosed liar and was escorted to the door.

Henry K. Carto, a recognized authority on art, presided over the session. He said that the meeting was caused for a dual purpose. First of all, it marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first drawing of the first plan for the improvement of Copley square.

At this stage the venerable Adoniram Archibald made violent objection. He desired it to be understood that the chairman was ignoring the simple facts of history.

The chair explained that it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the drawing of the first plan after the square had been named. Various plans, including those of Mr. Archibald, had been drawn before the square was built.

Mr. Archibald subsided, but grumbled for half an hour until he fell asleep.

Continuing, the chair called attention to the fact that practically all of those interested in beautifying Copley square were agreed upon one thing, and that was the necessity for beautifying it. He was in favor of a sunken garden (hisses), but he could see clearly that there was some merit in those plans which called for a series of vistas superimposed upon the background and middle distance (more hisses). He awaited opinions from the lovers of art so numerously present.

Angelo Maggreedy, the well known landscape architect and tupil gardener, was cheered loudly by his two brothers as he rose to present his views. Mr. Maggreedy had composed a model of Copley square showing an articulated or kitchenette car of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company stalled in front of the Copley-Plaza. Mr. Maggreedy was of the opinion that every car passing through Copley square should carry window-boxes and roof-boxes in which should be blossoming flowers and gracefully drooping shrubs. He insisted that the composition of any design for the square would be hopelessly ruined by the intrusion of surface cars relieved only from bare monotony by a conductor swearing at a trolley pole while trying to re-attach it to the overhead wire.

Would Raze Public Library

Richardson C. Canute, who is delivering a course of lectures in this city on the tone waves of a mackerel sky, insisted that nothing should be done toward the laying out of a general scheme for Copley square, until various obtruding and entirely unsympathetic surroundings had been removed or ameliorated. He referred particularly, he said, to the Public Library, which, in his opinion, should be razed at once and until razed should be hidden behind painted canvas.

He considered that the Public Library was more repulsive from an architectural standpoint than the South Station. (Loud expressions of incredulity.) For his own part he believed that Copley square demanded such treatment as could be given to it only by great foreign thinkers, among whom he mentioned Dennis E. Pajajasooj, well known in Finland as a man of almost superhuman genius in the delineation of mystic and unintelligible architectural symbolisms.

Portraits of Mr. Pajajasooj were shown to the audience. They represented him as he looked fifteen minutes before he had negotiated with a Finnish tonsorial artist for his first hair cut in ten years. He was in deep thought.

Henry G. Munn, architect and builder (bungalows a specialty), ventured to state that, in his opinion, Copley square should be made useful as well as ornamental. The financial condition of the city made it necessary, he said, for the municipality to devote every inch of available space to income producing purposes. Mr. Munn had a proposition to submit which, in his opinion, as well as in that of the Boston art commission, would be beyond criticism.

His purpose was to erect in Copley square a building fashioned skillfully in imitation of a rough and natural mountain. This building would be, to all intents and purposes, a striking exhibition of nature, but the interior would be devoted to such purposes as those leasing it from the city might select.

He had talked, he said, with the trustees of the Washingtonian Home, and they seemed inclined to lease such a building for a new headquarters for their work, provided that arrangements could be made to keep snakes out of the rocks which would hide the building proper.

Shortly afterward the meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN - MAR. 23 - 1914

PRIMARY FIGHT FOR CURLEY'S SEAT HOLDS CENTRE OF STAGE

MAR 23

Until the primaries close tomorrow the centre of the political stage in this jurisdiction will be held by Daniel T. O'Connell, James A. Gallivan, Redmond S. Fitzgerald and William P. Hickey, the real contendess for the Democratic nomination in the Twelfth District Congressional contest. The election takes place two weeks from tomorrow.

* * *

One of Governor Walsh's immediate worries is just where to turn for a first class man to place on the State Board of Efficiency and Economy. Chairman John N. Cole goes out at the end of the week. Mr. Cole leaves behind him Francis X. Tyrrell of Chelsea, Democrat, who will undoubtedly be elevated to the $5,000 chairmanship, and ex-officio Frank Pope of Leominster, the State auditor, also a Democrat.

* * *

According to the Walsh policy, therefore, the new man must be "somebody other than a Democrat."

* * *

The duties of a member of this particular board do not appeal to the average politician. Pointing out offices which should never have been created, recommending economy here and there in State institutions and on State boards, playing the watchdog of the Commonwealth is NOT work that is likely to enhance one's personal popularity. The average politician, therefore, has no stomach for it.

* * *

And yet the work must be done.

* * *

Where to get just the man to do it.

* * *

Governor Walsh also has before him the five vacancies on the State Board of Labor and Industries.

* * *

His Excellency cannot afford to allow the work of the Labor and Industries Board to be continued much longer without a responsible directing board. The interests of too many people are involved. Governor Foss was at least slow in making the original appointments. The work, begun last September, was scarcely under way before Governor Walsh removed the entire board.

CRONIN AND PHONES.

The Walsh theory, as is now well known, is that there are too many State boards, and that in many cases they are expected to cover different parts of the same field. The Governor holds, for example, that the Industrial Accident Board and the Board of Labor and Industries should be consolidated.

* * *

This, of course, is theory. It may be good theory. Its accomplishment would require speedy affirmative action by a Republican Senate and a Republican House.

* * *

Evidence that the Legislature is about ready to settle down to business appeared today in a "Daily List of Committee Hearings," with only one committee designated for an open session. This was the Committee on Public Institutions.

* * *

Early arrivals at the State House today said they had heard that Morrison I. Swift would be along later, leading an "army" of the "unemployed." Politicians are quite universally of the opinion that there is today a lit of clever politics in the leadership of the "unemployed" in some of the larger cities of the country.

* * *

Representative William N. Cronin of South Boston says that once upon a time, when his people were out of town for the Summer, he called them twenty-two times by telephone from his Boston office.

* * *

The telephone company, Mr. Cronin says, presented him with a bill for "sixty-five or seventy calls." When he told them to go to court and get it, according to report, the matter was dropped.

* * *

Dropped, that is to say, by the telephone company. It was not dropped by William N. Cronin.

* * *

Representative Cronin is the author of a bill—public hearing on it at 10:30 tomorrow before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs—compelling the company to instal an automatic telephone register wherever there is measured telephone service.

* * *

Since the Cronin bill was filed, the telephone company has announced that it is ready to instal such registers at a cost of $3 per year to the subscriber. Mr. Cronin objects to the charge.

FOR BUSINESS BASIS.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments was expected to report today on the petition of Benjamin ... Alling for the submission to the people of a proposed amendment prohibiting the appropriation of State funds for "sectarian" purposes.

* * *

Practically all the members of the unpaid boards of trustees in charge of the various State institutions, all their salaried under-officers, and many of the tradesmen who sell them institutional groceries, provisions and supplies, are lined up in a mass play against the "consolidation" plan of Governor Walsh and the Cole board.

* * *

This will be a battle to test the calibre of the Legislature. At first blush it would appear that the chances against the Governor's plan are 1,000 to 1.

* * *

The Governor cannot write his consolidation act onto the statute books. He can only recommend and give the reasons for his recommendation. Then it is up to the lawmakers.

* * *

But the Governor CAN carry, to the people of Massachusetts next Fall, the story of the wanton waste which today characterizes the administrative methods of Massachusetts. He can get a Legislature commissioned to aid him in the mighty task of putting these State institutions on a business basis.

* * *

Another anti-Walsh organization is that of the Representatives from some of the wealthier towns, united to fight the proposed tax reforms.

* * *

SOME "LARGE ORDERS."

Make no mistake about it. As committee hearings draw to a close, and the Legislature grapples with the serious business of the session, your Governor will be found with some "large orders" on his hands; not the least of them being his effort to straighten out the inequalities of the Massachusetts tax system and his campaign for a business management of the penal, correctional and charitable institutions of the State.

* * *

United States Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire, Harvard, '93, will speak at the Harvard Union tonight on "The Senate from a Senator's Viewpoint." At forty-five, Senator Hollis is one of the youngest of United States Senators. He is also one of the handsomest. As an orator he is excelled by not more than one or two in the country. And it would be extremely difficult to name the one or two.

O'Connell Promises to Fight Repeal Act

Speaking before audiences aggregating more than 4,500 voters of the Twelfth Congressional District, Daniel T. O'Connell, candidate for the Democratic nomination yesterday told of his intention to have all United States ships allowed the use of the Panama Canal without paying tolls.

He explained at length how the passage of the tolls bill would give a British interpretation to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and surrender for all time rights vitally affecting this nation fom a commercial, strategic and political standpoint.

O'Connell Sure of Victory, He Says

Daniel T. O'Connell of Dorchester, candidate for the Democratic nomination at the primary tomorrow, will close his campaign this evening with a whirlwind tour with speeches at twenty-five open-air rallies and conclude with a big reception at the Wanita A. A. Club on George and Magazine streets in Ward 17. Mr. O'Connell is confident of winning tomorrow.

"I will win this fight by a majority of over 3,000 votes," he said.

HERALD - MAR - 23 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

A GROUP of legislators discussing the probable date of prorogation recently made estimates ranging from June 1 to Aug. 1.

MAR 23 1914

Senator John P. Brennan of Cambridge will be the speaker of the evening at a meeting of the State Employes' Benefit Association tonight at Commercial Hall, 694 Washington street. The various retirement bills affecting state employes now before the Legislature will be discussed.

There were no dissenters recorded to the adverse report of the committee on constitutional amendments on the proposed amendment to give cities and towns home rule, such as allowing them to change their form of government and taxation without the consent of the Legislature, which is now required.

Senator O'Rourke of Worcester, the only Democrat to oppose woman suffrage in the Senate, may give the militants an opportunity to test their strength by running for the Democratic congressional nomination in the 4th district this fall.

Reports from the western part of the state indicate that former Executive Councillor Goetting of Springfield wants the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor again this year. Discussion relative to the probable Republican gubernatorial candidate seems to centre most about former Congressman McCall.

Representative Drury of Waltham may decide to go after Congressman Mitchell's seat this fall.

Senator Bagley of East Boston, a Republican, is thinking about running for the executive council in his district this year, although some of his friends are booming him for the G. O. P. nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Some of the Republican chieftains who believe that Bagley is one of the few in his district who can be elected to the Senate want him to remain in the Senate for a while.

The Senate of 1914 is likely to go down in history as the most mutually affable Senate in the history of the state, unless some one starts a scrap there before long. They say that there has not been an acrimonious debate in the Senate so far this year.

MAR - 19 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

HOW many congressmen have you in Massachusetts?" asked a speaker of the committee on taxation yesterday.

"Seven," guessed one member.

"Nine," ventured another.

"Eleven," volunteered a third.

But just as all hope seemed gone a shining light came timidly forth with "sixteen" and saved the day. The man who had the correct answer is a modest man and does not want his name used.

Representative Washburn, Republican, of Worcester, is speaking:

"When the first Progressive took the first Republican up to the top of a high hill, and, stretching his arm before him, said, 'All that you see is thine'—"

The committee on mercantile affairs, which held a hearing on a liquor measure for the first time yesterday, was complimented by several speakers representing temperance organizations for the fairness with which it conducted the hearing. Senator Bagley of East Boston is chairman of the committee.

There seems to be little, if any, doubt of the intention of the committee on education to report adversely on the various bills proposing any increase in the membership of the Boston school committee.

It is cautiously reported that Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick, who possesses the most courteous and efficient staff of State House attaches in the country, is now considering the advisability of equipping them with roller skates, in order to be in line with the "speed-er-up" policy promulgated by Speaker Cushing of the House and President Coolidge of the Senate. It has been suggested that the rollers on the skates be "rubber-tired."

Representative Carr of Hopkinton takes a broad and comprehensive interest in legislation, and gossip in political circles now has it that he is in line for the Progressive nomination for Lieutenant-Governor this year.

The committee on public service will probably lay aside its economy axe and report in favor of salary increases for the State House watchmen and the members of the board of conciliation and arbitration.

The committee on public service is said to be divided so evenly on the Spanish war veterans' preference act that neither side is anxious to force a vote on the matter. The committee yesterday voted to report adversely on the bills to place county employes under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission. The committee may not report on the Spanish war veterans' bill until some time next week.

MAR-18-1914

MAYOR WANTS A CITY BUYER

Favors New Official Who Shall Purchase Supplies for All the Departments.

MAR 18 1914

In a five-minute address before the members of the senior class of the Boston University Law School at the Quincy House last evening, Mayor Curley advocated the creation of a new municipal office, giving to one efficient man the power to buy supplies for all the city departments.

"If a man capable of filling that position could be obtained," the mayor said, "it would be real economy to pay him a salary twice as big as I am myself receiving."

Mayor Curley was the principal speaker, though his remarks were brief. He explained some of the more drastic moves of his first month in office, laying special stress on the removals already made and others contemplated.

"With the discharge of only 25 men," he said, "I have placed the city in a condition to save $600,000. By dropping 150 more off the municipal pay-roll I will be able to save the city $1,500,000 before the first year of my administration is over."

Atty.-Gen. Boynton spoke in defence of the courts. He referred specifically to recent attacks on the courts, and told the embryo barristers that their duty in the future would be to uphold and not to criticise the courts before which they practised. He lauded the profession they were entering and told them that the opportunities in it were manifold.

Daniel J. Riley was toastmaster, with about 75 members present.

MAR-18-1914

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR

Two speeches more truly fitting than those made by Gov. Walsh and Mayor Curley in connection with the Evacuation day festivities cannot well be conceived, and the chief magistrates of the commonwealth and the city are entitled to public gratitude for their well-considered words. Gov. Walsh's speech on Sunday evening showed his oratory at its very best, and both in its historical review and in the morals which it pointed was singularly salutary and just. His fine emphasis upon the obligations of our generation, and especially the newer comers from many lands, to the spirit and the virtues of the men who founded our commonwealth and established our freedom, is something to be remembered; and there are passages in the address which may well be repeated and kept in lasting remembrance. No less grateful was Mayor Curley's vigorous denunciation of the selfish financial interests and the clamor of a certain section of the press which would delight to embroil us in war in Mexico. Following so soon the performance in the Legislature last week aimed at embarrassing the President in another field of his foreign policy, the mayor's speech was doubly refreshing.

HERALD - MAR-23-1914

CANDIDATES DEFY THE SNOW

Gallivan, O'Connell, Hickey and Fitzgerald Improve Each Shining Hour.

MAR 23 1914

Yesterday was a great day for Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, one of the several candidates for Congress to succeed Mayor Curley. Mr. Gallivan had no public rallies but had 25 receptions tendered to him by different organizations in every ward in the 12th district. Representative James J. Twohig of Ward 13, at Congress Hall, paid this tribute to the candidate: "Our candidate has always been plain James A. Gallivan—out in the open, a responsible live-wire, faithful, public servant."

Enthusiastic crowds greeted Daniel T. O'Connell in his round of clubs and other organizations. It was a very busy period for the Dorchester candidate and at its conclusion he expressed great confidence in winning the primary tomorrow. In South Boston Mr. O'Connell was one of the principal speakers at the meeting of the Polish Citizens' association in Dahlgren Hall, where he spoke on "American Citizenship."

The banner reception of the day was accorded the candidate at the residence of Mrs. Degnan on Freeport street, where more than 500 voters of Wards 24 and 20 assembled.

Senator William P. Hickey of South Boston spent Sunday in visiting the various clubrooms and meetings throughout the district. At the various meetings he outlined his platform, and rendered a brief account of his stewardship for the past 10 years in elective office, including his three years in the city government, four years in the House and two years in the Senate. He also spoke of the many appropriations and improvements which he secured for the district, his fight for the city laborers, and of his efforts in behalf of organized labor.

During the day Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald and his large list of speakers visited many clubs. Among the speakers who accompanied the candidate on his tour were Representatives Anderson, Cummings and Sullivan; ex-Representatives McElaney, Donaghue and Benson; James J. Byrne, Harold Donaghue, Thomas McGowan, Thomas Riley, John J. Lally, Henry Whooly, James Slattery, William J. Power, Peter S. McNally, Charles E. Russell, Joseph J. McGrath.

MAR-23-1914

TWELFTH DISTRICT FIGHT NEARS END

Final Rallies Before Primaries Tonight—Interest in the Anti-Curley Vote.

Candidates for the Democratic nomination to succeed Mayor Curley as congressman from the 12th district are winding up their campaigns today, and each, assisted by a corps of speakers, will close his campaign tonight with rallies in every section of the district.

The primaries at which the Democratic, Republican and Progressive candidates will be nominated will be held tomorrow, and the special election, made necessary by the resignation of Mayor Curley as congressman, will be held April 7.

Frank L. Brier of ward 24 is unopposed for the Republican nomination, and James B. Connolly, the author, is without an opponent for the Progressive nomination. For the Democratic nomination there are six candidates, although the names of seven will appear on the primary ballots tomorrow. The name of Albert J. Connell of Hyde Park, ward 26, will appear as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, but he recently announced his withdrawal, and urged his supporters not to vote for him. The six active candidates are as follows:

Gallivan Heads List.

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan of ward 13, Senator William P. Hickey of ward 14, Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald of ward 20, Daniel T. O'Connell of ward 20, former Senator Thomas M. Joyce of ward 17 and Edward F. Burke of ward 20.

Politicians in the district say that either Gallivan or O'Connell will be the winner, with Hickey and Fitzgerald as the runners-up and with a chance of slipping through.

Gallivan in his home district of South Boston has a neighborhood rival in Hickey, while O'Connell is likewise handicapped by Fitzgerald. Each of the four has waged a vigorous campaign, and each declared today that he was confident of being returned the winner.

Of the six candidates, Burke has conducted the least active campaign. Throughout the district the size of the vote cast for Joyce is being awaited with lots of interest, as Joyce, leader of the anti-Curley forces in ward 17, the mayor's home ward, has appealed for support entirely on an anti-Curley platform.

Joyce Opposes Curley.

Joyce has featured his campaign with charges that the mayor was elected in the belief that he would not use the economy axe, but after election disregarded his promises and began to cut expenses like the late Mayor Hibbard. Joyce has made many personal attacks on the mayor, and declared today that the resentment aroused in the district because of the mayor's economy regime will be sufficient to nominate him.

Mayor Curley has maintained a neutral attitude, as far as known. Of the four leading candidates, Hickey and Fitzgerald supported the mayor in the mayoralty campaign.

At the last regular election in the district Curley, Democrat, received a little more than 14,000; Connolly, Progressive, about 9000, and "Pictureless" Robinson, Republican, nearly 6000. All of the candidates for the Democratic nomination except Burke have predicted their nomination by pluralities ranging from 2500 to 5000.

MAR-23-1914

SOUP KITCHEN CALLED BLOT ON CITY'S NAME

Chairman of Overseers of Poor Tells Old South Congregation There Is No Need for It at the Present Time and That It Attracts Swarms of Tramps Who Will Not Work.

MAR 23 1914

The Avery street soup kitchen was characterized as a "blot on the fair name of the city" by William P. Fowler, chairman of the overseers of the poor, in an address at the South Congregational Church yesterday.

He declared that there is absolutely no need for a soup kitchen at the present time, and that such an institution is excusable only during extreme emergencies—such as existed in 1893 during panic times.

"Boston is amply able and willing to take care of its own poor," the speaker said, "and the soup kitchen not only is unnecessary but very unfortunately timed. Just at this period when work is increasing, these people come forward with free food, and thereby attract men from all over the state."

The soup kitchen line, he declared, is being reinforced largely by "floaters"—men who have been attracted to Boston by the wide advertising the line has received, and who straightway make for the Hub.

The city is being filled with loafers, who are able to save the money they would otherwise spend for food and who can now increase their daily quota of drink. The effect of this, he said, is being seen at the Wayfarer's Lodge in Hawkins street, where more than ever before the applicants are under the influence of liquor.

In any event, he said, the soup kitchen should not have been started by the joint forces of the Ford Hall Town Meetings, the Fabian Club and the Boston School of Social Science, without consultation with the representatives of organized charity.

Journal Mar 1914

LOMASNEY WINS IN FIRST FIGHT ON CITY COUNCIL

Secures Favorable Report on Election of Members by Districts.

KNOCKOUT BLOW FOR MAYOR AND OTHERS

Progressives and Republicans on Committee Come to His Support.

MAR 24 1914

Martin M. Lomasney yesterday scored a temporary victory in his fight to gain control of the Boston City Council when he secured the votes of a majority of the committee on metropolitan affairs in favor of a bill to provide for the election of city councilors by districts.

With the support of a majority of the Democrats on the committee, the two Progressives and two Republicans, he won out against the combined opposition of Mayor James M. Curley, the City Council, the Boston Charter Association, the Finance Commission, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange, all of whom went on record against enlarging the present membership of the council or the election of the members by districts.

It is also undersood that Governor Walsh opposed any change in the method of choosing the members of Boston's City Council.

Lomasney's Deep Game

Lomasney and his cohorts then played a clever game in voting with the other members of the committee to report Mayor Curley's bill, which provides that the city election shall be held on the sixth Tuesday after the State election, a reduction in the number of signatures necessary for nominating the mayor from 5000 to 3000, and for nomination to the Council and School Committee from 5000 to 2000. The bill retains the requirements for jurats on the nomination papers.

The plan of Lomasney and his supporters is to have the Curley bill reported in the Senate and laid on the table, while the fight is made on the district bill.

If they are successful in this move, the Legislature will witness one of the most bitter fights in years.

In pressing his fight against the mayor and his supporters to retain the present method of choosing the City Council, Lomasney had the support in the committee of Senator William P. Hickey and Representatives John F. Sullivan of Boston, and Burke of Cambridge, Democrats; Senator Cox of Melrose, and Representative Davenport of Malden, Progressives, and Representatives Dolben of Somerville and Cassassa of Revere, Republicans.

He was opposed by Senator Williams of Dedham and Representatives Bothfeld of Newton, Sherburne of Brookline, Wilson and Smith of Boston, all Republicans, and Representative Lawler of Boston, Democrat.

Lawler in Open Opposition

Lawler was the only Democrat to take a stand openly against Lomasney in his fight to control the City Council.

Senator John P. Brennan of Cambridge reserved his rights on the bill. He is with Mayor Curley in his recommendations for changing the date of the election and the reduction of the number of signatures necessary for nomination papers, but is not yet decided as to what stand to take on the district representation bill.

The mayor's bill, so-called, was drafted substantially by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, after Mayor Curley and the Charter Associates had conferred and come to a practical agreement as to the changes necessary in the charter.

It was stated that he was assured of Republican support on the strength of pledges of support which he gave on certain measures in which the members of the other party were interested and that the Progressives were brought into line by promises of assistance in matters affecting their districts.

The Legislature is ready for the fight of the year on this bill. It will demonstrate whether or not recent claims of Republican leaders in the House that "Martin is losing his grip" are well founded.

Mar 19, 1914

CONNOLLY DEFENDS TOLLS EXEMPTION

Fitzgerald, Gallivan and O'Connell Speak at Large Rallies.

MAR 19 1914

A defense of tolls exemption for American ships at the Panama canal was given by James B. Connolly, Progressive candidate for Congress from the twelfth district, at a rally in the municipal building in Columbia road, last night.

"England will send more ships through the Panama canal than all other foreign countries put together," said Mr. Connolly, "and a dozen times more than we shall. A specious argument is that England is asking us to do in the Panama canal only what she has done in the Suez canal. She taxes her steamers going through the Suez canal—yes. But pays them back in the form of subsidies. We have no ship subsidy bill here."

Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald held nine open-air rallies last night in the two large Dorchester wards, 20 and 24, and was greeted with enthusiasm by more than 3000 voters.

Daniel T. O'Connell of Dorchester held several open-air rallies in the South Boston district. This noon Mr. O'Connell will speak at Sheridan square, near Hampden street, and tonight he will hold another series of open-air rallies.

Rallies in the interest of James A. Gallivan were held in the Hugh O'Brien School in Roxbury and at the headquarters of the Milton A. A. in River street, Mattapan, last night. Mr. Gallivan predicted that he will win the Democratic nomination.

Mar 24 1914

CURLEY SELLS GALLUP'S ISLAND

Quarantine Station and Smallpox Hospital Go to U. S. Government.

Mayor Curley has reached an agreement with Dr. L. E. Cofer, assistant chief of the quarantine division of the government, whereby the national government will take over Boston's quarantine station on Gallup's Island and also the smallpox hospital.

Immediately after this he introduced an ordinance into the City Council making the change official, and at the same time addressed the members on the matter, urging the passage of the ordinance as soon as possible. A saving of $40,000 a year to the city would be effected by the change, the mayor said, and at the same time uniformity of supervision and control in health and commercial matters would be obtained. The island would be sold to the government, together with the steamer Vigilant, the hospital and quarantine buildings and small launch. The order for this sale he also introduced.

The mayor then broke all precedent by introducing Dr. Cofer, who immediately became famous as the first layman to address the City Council, sitting as a whole, from the chairman's rostrum. Dr. Cofer said that it would be much to the advantage of the city, and the national government also, to have the transfer go through.

WANT NAME RETAINED

Eben D. Jordan Trustees Oppose Change for Park Square.

Vigorous opposition to the changing of the name of Park Square to Abraham Lincoln Square was registered at a hearing given by the executive committee of the City Council yesterday.

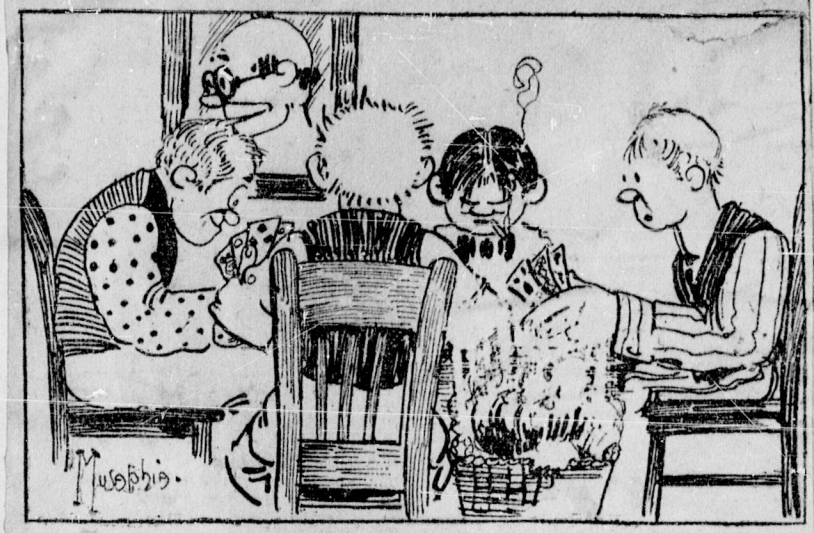
Wilbur Jordan and Attorney Russell, representing the trustees of the Eben D. Jordan property in the square, appeared to protest the change, claiming that it would seriously depreciate the land values. Their argument was that for years the place has been known to strangers because of the old depot once located there and that the name Park Square is a guide to hundreds of out-of-town people who come to Boston to buy.

Councilman Watson, who introduced the order, argued at length in favor of the change, but the whole matter was laid over by the committee until all the business interests in the vicinity can be heard.

Journal Mar. 24 1914

Fire Demon in Luther's Town

Maj. Brough, There as an Honored Guest, Furnishes Exclusive Report of the Visitation.



The fire was caused by a cigarette

MAR 24 1914

By Maj. Hiram Brough, Retired.

Quohaugnurst, March 23, 1914.—A conflagration swept this town late tonight, carrying everything combustible in its path and leaving behind nothing but pitiful wreckage and exaggerated losses. It was in the nature of a holocaust, and it will pass down in history as the worst demonstration of devastation ever given in this section of the Cape.

Your correspondent was present from the time that the first alarm was sounded up to the time that the all out signal was rung in, although the latter has not taken place yet, as Peleg Plympton's barn has caught and the whole east side of the village, containing three houses and a barn, promises to be laid low. Help has been summoned from North Sandville, but as it cannot come until tomorrow, owing to the condition of the roads, it is feared that it will not arrive in time for breakfast.

Your correspondent's presence here was almost providential. I came on Saturday to be a guest at the home of Mrs. Amos Talleyrand Luther, whose oldest son, John F. Fitzgerald Luther, had a graduation party on Saturday night, to which, as an old friend of his father, the celebrated Col. Amos T. Luther, I was invited.

John F. Fitzgerald Luther has just received his diploma from the Battle Creek Correspondence School of Veterinary, Literary and Eugenic Science, and young Luther will practise hereafter in this village if there is any village left after this terrible night. The loss is already estimated at $50,000 by the editor of the Quohaughurst Eagle, who will issue an extra edition next Saturday containing a full account of the fire, with special advertising of mark-down sales at the 10-cent store in celebration of the event. The actual loss, therefore, will not fall short of $3000.

Cigarette the Cause

The fire was caused by a cigarette which had been carelessly dropped into a basket of waste paper in the banquet, lecture and town meeting hall of the fire house. Some of our gallant fire laddies were playing penny ante in one corner of the hall and were so busily engaged in watching the cards and one another that they did not notice the spread of the fire until it was blazing at their very feet.

Then followed an exhibition of bravery rarely seen in these prosaic days. Elmer Putnam, foreman of the company, immediately jumped through the window, taking the sash with him, and ran post haste to his home, more than half a mile away, to get his fire helmet. Not to be outdone in courage, Senior Hoseman Arthur Bellows followed his leader through the same window and went to the Congregational Church, where he rang the bell loudly, forgetting in his heroic haste that there was a bell on the fire house and a rope on the floor below.

Fortunately, another member of the company who remained to gather up the chips, kept his head about him and sent in the regulation alarm from the box outside the fire house. The alarm system, it developed, was out of order, and an investigation will be ordered. Instead of announcing a fire from Box 13, the number of the fire house box, a no-school signal, was rung in, followed by "3-5-7," which is the militia call for two members of the Barnstable Blues, who live in this village, and who have to turn out in uniform in case of a riot by tramps or politicians, or both.

Meanwhile the fire was gaining headway, until finally it was decided to pull the hook and ladder truck out of the fire house. This could not be done, owing to the fact that the floor of the fire house having rotted, the wheels had dropped through and were frozen in the ground beneath. The fire demon was still at work.

Flames Grow in Fury

Where were the fire horses? The flames grew in fury and were then leaping out of the second story windows with even more brilliancy than that manifested by Foreman Putnam. He, by the way, had fallen while returning from his home, had stepped on his helmet and broken it, and could not, under the bylaws of the company, officiate as fireman with a damaged helmet.

It was learned that one of the fire horses had died early in the evening of old age and complications, and that the second horse, owned by Billings, the milkman, had gone to New Bedford, attached to a top buggy, for joy riding purposes, the occupants of said buggy being young Ezra Billings, Jr., and his fiancee, Susan Etta Smith.

Therefore, it was impossible to use the trained fire horses of the department, and when other equine help came the truck was in ruins and not worth pulling out.

But the firemen, undaunted by the loss of their apparatus, went bravely to work. Sparks from the firehouse had communicated to other dwellings, until at one time two palatial homes and a henhouse were on fire. All of the hydrants were frozen, although every one of them had been tested last fall before the frost came, and the firemen labored at a disadvantage. A bucket line was formed at last, reaching from Stearns's well, off Broadway, to the home of Isaiah Welcome, on Pilgrim's lane, but when the bucket line was ready to begin work it was learned that the well water was unavailable, the well having been left uncovered and the water having turned to ice.

At that stage a fight began between two of the members of the fire company over something that had been said in town meeting concerning Hook and Ladder 1 by a brother of one of the fighters. The brother had insisted that, if he couldn't do better work at a fire with a spoonful of water than the hook and ladder company could do with regular apparatus and a permanent rag he would give himself up as a pyromaniac.

Whole Fire Company in Fight

Fists followed words, and finally the whole company was engaged in fighting except the foreman, who could not participate as a member of the company, on account of the damaged helmet before alluded to. While the firemen were fighting one another, citizens took up the good work of fighting the fire and succeeded in subduing it when there was nothing further in its path, but it seems that a resident of the east side, who cannot sell his property, became enthusiastic over the conflagration and transplanted part of it to his own section, where it is now raging, but not as badly as previously, owing to the fact that the firemen refused to respond to two alarms in one night.

The chairman of the Board of Selectmen desires me to say that gifts of flour, clothes, hats, ales, liquors and cigars will be carefully distributed.

Mrs. Amos T. Luther furnished hot coffee to the fire-fighters. Some of them drank it.

It is a sad blow to Quohaughurst, but the Art and Motor Club was not even scorched.

Eugene N. Foss Luther, youngest son of Col. Amos T. Luther, is writing a poem on the fire demon for this week's Eagle.

HERALD - MAR - 24 - 1914

FORGERY ISSUE IN TWELFTH DISTRICT

Circulars Distributed on Eve of Primaries Falsely Announcing Withdrawal of Hickey and Fitzgerald—Vote Running 50 Per Cent. Below Normal.

MAR 24 1914

Forged circulars, distributed in the South Boston and Dorchester districts between midnight and daylight this morning, falsely announcing the withdrawal of two candidates from the contest, and a light vote ranging from 40 to 60 per cent. below the normal state primary vote were features of the congressional primary in the 12th district today, by which candidates will be nominated for Mayor Curley's unexpired term in Congress.

At 10 o'clock the average vote in the entire district was estimated to be nearly 50 per cent. smaller than the vote at the last state primary. At that time the balloting in South Boston was lighter by half than last year. The Dorchester wards, although making a better showing than South Boston, were well under normal.

Hickey Circulars Distributed.

At about midnight last night circulars bearing the heading "I Withdraw" in big type and purporting to be signed by Senator William P. Hickey, were distributed brough the peninsular district. The sheet read:

"Fellow Citizens—At the 11th hour I have made up my mind that I cannot hope to be nominated for Congress tomorrow.

"I hereby release my friends from any promise of support. Vote for the man you think best qualified to serve you in Congress.

"Vote for the best interests of the Democratic party.

"I am indeed grateful to all who have promised to vote for me, and I ask you to go to the polls tomorrow and vote for the man you consider best able to represent the district in Congress.

"Respectfully,

"WILLIAM P. HICKEY."

The circulars bore a union label, but the number on the label was so blurred that it was not legible.

Fitzgerald Charges Forgery.

In Dorchester a similar circular, falsely announcing the withdrawal from the contest of Redmond S. Fitzgerald, was circulated some time after midnight. When this was learned by the candidate he declared it to be a forgery and said he had never considered withdrawing. The Fitzgerald forces had concluded their campaign at 2 o'clock this morning, but when the circulars came to their attention, they went to work again, making it known throughout the district that the circular was a forgery. They also stationed men at the polls this morning to contradict the announcement.

Up to noon the vote continued light in South Boston, despite the fact that every candidate for nomination visited the district last night and made his final appeal to the voters.

MAR - 24 - 1914

CITY LABORERS' VACATIONS

In signing the laborers' annual vacation bill Gov. Walsh doubtless felt that he was obeying the wishes of his party as expressed by the overwhelming vote of the Legislature. That the bill must be submitted to a referendum of each city and town before it becomes effective may possibly have contributed to lessen his sense of responsibility in supporting a measure so thoroughly contrary to the principles of economy which he has persistently advocated. If he derived any comfort from this thought, it was unfounded. The voters of no city or town will reject the measure. Two weeks' vacation at full pay for city and town laborers at the taxpayers' expense is an accomplished fact.

While The Herald does not wish to oppose a measure so manifestly an expression of the spirit of the times, it may be well in this connection again to point out the close relationship between a liberal policy toward city and state employes and our ever mounting tax rate. We like to be generous with the public servants. We find it easy to vote them an increase in pay or a vacation. Once inscribed on the payrolls, however, such a step is irrevocable. Salaries are seldom reduced; vacations rarely rescinded. The vacation bill will cost the state one million dollars. The burden of all this generosity comes upon the everyday citizen in the increased cost of his rent and the commodities of life.

MAR - 19 - 1914

KEARNS SLATED AS LOGUE'S SUCCESSOR

William J. Kearns of Dorchester, one of the mayor's closest political advisers, is slated for chairman of the schoolhouse commission to succeed Charles Logue, whose term expires April 1 and who was one of the first of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's appointees to tender his resignation to Mayor Curley.

Although the mayor did not act upon Chairman Logue's resignation, he announced today he would not reappoint Mr. Logue, who is at present on a month's leave of absence.

CALLS OFF INVESTIGATION OF CHARLES STREET JAIL

City Councilman Watson called off his investigation of the Charles street jail temporarily today, in order to go to the State House and resume his campaign against State Forester Rane.

MAR - 23 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

FRIENDS of Leader David B. Shaw of the Curley forces in Charlestown believe the mayor will reward him for his activity during the municipal contest by naming him as election commissioner to succeed Commissioner John B. Martin, whom the mayor named as a principal assessor. "Dave" was a member of the election board for years, and retired during the first year of the Hibbard administration.

MAR 23 1914

Election Commissioner John B. Martin enjoys the distinction of being the first appointee of the ex-Mayor Fitzgerald adminstration to be named for appointment by Mayor Curley. Mr. Martin's appointment as a principal assessor was one of the surprises of the week at City Hall.

"Nooks and Corners of the Old Bay State" is the subject upon which ex-Health Commissioner John Ritchie, Jr., will speak at the library course of lectures at the Public Library Thursday evening, April 2. The former health official has a fund of interesting information on that subject, and can also talk interestingly upon "nooks and corners" in the health department.

Time and again since Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn took office the mayor has been commended for the manner in which the new offical transacts the business of the department.

Miss Emma W. Bumstead, who was among the number suspended in the park and recreation department two weeks ago, has been appointed as a stenographer in the overseers of the poor department at $800 a year.

Patrick J. McNulty, who has been promoted from the position of inspector at $3.50 a day to foreman at $1500 a year in the street-cleaning division of the public works department, is another member of the Hendricks Club of ward 8, who has fared well under the Mayor Curley administration. He takes the position held by Patrick J. Maguire, retired.

The City Hospital trustees have appointed as a supply resident physician at the hospital, Dr. Joseph H. Fay. He will receive $125 a month.

Thomas E. Mitchell has been appointed as baker at a salary of $70 a month at the Consumptives' Hospital at Mattapan.

The city's retiring board has retired on half-pay the following civil war veterans who were employed in the public works department: John Buckley, water service; Willis W. West, sewer division; Owen Kelly, sewer division; Alonzo C. H. Laws, paving division, and Wilbur F. Wilder, ferry division.

Although decreases in salary are in order in practically all the city departments, there were three increases in salary for officers in the penal institutions department during the week. Patrick H. Higgins had his salary increased from $480 to $540 a year; James McQuillen, $660 to $800, and Joseph F. Daley, $600 to $660.

The city council committee on fire hazard, of which Councilman William H. Woods is chairman, will hold another "smoke talk" in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall Friday afternoon when the advocates of an extension of the city's building limits will be heard

HERALD - MAR-24-1914.

WALSH SIGNS THE LABORERS' VACATION BILL

Declares He Cannot Ignore Size of Vote for Measure and the Referendum Provision.

The laborers' annual vacation bill, so called, which provides for summer rest periods with pay, was signed by Gov. Walsh last night just a little while before the closing hour and on the fifth day it has been on his desk.

Mayor Curley and the mayors and selectmen of a number of cities and towns throughout the state have bitterly opposed this measure on the grounds it would impose a very heavy burden on them.

In Boston alone it bids fair to increase the labor cost in city work almost 10 per cent. It is to be feared it will simply operate to increase the extension of the contract system.

Boston Democrats and Democrats in general from throughout the state fairly tumbled over themselves to vote for this measure, which was substituted for an adverse report in the House.

Gov. Walsh, after signing, said he found it next to impossible to ignore the very heavy vote with which it went through the Legislature, as well as the further fact that a referendum to the cities and towns had been made a part of the measure.

The bill as signed runs as follows:

Section 1—All persons classified as laborers or doing the work of laborers who have been regularly employed by cities and towns for more than one year shall be granted a vacation of not less than two weeks during each year of their employment without loss of pay.

Sec. 2—This act shall be submitted to the voters of each of the cities and towns of the commonwealth at the next annual state election for their acceptance or rejection, and shall take effect on its acceptance by a majority in each municipality.

House Ignores Committee.

The House ran amuck yesterday against the various adverse Ways and Means reports.

Chairman Tom White of the committee tried to preach a lesson to the Democrats that they should be standing up back of their Governor on an economy basis but it was in vain.

The bill for the establishment of an independent agricultural school in Middlesex county was the first to be substituted for an adverse report.

Then the bill to provide a minimum wage of $2.25 a day for all laborers employed by boards and commissions of the state was substituted for an adverse report.

A resolve for a memorial to the Spanish war soldiers to be erected in Porto Rico which has been turned down because of economy was also substituted.

The bill to provide for Saturday half-holidays for laborers and mechanics employed by the Commonwealth was advanced in the same manner.

In between times, fortunately, the House did recover its senses long enough to really kill two or three bills but there is no saying that reconsideration may not be moved today with disastrous results.

A bill to provide for the election of judges was killed by a vote of 21 to 85.

A two-weeks' vacation bill for all state employes was killed 62 to 34.

The bill to reduce the present highway commission from three to a single commissioner was only killed after a sharp fight all along the line. The Democrats took hold in this matter and fought with vigor, countering thus as they hoped on the Republican charges that they were not willing to help save money.

Tague of Boston opened for this measure and White of Newton replied no one man could do all the work. Burdick of Adams, a Democrat, also said this was only a spite measure from people who had grievances against the commission. Lomasney declared the commissioners did little else but draw their breath and that there was only work enough for one man. On the roll call the bill was rejected 138 to 72.

Lower Telephone Rates.

The bill for the reductions of telephone rates in the metropolitan district was substituted for an adverse committee report, 45 to 39.

Towns referred to next general court the bill to allow towns to adopt the commission form of government.

Legal affairs reported a bill to make sealers of weights and measure police officers.

Banking reported a bill to allow cooperative bank shares to be held after maturity.

Legal affairs reported a bill requiring an affidavit in case of permits being requested for Sunday work, to the effect that it cannot be done on a regular week day.

In the Senate.

The senate did a heavy postponing business yesterday.

It postponed to Thursday the bill relative to the use of the income of the Boston water department.

Postponed to today the bill to regulate promotions in the Boston police department.

Postponed to Thursday the adverse report on the resolve for cancer study.

Postponed to Thursday its action on the bill relative to lighting charges in Malden.

It recommitted the bill relative to standards for ice cream, and the bill relative to the maintenance of bridges between Boston and Cambridge.

It reconsidered its action of Friday whereby it accepted the report of the committee on Insurance, no legislation necessary, on the report of the insurance commissioner relative to business now being done by reciprocal associations or inter-insurers, and postponed further action until next Monday.

The House bill to extend the authority of the city of Boston to obtain information on municipal affairs was passed to be engrossed.

To Cut Police Salaries.

The mayor appealed to the Legislature to aid him in reducing the salary increases made in the police department by former Mayor Fitzgerald and Police Commissioner O'Meara, by filing with the clerk of the House a petition for legislation giving him the right to make the reductions.

At present salary increases or reductions in the police department can only be made with the joint consent of the mayor and police commissioner. Commissioner O'Meara has declined to assent to the reductions contemplated by Curley.

MAR-18-1914

PAY FUNDS

IN a few days the finance commission is to make its report on the investigation it has conducted into the efforts of city employes, particularly the firemen and policemen, to get their pay raised. It is in evidence that over $5000 was raised by the firemen and over $9000 by the policemen. The question before the commission is not merely whether this money was properly used. The larger question is whether it is proper that city employes should find it necessary, or even be allowed, to raise a fund to conduct a salary raising campaign.

Police Commissioner O'Meara had no criticism to offer for the employment of an attorney by his subordinates. There was force in his observation that the fund could not have been put to a corrupt use because only himself and the mayor had a voice in the decision on the salary increases. In the case of the fire department there was a similar situation. There is neither evidence nor suspicion that in either case there was any attempt to corrupt or even to improperly influence a city official.

This matter is the first one of importance that has arisen since John R. Murphy became head of the finance commission. His report will give the public its first opportunity to size him up in his new job. He has had enough practical experience in city affairs to look at questions in a sensible way and not make a decision based upon purely academic considerations. Yet if the commission approves a salary raising fund in cases like those under consideration, will it admit that it is the business of city employes to combine in the most effective manner possible to get pay raises?

MAR-21-1914

BOOM BOSTON

MAYOR CURLEY should get the Back Bay interested in the Boom Boston plan. Mere contributions of money to the $1,000,000 fund will never do the work. The other night there was a dance at the Copley-Plaza for which a New York orchestra was employed. Has Boston, renowned throughout the world for its Symphony orchestra, let its interest in the musical classics keep it from developing an organization that can play one steps to the Back Bay taste? Or must someone endow a first class dance orchestra?

However, speaking of music, New Yorkers will writhe over the selection of a Bostonian, Wallace Goodrich, as the organist at the Astor wedding.

AMERICAN - MAR-24-1914.

WAIT SOLONS' REPORT ON BILL TO SIMPLIFY RECALLING A MAYOR

MAR 24 1914

The one change suggested by Mayor Curley in the city charter, and recommended to the Legislature by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, provides for the holding of the Boston election just before Christmas. Election Day is set for the "sixth Tuesday after the State election." The number of signatures required for a mayoralty nomination is reduced from 5,000 to 3,000. To run for the City Council or the School Committee will hereafter demand 2,000, instead of 5,000, names.

* * *

Committee which recommends the above-mentioned Curley bill is still holding another proposition of great interest. This is Representative Charles S. Lawler's bill "relative to the recall of the Mayor of the City of Boston."

* * *

The way the "recall" law reads now is:

The secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause to be printed at the end of the official ballot to be used in the city of Boston at the State election in the second year of the Mayor's term the following question: "Shall there be an election for Mayor at the next municipal election?" with the words "Yes" and "No" at the right of the question and sufficient squares in which each voter may designate by a cross his answer to such question. IF A MAJORITY OF THE QUALIFIED VOTERS REGISTERED IN SAID CITY FOR SAID STATE ELECTION SHALL VOTE IN THE AFFIRMATIVE ON SAID QUESTION, THERE SHALL BE AN ELECTION FOR MAYOR IN SAID CITY AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION HELD IN JANUARY NEXT FOLLOWING SAID STATE ELECTION.

It has been observed that under this law the recall of any Mayor of Boston—whoever and whatever he be—is impossible. A majority of the qualified voters REGISTERED for the State election must vote "Yes" in order to establish a recall.

* * *

In the bill filed this year by Representative Lawler, however the proposition is simpler. The Lawler bill says:

If the majority of the qualified voters registered in said city for said State election, WHO VOTE ON THE QUESTION, vote in the affirmative, etc.

* * *

It will be interesting to see what the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs does with the Lawler bill. Senator Lombard Williams, Republican head of the committee, said to be enthusiastically interested in the Boom Boston enterprise, is a dissenter from his committee's vote to report a bill providing for district representation in the City Council.

* * *

It was reported some time ago in this column that "Metropolitan Affairs" would in good time recommend a larger Boston Council, its members to be elected by districts. There is no question but that this is the desire of a majority of Bostonians.

* * *

There are, however, six dissenters of record, and among them is observed the same Representative Lawler, who fathers a genuine "recall."

* * *

All the other dissenters, Senator Williams and Representatives Bothfield, Sherburne, Wilson and Smith, are Republicans.

* * *

That was good advice Representative Tom White of Newton gave the younger Democrats of the House yesterday, when he admonished them not to forget that a Democratic executive sits in the office on the third floor corner and, when all is said and done, is the man who will be held responsible for lavish expenditures by the Legislature.

* * *

The matter than under discussion was a resolve authorizing the erection in Porto Rico of a Massachusetts soldiers' monument.

* * *

Said George Pearl Webster of Boxford, Progressive—and by the way, a veteran of the Spanish war—"It appears to me, Mr. Speaker, that we have a lot to do for the living before any more monuments are erected at State expense."

* * *

They wouldn't listen to White, and they wouldn't listen to Webster, and on a voice vote the Porto Rico resolve was substituted for the recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means that it be referred to the "next General Court."

* * *

So that it now occupies a place in the Orders of the Day.

* * *

Not a bad place to chronicle the fact that at this moment Governor Walsh was seated in the Council Chamber out front having a heart-to-heart talk with a picked delegation of ten, representing the 200 unemployed men whom Morrison I. Swift had marshalled for a "march to the State House."

* * *

Governor Walsh's handling of the immediate problem of the unemployed could hardly have been improved upon. He told the ten committeemen that, as citizens of Massachusetts, they were well within their rights in calling upon the Governor of the Commonwealth. He had a chat with each of the ten in turn, like a big and interested brother trying to get at the troubles of the individual. He promised to do everything in his power for the men they represent. He will consider every suggestion made by Mr. Swift. He will study the problem thoroughly. When he promised to drop in some evening on the Avery street soup kitchen, established by the Ford Hall people, the men were much encouraged.

* * *

One of the ten committeemen, Caleb S. Howard of No. 6 Forrest avenue, Quincy, told the Governor that he is employed by the I. W. W. as an organizer and for some time has been working with Mr. Swift and others in Boston.

* * *

Another spruce looking young man gave the name of Herman Lothrop Tucker of No. 206 Church street, Newton, forester and civil engineer in the employ of the park commission of the city of Fitchburg. Tucker is a Williams College graduate. He has studied at Harvard and at the Biltmore Forestry School, on the Vanderbilt place in North Carolina. He belongs to the Socialist party, he says, but not to the I. W. W. For three nights he had been helping out at the soup kitchen.

* * *

An effort has been made to shoo the Governor away from the annual problem of the unemployed, by pointing out the activity of I. W. W.'s and Socialists in this direction.

* * *

The attitude of Governor Walsh appears to be that the annual problem of seasonal unemployment ought not to be shirked or neglected by members of any party. He holds, his friends say, that Democrats, Republicans and Progressives make a serious mistake in permitting the impression to get abroad that only the socialists and the I. W. W. care anything about the man-out-of-work and his problems.

MAY-3-1914

MAYOR INSPECTS CITY'S PAVING

Curley Orders Repair Work Done on Newbury Street.

MAY 3 1914

Mayor Curley covered much of the city yesterday in an automobile, looking for the places that need immediate improvement in paving. As a result he requested Commissioner of Public Works Rourke to advertise for bids for resurfacing Newbury street, in the Back Bay, with bitulithic or asphalt surface.

The Mayor has also requested the Boston Elevated to rush work in track laying in Norfolk street, Dorchester, that the paving may be started. When oNrfolk street is finished, with its bitulithic roadway and granolithic sidewalks, the street will be one of the best stretches of roadway in the city.

HERALD - MAR - 24 - 1914

MAYOR DEFENDS NEW CONTRACTS

Council Calls for Investigation of Lighting Plants in Chicago and Detroit.

Before the city council yesterday, Mayor Curley characterized as eminently fair the action of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in agreeing to furnishing their respective lighting systems at a reasonable cost to the city through which the municipality may save $1,092,808.10 in 10 years, $753,808.10 on the electric lighting and $340,000 on the gas lighting. The Edison company agreed to reduce the cost for arc lights from $103 to $87.53, the mayor pointed out, while the Consolidated Gas Company agreed to furnish gas lights for $20.60 a lamp, or $3 a lamp a year less than the price paid the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company.

The two proposed contracts were referred to the executive committee and tabled until the next meeting, two weeks hence.

Prior to the mayor's discussion of the lighting, Councilman John A. Coulthurst presented resolutions, which were adopted, calling upon the mayor to investigate the municipal lighting plants in Chicago and Detroit before entering into the new contract with the Edison company for street lighting by electricity.

"There can be nothing to justify the prices that are charged the city of Boston by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company," the councilman said. "The present contract was entered into hurriedly during the administration of the late Mayor Hibbard, despite protests of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

Calls Contracts Scandals.

"I am afraid that the lighting proposition has gone too far, because the mayor has approved it and Commissioner Rourke has been cajoled into agreeing to it. It is a scandal, the way lighting contracts have been foisted on the city. I do not propose to stand for another street lighting contract to be made hurriedly, and through publicity I hope to see the city get all the advantages possible, so that hundreds of thousands of dollars may be saved during the next few years."

During the session it was also brought out that the Public Lighting Service Corporation, a new York concern, had made a proposition to furnish 10,000 or more of its improved incandescent gas lamps and lighting at the rate of $19.85 a lamp on a 10-year basis, or 75 cents a lamp less than the Boston Consolidated Gas Company had offered. Through that bid, it was pointed out, the city might save $7500 a year over the Consolidated proposition, or $75,000 in 10 years.

Under the provisions of the city charter, the council is obliged to give a public hearing upon the two proposed street lighting contracts. The date of the hearing will be determined at the next meeting.

For Quarantine Transfer.

Mayor Curley's plan for the transfer to the federal government of the quarantine station, was referred to the committee on ordinances after he appeared and with Dr. L. E. Cofer, assistant surgeon general, had advocated the proposition. With a letter recommending the transfer, was an amendment to the ordinance providing for the obolition of the quarantine division of the health department. The transfer, the mayor pointed out, would save the city $40,000 a year. With the transfer, he said, the federal government would take Gallop's Island and the health boat, Vigilant, and agree to care for smallpox patients at Gallop's Island.

Dr. Cofer said that New York and Baltimore were the only other ports at which there are quarantine stations which are not under federal control. Dr. Cofer believed that in the interest of economy and uniformity, all quarantine stations should be maintained by the federal government.

Street Improvements.

Mayor Curley also appeared before the executive committee in regard to street improvements. He said he was not opposed to the expenditure of $500,000 raised by loan inside the debt limit, for street widenings, but felt that such improvements could wait until next year and that the money, together with $300,000 for street improvements, might be used for building many of those streets known as "private ways." According to the mayor there are some 2400 such streets in the city. The mayor characterized many of those "private ways" as a menace to health. During a discussion, the mayor said that he favored bitulithic pavement for the streets in the suburban districts, but believed the character of material should be determined during a conference with competent engineers.

Resolutions were then adopted by the council protesting against the passage of the bill before the Legislature making it mandatory for the city, under the provisions of the "Horgan act," to expend $500,000 a year for five years for street improvements outside the debt limit, and giving the street commissioners rather than the city council the authority to name the streets improved.

$600,000 Sewer Loan.

The mayor sent to the council a loan order for $600,000 for the extension of sewers and the order was referred to the committee on finance.

Under the suspension of the rules the council transferred from the reserve fund to the city planning board $3000 and passed a loan order for $42,000, introduced by Councilman Attridge, for widening Washington street, between Warrenton and Pleasant streets.

The council also adopted resolutions commending the W. & A. Bacon Company for their enterprise in continuing the Siegel store on Washington street and retaining in their employ 1500 men and women, who, otherwise, would be without work.

Resolutions were also passed petitioning the Massachusetts highway commission to lay out, widen to a width of 60 feet, Washington street, between Lagrange street and Metropolitan avenue, West Roxbury.

MAR - 17 - 1914

MULLEN SAYS HE IS CONSIDERING OFFERS

Thinks Something May Develop at Meeting of Fire Chiefs.

[Special Dispatch to The Herald.]

ONSET, March 17—The statement that Mayor MacDonald of Beverly is seeking to secure the services of ex-Fire Chief John A. Mullen of Boston was called to the attention of Mr. Mullen today. With Mrs. Mullen he is stopping at their cottage at Point Independence.

Mr. Mullen declined to discuss the matter except to admit that he has several offers under consideration. He is going up to the city tomorrow to meet the fire chiefs at a dinner which he thinks may develop features of interest.

MAR - 19 - 1914

ON THE CIRCUIT

HIS honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, in a recent interview, said that his salary as an official of the commonwealth does not even pay for his telephones and his gasoline. However, he is not asking for more and observes that if a man fills the job it is worth more to the people than they can afford to pay him. It is reported that Mr. Barry's expenditures are at the rate of $20,000 a year in his new position, which carries a salary of but $2000. That does not seem an unreasonable figure in view of the expenses to which he alludes. He has two automobiles, one of them a limousine purchased expressly for the purpose of maintaining official dignity. As he averages five speeches a night, the gasoline and the automobile upkeep must be a considerable item. Then the silk hat and frock coat have been adopted by him as an official uniform. One cannot dress irreproachably for nothing.

The lawmakers, apparently, have never appreciated the importance of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, for there has been no provision for the employment of either secretary or stenographer. As the representative of the plain, or motorless, people, Mr. Barry has use for both, and a secretary who is such a vocabulist as Mr. Herbert A. Kenney is not easily to be found. But the Lieutenant-Governor ought not to be obliged to bear all these burdens merely for the joy of serving. He should take a course in Chautauqua speaking. His five speeches a night will soon exhaust the supply of audiences in this state, but he ought to find a lucrative circuit elsewhere, where he could fill in the gaps between Mr. Bryan and the yodelers.

ADVERTISER - MAR - 24 - 1914

City Hall Notes

The appointment of John B. Martin as a principal assessor does not reduce the number of positions that Mayor Curley will have to fill during the year. Martin cannot, of course, hold the election commissionership too, so there will be that $3500 vacancy. It is pretty well understood in City Hall that David B. Shaw of Charlestown, who formerly held this very place and was slated originally under this administration for city collector, will be given the berth.

MAR - 24 1914

The latest gossip anent the city collectorship to be heard in City Hall is to the effect that Francis L. Daly, who was Mayor Curley's campaign treasurer, and is a plumbing supplies manufacturer, is to get the place. Daly is well experienced in public affairs, having had membership in the old Common Council and in the Legislature, but has turned a deaf ear previously to offers of berths in the city service for the reason that he was perfectly satisfied with the results of his private business. The city collectorship pays a salary of $5000.

With much pomp and ceremony, former Exalted Ruler Timothy McCarthy of the Boston Lodge of Elks was ushered into the list of $1000 givers to Mayor Curley's boom Boston fund. McCarthy, who is well known in political circles as a former alderman from Roxbury, presented the $1000 on behalf of the lodge of Elks to Mayor Curley personally.

The nuisance caused, principally to women, by the air shaft on Tremont st., in front of the old Winthrop school site, which is now occupied by the new Wilbur Theatre, will be done away with if an offer of the proprietor of the theatre is accepted. He offers to provide another location for the air shaft, if the Transit Commission will agree to allow the present one to be closed up. He claims that it is such a nuisance at present, that women avoid that side of the street.

It is rumored that not even the "haloed" library department is to be secure from the sharp blade of Mayor Curley's axe. Besides removals, and reductions in salary in the department, is it said that the Mayor contemplates the transfer of the printing of the department from the individual plant of the department to the municipal printing plant.

MAR - 2 - 1914

MR. O'MEARA TO BE FREE.

The Police Commissioner of Boston is still to have control over promotions among his men. Yesterday, the Senate rejected the bill, which would have given any officer, who had served five years on the force, the right to take an examination for the next higher position and to be appointed to that position in accordance with Civil Service rules. This bill would simply have meant that the Police Commissioner might have been overruled in regard to his estimates of his men. The Legislature has done very wisely in keeping Mr. O'Meara free. Boston has a wonderfully good police system. Other cities have trouble periodically with the members of their police force, but Boston remains an orderly place and the police here are very seldom criticised for lack of attention to duty. Boston has no "police situation," no "police scandal" and most other large cities have both. The Legislature will do wisely if it continues in this attitude toward the Commissioner. It is always a wise policy to let well enough alone, provided the "well enough" is so good as in this case.

MAR - 30 - 1914.

CUTS SALARIES OF 60 EMPLOYEES

MAYOR SAVES $5000 IN ASSESSING DEPARTMENT

Every Man Drawing More Than $1000 Per Year and Not Protected by Law Feels Effect.

A cut in salary to 60 employees of the city assessing department that will enable a $5000 per year saving in the city payrolls, and the announcement that he will remove one principal assessor from office today was the total of Mayor Curley's work in reducing the expenses of the city and in making changes in office yesterday.

The cut in salary will apply to every employee drawing over $1000 per year, whose salary is not fixed by statute or ordinance, the Mayor said, and will amount to about 7½ p.c. in every case. The principal assessor to be removed was not named by the Mayor.

This makes two changes in the board of assessors that the Mayor proposes to make this week. Previously he announced that he will not reappoint Principal Assessor Badaracco, whose term expires this year.

For both places the Mayor says that he already has men in mind and that he has no intention of allowing the places to remain vacant.

MAR - 26 - 1914

URGES HOTEL MEN TO BOOM BOSTOI

Mayor Declares This Can Be Made th Greatest Convention City in Countr if All Get to Work.

Mayor Curley last night urged the members of the Boston Hotel Assn., who dined at the Parker House, to co-operate in a movement to make Boston the great convention city of the country.

Because of the many historical spots in and about the city and the attractiveness of our great park system and other beauty spots he urged that, if a hundredth part of the publicity work which is done by Denver, Atlantic City or other convention centres is done in behalf of Boston, the hotels will be unable to accommodate the crowds which will come here.

He suggested that a committee of three might be sent to every convention held in the country for the purpose of calling attention to the great advantage of this city. The hope was expressed by the Mayor that the hotel men would give serious thought to taking part in the movement.

He assured the hotel men that during his administration he proposes to see that they get full value for every cent paid by them to the city for taxes or otherwise.

A number of impersonations were given during the dinner by L. Hazel Childs, a lyric dramatic soprano. There were about 60 at the dinner. Amos Whipple of the Copley Sq. Hotel presided and introduced Lynfield Damon of the Thorndike Hotel, who was toastmaster.

Among the guests were Pres. John McGlynn of the New York City Hotel Assn.; Pres. James F. Kelleher of the New England Hotel Assn., and Pres. Frank C. Hall of the Massachusetts Hotel Assn.

MAR - 31 - 1914

SLASHES $13,500 FROM PAY ROLLS

PARK AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT SUFFERS

Mayor Removes Four Employees and Orders Reduction in Salary of 37 Others.

Mayor Curley took another slice off the payrolls of the Park and Recreation Department in orders made public last night by the removal practically from office of four employees and the reduction in salary of 37 others. The reductions run from $50 to $600 per year, and are suffered by many who were formerly well known in the political life of the city.

The total amount of saving claimed by the Mayor in the latest edict is $13,500, which, with the changes previously announced, makes a total of $33,000 that he has reduced the payrolls of that department since taking office.

In addition the Mayor stated that he has barely started his work, and that many other removals and reductions in the same department are to follow in the course of the next few weeks.

Fitzgerald Relative Included.

The four removed, or, technically, given five months' suspension, which means removal in all cases, are John F. McCarthy, cousin of former Mayor Fitzgerald, rated as a foreman, and occupied as the veterinarian of the department at $1600 per year; Arthur E. Ogden, clerk at $1600; Bessie I. Towne, stenographer at $1100, and Helen J. L. Kennelly, librarian at $520 per year.

Those affected are:—

Charles E. Houghton, James E. Dillon, Charles J. O'Donnell, Peter Barker, Bernard J. Conley, William Dowling, James D. Edwekorth, Charles A. Hogan, Thomas F. Walsh, John Monahan, Thomas J. Murphy, Joseph P. Howe, Luke J. Doogue, Warren S. Marden, Thomas A. Callahan, Patrick J. Gorman, Charles E. Putnam, James A. Walsh, Matthew W. Leary, Joseph J. McNamara, James F. Winston, Leo C. Knebel, Henry A. Higgins, John J. Driscoll, Maurice R. Smith, Henry J. Brennan, John A. Lane, George E. Frazer, Michael V. Dailey, William T. Bibbey, John F. McKernan, Peter McManus, Charles Walters, Michael McNulty, Julius Widener, John A. Johnson and James H. Kelley.

MAR - 1914

MAYOR ORDERS 12 NURSES DISCHARGED

Economy Campaign Strikes Health Department — Principal Assessor Richardson Is Removed.

The discharge of 12 Health Department nurses was yesterday ordered by Mayor Curley. They were employed in the baby hygiene and contagious disease service of the Health Board.

It is said that they were all appointed during the latter part of the Fitzgerald administration and received $75 a month. Those included in the list are: Mary McManus, Mary J. Byrne, Mauriel A. Pierce, Ella O'Connell, Mary J. O'Mealey, Mary E. Bowen, Barbara L. Coughlin, Helen Hackett, Eva Bailey, Annie B. Driscoll, Cecelia Coholan and Annie McLaughlin.

HERALD - MAR-25-1914

MAYOR CUTS ROURKE'S PAY 5 PER CENT.

Head of Public Works Department Has to Fare the Same as Every Subordinate, While $1800 Foremen Are Set Back to $1425—Assistant Assessors Resign—Places Fillled.

A cut of 5 per cent. in the salary of every official and employe of the public works department receiving $1000 or more a year, including Commissioner Rourke, was ordered by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon, to go into effect on April 1. The mayor also ordered a reduction in the salaries of all the $1800 a year district foremen to the amount which the regular $1500 a year foremen will get under the 5 per cent. cut.

Through those reductions, the mayor estimates an annual saving of $55,000. He also figures that $55,000 has been saved by allowing men in that department to work six days instead of seven weekly, and estimates that previous reductions amounted to $30,000. In all he estimates that $140,000 has been saved in the public works department, and he believes that the total saving for the year will approximate $175,000 through deaths, resignations and transfers.

These changes in the public works department end the mayor's activities in that department. In making the announcement the mayor repeated that Commissioner Rourke will be retained at the head of the department at a salary of $8550 a year instead of $9000, and stated there would be no further removals under him.

Under the new schedule of salaries, Division Engineers James H. Sullivan, Frederic H. Fay and Frank A. McInnes, who get $5000 a year, will be reduced to $4750 a year, while the district foremen and inspectors will get $1425 a year, or $25 a year more than police patrolmen and the firemen get.

The sweeping reduction was one of the surprises of the week at City Hall. Although it was generally understood that the mayor would give the department the greatest shake-up in its history, none of the officials or employes believed the same treatment would be accorded to all, those who were friendly to the mayor's election and those who opposed him.

"There will be no further changes in that department this year," the mayor said. "Commissioner Rourke remains. He is a very honest man, and I believe that if he is given an opportunity he can conduct the department as it should be. I will work during the year to effect whatever economies I am able without removing any of the men. I propose to do away with about 20 per cent. of the contract work in the street cleaning and sanitary divisions of the department, so that it will be possible next year to add 250 laborers and teamsters to the department at the prevailing wage, $2.50 a day, and the men working for contractors may draw that amount of money from the city instead of the $1.25 to $1.90 a day which the contractors are paying them at the present time."

The mayor also turned his attention to the assessing department and announced the resignations of the following first assistant assessors, who resigned before being removed: Gen. William H. Oakes, Ward A. Marsh, Lucien J. Priest and Frank B. Webster. Frederick L. McGowan resigned a few days ago. Through the resignations and the deaths of First Assistant Assessors Jeremiah J. Good and John H. Giblin, the mayor had seven positions to fill and named ex-Representative Edward Emmet McGrath, Charles F. Murphy, Frank A. Gaffney, James F. Egan, James F. Maguire, Alonzo F. Andrews and John H. Hout.

The mayor will name another first assistant assessor to succeed William A. Creney of ward 17, whom the mayor named as a principal assessor, when the appointment is confirmed by the civil service commission.

MAR-26-1914

CANDIDATE TAKES STUMP

Brier Assails Administration at Open Air Rallies in the Twelfth District.

MAR 26 1914

Frank L. Brier, the Republican congressional candidate in the 12th district, took the stump yesterday.

At noon he spoke at the Lawley works in Neponset and in the evening along Broadway and at Broadway and Dorchester street, South Boston. He was accompanied by George A. Douglas, ex-Representative Walter R. Meins and Willett F. Casey of the Dorchester Republican Club.

The candidate said: "The election of 1912 was won on the emphatic promise of the Democratic party that the cost of living would be substantially reduced. This promise has not been kept. A wave of resentment is slowly sweeping the country as men who are working on two-thirds and half-time or are out of employment, realize that not only has the cost of living not decreased, but the opportunity of steady employment and an increasing wage has disappeared.

"But the high cost of living is surely going to be reduced if the Democratic party continues in power at Washington when they have had sufficient time to close the mills and factories, bankrupt the farmers, throw millions out of employment, then will prices come down.

"The Democratic party was guilty of fraud and hypocrisy when it claimed the tariff was responsible for high prices. We had four years of low prices in this country once. Everything was cheap and cheapest of all were men. Who wants these days of cheapness and idleness and want to come again? This nation had never seen such prosperity as it has witnessed during the past Republican administration. With the change of administration and immediate change of tariff policy there has come fear, distrust and uncertainty and depression.

"Will the voters of the 12th district heed the warning and by their vote on April 7 show to this nation that Massachusetts still believes in the policy of protection that has made the laboring man in the United States the best paid, fed, clothed, happy and contented worker in the world?"

James B. Connolly, the Progressive candidate, opened his campaign with a rally at the new municipal building in South Boston last night. Several hundred applauded his statement that Boston has great possibilities as a maritime port. Mr. Connolly attacked James A. Gallivan, the eDmocratic candidate, as having affiliations with the trusts. He declared in favor of a larger navy, more rights for the fishermen and discussed maritime affairs generally, including the Panama canal. Henry Clay Peters presided.

James A. Gallivan, Democratic candidate, received letters and telegrams from all over the country and his office was crowded all day with friends and supporters who called to offer their congratulations and to assure him of support. Mr. Gallivan will not take the stump again until next week, when he will make a tour of the district accompanied by the spellbinders who aided him in his primary campaign. In addition he is to have the oratorical support of Gov. Walsh, Lieut. Gov. Barry, Congressmen Murray, Peters, Mitchell and Phelan of Massachusetts, O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island, Mayor Curley, former Mayor Fitzgerald, William S. McNary, Joseph A. Conry, Senator William P. Hickey, Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald, Joseph F. O'Connell, John P. Feeney and others. The Democratic state committee and the Democratic city committee have offered the use of the headquarters of their organization for the remainder of the campaign, and Mr. Gallivan has accepted the offer.

GALLIVAN RESIGNS FROM STREET COMMISSION

Mayor Announces Coming Shakeup in Health Departmnet.

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, Democratic nominee for Congress in the 12th district, yesterday forwarded to Mayor Curley his resignation as a member of the street commission, and upon the receipt of the resignation, the mayor announced he would withhold its acceptance until after the special congressional election, April 7.

During the day, the mayor held conferences with the officials of the health and the park and recreation departments, announced a shake-up for the health department on Friday, and stated that he had instructed Commissioner Dillon of the park and recreation board to submit at once to him the necessary recommendations which would enable the department to exist during the entire year upon the money allowed in the annual budget of appropriations, some $800,000, or about $175,000 less than the expenditures of last year.

The mayor also called upon Supt. Casey of the municipal printing plant to confer with officials of the law department relative to drafting an ordinance giving the superintendent of the printing plant full authority over the purchases of all stationery for all municipal departments.

HERALD - MAR-25-1914

GALLIVAN GETS DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

Street Commissioner Sweeps 12th Congressional District—Senator Fitzgerald Second and O'Connell Third, Carrying None of the Wards—Bitterness Follows Forgeries.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE BRIER TO MAKE BIG FIGHT

MAR 25 1914

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, backed by Mayor Curley's organization and by the mayor's support, was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democrats in the 12th district, carrying wards 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 and losing only wards 20 and 24, polling 5647 votes.

Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald ran second with 3364 votes, 2189 of which he secured in wards 20 and 24, which he carried. Daniel T. O'Connell was third. Personally very popular he was handicapped by past political scrimmages in which he has been obliged to take part because of the political activities of his family. He polled only 1686 votes. Senator William P. Hickey of South Boston was fourth with 1279 and ex-Senator Joyce of ward 17 fifth with 665.

Frank L. Brier of Dorchester was nominated by the Republicans without a contest, receiving 760 votes, and James B. Connolly was nominated by 154 Progressives.

Despite of the completeness of the Gallivan victory, in which he carried by five wards, but various preeven in wards 20 and 24, it was evident last night the liveliest battle of years was to be fought in the next 12 days in the district.

Republicans Plan Fight.

Frank L. Brier, the Republican nominee, it is learned, satisfied with the figures of a year ago which showed there were some 14,000 anti-cratic votes in the district, announced he was ready to take the stump and that from now till election day he would be heard in every section of the district.

Before the polls had closed he issued a campaign platform in which he called to the attention of the voters troubles which he said Democratic misrule have brought upon the city and state, not neglecting to point out that with one year of a Democratic national administration, a soup kitchen and bread line has been established in the heart of Boston. From his campaign headquarters it was further announced national speakers would be furnished who would discuss the issues.

What Brier is promising is a whirlwind campaign. "The votes are there," he said last night, "and I am going after them. I have no frills. I have had to fight and battle for my education, as has the great majority of the people in the district, and I feel confident of my ability to represent them."

An Eleventh-Hour Trick.

But besides the Brier enthusiasm, another element came through last night.

One of the last 24-hour features of the Democratic campaign was the spreading in Dorchester and South Boston of circulars, with a blurred union label, purporting to be signed by Senators Hickey and Fitzgerald, announcing their withdrawal from the field.

Senator Hickey spent all yesterday trying to hunt them down in South Boston, and Senator Fitzgerald took up the same hunt in Dorchester, but they were too late, and were crippled all through the day as a result.

Both men declared last night their confidence of winning if this scheme had not been sprung. They are now on the hunt for the perpetrators, but they have already made up their mind how the circulars were started, and the result is a feeling of bitterness which bodes poorly for Democratic harmony.

The Curley slide to Gallivan took place on Saturday night. Up to that time the fight was open and free for all, with Fitzgerald and Hickey strong in their own rights, and with O'Connell and Gallivan running nip and tuck. The organization move made all the change, and with the Hickey and Fitzgerald circulars the work was accomplished.

Gallivan's sweep in South Boston was positive and decisive.

He carried Senator Hickey's ward in common with the rest. He also did well in 16 and upset all the hopes of the other candidates in 17.

Redmond S. Fitzgerald furnished two big surprises. First, by the size of the vote which he secured in Ward 20, and again by his carrying Ward 24 over O'Connell.

Brier's Platform.

Frank L. Brier said: "I intend to make as strenuous a campaign as I am physically able in the coming two weeks. I shall start my rallies tonight, speaking every and anywhere I may be able to get an audience, morning, noon and night.

"I believe this campaign must be and intend to make it along national lines. The eyes of the entire people are focused on Washington and the doings there as never before. The Democrats at Washington are responsible for the present situation, financial and otherwise and I intend in the campaign to tell the voters of my district why the present business distrust and depression are here.

"My platform is as follows:

"To re-establish the system of protection, which means our work, our wages and our markets for our own. Prosperity vs. depression, labor vs. unemployment, the full dinner pail vs. the soup house and bread line.

"To encourage and protect American shipping interests vs. the subsidized interests of foreign nations.

"To secure for Massachusetts and New England their fair share of national appropriations for harbors, rivers, roads and public buildings.

"To re-establish a foreign policy which is not weak and vacillating, discrediting us among the nations of the world.

"To insist upon the maintenance of a strong and efficient army and navy as the best surety of peace and goodwill with foreign nations.

"To extend the civil service and to pension superannuated government employes.

"Woman suffrage.

"In conclusion I should like to thank through your columns those Republicans who, despite the fact that there was no contest, interested themselves sufficiently to attend the polls yesterday to cast a vote for me."

Gallivan Celebration.

Members of the Gallivan campaign committee and the whole working force held a "jollification meeting" in Dahlgren Hall last night. In a parade of five automobiles, from Dorchester avenue to E street, the Democratic nominee came to the hall. He was carried to the platform on the shoulders of his friends. Representative James J. Twohig, campaign manager, presided and introduced the speakers, who included everyone who had had a hand in the work.

The feature of the evening was the appearance of Senator William P. Hickey, defeated candidate. He congratulated Gallivan and declared that he would support him.

This is Mr. Gallivan's statement:

"My gratitude to the Democrats of the 12th district cannot be expressed adequately in words. I have fought as best I could, without, in any way, or at any time attempting to cast any aspersions upon the personal or the public character of any of the gentlemen who were contesting for this nomination. I feel that my campaign has been conducted on the high plane which my lifelong friends and neighbors in South Boston, who entered me into the contest, would have.

MAR-27-1914

IN THE TWELFTH!

Straws show which way the wind blows. And when people are trying desperately hard to find that out, the testimony of the straw often becomes of tremendous value.

An exceedingly significant election will take place in this city in the first week of April, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Mayor Curley. This is about the time in the year when in 1910 the election of Mr. Foss in the Cape district compelled the attention of the country. His success not only prefigured the election of a Democratic Congress in November, but contributed affirmatively to that result. The vacancy in the 12th now comes at an equally "psychological" moment. Everybody wonders how the new administration and the new tariff and new Mexican policy are pleasing the people. On April 7, those in one congressional district will answer.

Still more significant will be its revelations as to the status of the third party movement. At the last election the Progressives came in second and the Republicans third. Everybody believes that the Progressives will this time be third, and that the Republican candidate will surely be second and perhaps first. If he should actually win the effect on the country would be in no ordinary sense electrical. The applause attending his appearance before Speaker Clark to take the oath of office would be dramatic in its impressiveness.

If Massachusetts wishes to do something sensational, to be a pacemaker in the affairs of the nation, to prefigure the revival of the G. O. P. to strength and power once more, it will elect Mr. Frank L. Brier to the Congress of the United States. He is a good speaker and an effective campaigner. He is driving the facts home. He deserves to win.

HERALD - MAR-25-1914

THE CITY COUNCIL

The action of the majority of the committee on metropolitan affairs in voting to report a bill providing for some form of ward or district representation for the city council of Boston is singular. It is not surprising to those who are familiar with conditions that certain members of the committee should be influenced by Representative Lomasney. But it is strange that Senator Charles M. Cox of Melrose, Representatives Alfred Davenport of Malden and William H. Dolben of Somerville should support such legislation.

No real public sentiment supports such a change. The only persons who appeared before the committee on metropolitan affairs to advocate it were Boston representatives who acted in most instances at the personal request of Mr. Lomasney. In support of the present small city council was arrayed a most substantial public sentiment. For practically the first time, the mayor, the city council and the finance commission were ranged as a unit asking that the present system be let alone. They expressed the belief that any change to a system of ward and district representation would be a step backward and call into being again many of the old evils. And in support of them the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the real estate exchange, the charter association and the Good Government Association all went on record, positively, as opposed to any form of ward and district representation.

In establishing a sound financial policy of handling loans, the city council as established by the amended charter, made a notable record. In handling the appropriations and in the exercise of the power of approving long-term contracts and of making of ordinances the record has on the whole been excellent. And all sections of the city have been fairly treated. Under the old system of ward and district representation, municipal history has shown, the borrowing capacity of the city was regarded as the approximate total of the annual loan bill. Split into as many parts as the strength of the members from the different wards made necessary, the measure was pushed through the council by log-rolling, with waste and extravagance, if not worse, upon occasion, as a result.

One large body of ward or district representatives, instead of bringing the power closer to the people, permits swapping of votes, dodging of responsibility and concealment of conditions. To return now to ward and district representation would amount to a repudiation of the referendum of 1909, which took place after a thorough discussion before all the people. Since that time there certainly has been no change in conditions and no expression of public opinion such as to warrant a reversal.

MAR-24-1914

MORE LIGHT

GOV. WALSH does not appear to think that our state library amounts to much for purposes of ready reference by statesmen. When President Maclaurin of Tech called the other day to offer the facilities of that institution for the service of the state the Governor pointed to the "absolute lack of research information available on public problems." Tech, it would seem, can hardly be expected to fill in this gap, although it can give valuable assistance in other directions. A few years ago, following the development of the Wisconsin legislative reference library, a move was made to bring our facilities up to date by installing a special assistant in charge of this part of the library. But, to the Governor's mind, we have not gone far enough, for he says:

When we want to know something about a public question or wish to prepare a message, and desire some special information on the subject, we go to the state library and they will very kindly turn over to us 25 or 50 books where, on some page, is something dealing with the subject in which we are interested.

Out in Illinois they have this department, which not only collects this information and has it set down properly on cards which are available, but goes a step further. The men in the department are supposed to have it in their heads—the book information upon these subjects—and give it to the senators and other public officials.

The Governor, of course, has no time to spend on library books and his secretaries are kept on the jump standing off job hunters. It can be done, but the state is undertaking a big job if it attempts to educate senators and representatives in the rudiments of the science of government.

EMPTY STOMACHS

WERE he, in the ordinary sense, a professional charity worker, William P. Fowler's criticism of the Avery street soup kitchen might be dismissed as representing simply the point of view of organized and dehumanized philanthropy. But Mr. Fowler has a deep sympathy and wide acquaintance with those who, for one cause or another, find themselves unable to fight their way unaided. He would not, without ample justification, make such a statement as that the city is being filled with loafers who are able to save the money they would otherwise spend for food and who can now increase their daily quota of drink.

It is hard to dispute a statement from so authoritative a source that no case of want exists in the Avery street line that could not be easily cared for by private charity, if not public or organized charity "if the want was merely made known." But what of those who do not know how to make their wants known, or shrink from the offerings of a charity that looks to them, at least, cold and critical? Maybe the Avery street bread line will teach to the organized charities the need of getting closer to the suffering. Unscientific though it may be, it shows that there are all too many empty stomachs in Boston.

MAR-25-1914

SOUP KITCHEN BENEFICIARIES BEG FOR WORK

Dozen Given Jobs and Nearly as Many Offer to Walk 50 Miles to Farms.

So many beneficiaries of the Avery street soup kitchen lined up yesterday morning in the hope of getting some kind of employment that the policemen on whose beat the kitchen lies thought that a new plan of feeding the men in the morning as well as the evening had been evolved and put the regular double-column formation into effect.

In increasing numbers employers appeared looking for likely men to fill places they have at their disposal, and more than a dozen men found with evident pleasure that their long periods of enforced idleness are, temporarily at least, at an end.

Out of the throng which misled the policemen there appeared 10 men who applied for some kind of farm work—and who were so anxious to get it that they volunteered to walk 40 or 50 miles if situations could be guaranteed them.

They revealed to the soup kitchen workers a situation that, quite legitimately in their estimation, exists in Boston today. Many jobs, especially of an agricultural or outdoor nature, are to be had through the agencies specializing in supplying labor, but which to the jobless men are unattainable because they have not the necessary fee to give the agency.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Foster, representing the Ford Hall town meetings on the general committee of the soup kitchen, laid plans for getting in touch with farmers who may need help, and for putting them in communication with the applicants.

The 25 men who had been hired to take down the trappings and furnishings of the recent motor truck show yesterday completed their work and were paid off. Chester I. Campbell, their employer, paid a compliment to the character of the Avery street line by having the name and address—if the latter was obtainable—taken so that the same men can be hired the next time there is a big show at Mechanics' building with which he is connected.

Miss Louise Adams Grout, the representative of the Fabian Club and the Boston School of Social Science on the general committee, last night went among the 200 men, who were in the first line for soup, and queried them for data about the Wayfarer's Lodge on Hawkins street.

JOURNAL MAR. 25, 1914

CURLEY TO AID LABORERS TO LIVE DECENTLY

Tells Majestic Club Members He Will Abolish Contract System.

MAR 25 1914

In an intimate talk at the Majestic Club last night Mayor Curley told of his troubles and outlined his plans as chief executive of the city.

One of his first activities, he said, will be the abolition of the contract system of street work in Boston thus allowing establishment of decent homes where at least 1000 laborers may live with their families in comfort.

"One-half the street work of Boston is done on the contract system.

"I shall abolish the contract system," he declared. "The laborers will be paid directly, and will receive $2.50 a day. They now live in hovels, for the contractors pay them only $1.50. By this increase in wages, at least 1000 men with their families will be able to live decently."

Doesn't Care a Rap

The mayor asserted that he doesn't care a rap whether he stays in public life or not, but that he will carry out to the letter his promise to save the city a million and a half dollars a year.

"I have taken the job of running a $38,000,000 corporation with a cash capital of $52.40," he declared, "and in running that job I will show no regard for politics.

"For the next year I shall be the most abused and most condemned man in Boston. This saving money is a difficult thing for a man trying to stay in public life, but I don't care a rap, so it makes no difference to me.

"In the reduction of clerks and salaries and by readjustment I have already saved the city $700,000 in less than seven weeks. There are two street lighting contracts that will be considered within two weeks that will effect a saving of $1,800,000 to Boston.

"By raising the Sunday moving picture license to $10 we save $90,000 more. By readvertising bids the purchasing department will save $148,000 the first year.

One in Seven on Payroll

"The salary list recently showed that one man in seven in Boston was directly or indirectly on the city payroll. By fixing that every citizen of Boston can get justice without paying for it."

One hundred members attended the "beef-steak grill" last night, the first of a series of weekly "joy nights." A spelling bee next Tuesday will be succeeded the following week by a "hobby night."

The quarters of the club are to be entirely remodeled and a library of hundreds of volumes installed. A campaign to increase the membership among the business men of Boston will be started Monday.

MAR. 25, 1914

CURLEY OPPOSED TO CITY GAS PLANTS

Turns Deaf Ear to Coulthurst's Plea for Municipal Ownership.

MAR 25 1914

Municipal ownership of electric or gas lighting plants will not be considered by Mayor Curley, despite the eloquent plea made by Councilman Coulthurst in the City Council on Monday that the mayor investigate the municipal plants operated by the cities of Chicago and Detroit, before signing any long-term contracts for the lighting of the streets of the city.

Councilman Coulthurst has allied with him, in his fight against the contracts with the Edison Light and Boston Consolidated Gas Companies, Councilman Watson, and may perhaps line up one or two more councilmen with him. The mayor's latest declaration, therefore, seems to portend a real break between the Council and the mayor, although members of that body scouted the idea yesterday. It will be some time before the Council gets around to action on the contracts, as public hearings, which have to be advertised two weeks in advance, must first be held.

Discussing the municipal lighting proposition and the offer of the New York company to do the city's lighting for $19.85 per lamp, provided the city furnished the poles, the mayor said:

"The lamp companies offer to do the city lighting at a certain price in order to get their lamps installed, and offer the bait that the lamps will be the property of the city at the expiration of the contract. At a matter of fact, the lamps are nothing but junk after three years. In reply to the New York firm in question, I will say that I am unalterably opposed to any scheme that would commit the city to the purchase of patented lamps. As for municipal lighting and the low prices resulting in Chicago and Detroit, as stated by Councilor Coulthurst, such prices would be impossible in Boston."

MAR. 1914

A MAJORITY of the Boston Licensing Board has gone on record as indifferent to public sentiment against the granting of a hotel license at 807 Tremont street, South End, for the purpose of setting up in this city a so-called "negroes' hotel" under restrictions that would not be imposed on a legitimate, reputable hostelry.

We advise those who are in opposition to the project, and who sooner or later will have to fight against the renewal of annual licenses to houses of ill-repute called "hotels," to ascertain the names of the Caucasians behind the scheme to which two members of the licensing board have given their personal and official approval.

There is a white man—there may be two or three of them—in that particular woodpile, and self-respecting negroes are justified in their earnest public protest against another race-labeled hotel in the city of Boston.

MAR. 27, 1914

POLICE RAISING FUND TO FIGHT CURLEY'S BILL

Less Secrecy Than Before Observed by Superior Officers.

MAR 27 1914

While Mayor Curley was denouncing again yesterday the raising of a fund by firemen and policemen to engage counsel to secure increases in pay, another lobbying fund was under way among the superior officers in the police department to fight the mayor's bill to allow him to reduce the recently increased salaries in the department, according to a report circulated yesterday.

Feeling that they have the tacit sanction of Commissioner O'Meara in the means that the mayor terms an abuse and a menace to the citizens, the superior officers of the department are preparing, it is declared, to fight the attempt of the mayor to go over the commissioner's head by the very means the executive condemns.

Less Secrecy Than Before

Because they believe they have the tacit approval of the commissioner, the officers carried on their campaign with less secrecy than before, it is reported. It is understood that Mr. O'Meara himself will appear before the legislative committee when the mayor's bill comes up for a hearing, and that attorneys representing the police will be actively in evidence.

In criticizing the methods used by the firemen and policemen in securing their increases, Mayor Curley yesterday explained why he condemns them as improper.

"The means gives rise to a system," he said, "which, if encouraged, would deprive the taxpayers of all protection, since the increases secured depend entirely on the amount of the fund raised. If they got two increases in 1913, it is reasonable to suppose that if they raised twice as much they would get four increases.

"To my mind, it constitutes a specific abuse. I don't see why our hospitals, our poor or our laborers should suffer in order that the firemen and policemen may enjoy increases they secure by questionable means.

Scores Attorneys

"Further, an attorney who prostitutes his office for such unjustifiable misuse of the taxpayers' money and the system that permits such an abuse are menaces to the community."

The mayor did not criticize Commissioner O'Meara, declaring that it is a matter of opinion whether the means are right or not.

Commissioner O'Meara yesterday refused to discuss the controversy.

(7) JOURNAL MAR. 25, 1914

$1500 THE LIMIT FOR ALL FOREMEN

MAR 25 1914

Mayor Claims to Have Made Up $175,000 He Cut From the Estimates.

The salaries of every employee of the public works department who received over $1000 a year were cut 5 per cent. by Mayor Curley yesterday, thereby effecting a saving of $55,000. The cuts will go into effect on April 1.

The salary of Commissioner Rourke, although fixed at $9000 by ordinance, was also cut, but the mayor announced that he was to hold his job because he "was an honest man." Although the ordinance would have to be amended legally to effect a cut in the commissioner's salary, he agreed to waive this and, instead, take $450 of his salary and put it back into the city treasury.

Mayor Is Now Content

With this 5 per cent. cut in salaries completed, the mayor laid away his ax, announcing that there would be no more discharges or reductions in that department. He has succeeded, he says, in making up nearly all of the $175,000 he cut from the estimated expenditures of the department as figured in the annual budget; $55,000 of this was saved by the abolition of overtime payments, $55,000 by the 5 per cent. cut, and $30,000 by other miscellaneous reductions. This makes a total of $140,000 saved. The rest of the $175,000 will be made up by failing to fill vacancies that occur during the rest of the year through retirement or death.

The announcement of the mayor that he had finished up with the public works department caused great surprise, for it was figured that there was to be a wholesale slaughter in which the commissioner himself was slated to figure as the principal victim. However, only a few discharges of engineers and cuts in salary were necessary.

All Foremen to Draw $1500

Another surprise in connection with this department was the reduction of all the foremen to the same rating and salary of $1500 a year. Before this about seventeen foremen had been receiving $1800 a year, including the famous William Lowe, whose desire for a raise in salary and a promotion was the cause of warfare between Commissioner Rourke and Mayor Fitzgerald last year. This year Lowe was slated for the position of general foreman because Martin Lomasney, one of whose lieutenants he is, had supported Curley. As usual, Curley did the unexpected and handed him a reduction in salary instead of a promotion.

Next year the mayor plans to put on the payrolls nearly 200 laborers by reducing the amount of work done by contract 20 per cent. and having it done by the city. These new men will be paid the prevailing wage of $2.50 a day, in contradistinction to the wage now paid by the contractors, which varies between $1.25 and $2 a day.

MAR. 26, 1914

GOLFERS AROUSED AT MAYOR'S CUT

anklin Park's Free Links Suffer by Appropriation.

Golf players who use the Franklin Park golf links are thinking harsh things of Mayor Curley today for his cutting the $12,000 appropriation with which the links were to be improved. The money was transferred to the park and recreation department.

The loss of the appropriation for golf links will affect many business men who use these free links for an afternoon's sport. President Kenny of the City Council often is seen knocking the pill about this course, and he will doubtless not enjoy seeing the money diverted from the original purpose for which the council intended it should be used.

Mayor Fitzgerald's horticultural building in the Fenway, for which he induced last year's council to appropriate $25,000 from the Parkman fund, was also thrown into the discard by the mayor yesterday.

The money is to be transferred from that appropriation to the appropriation for park and recreation department.

This money together with the year's income from the fund, totaling $175,000 will all be credited to the department.

MAR. 25, 1914

CURLEY APPOINTS SEVEN ASSESSORS

The Appointees Must Not Wrestle With Civil Service Examinations.

Ex-Representative Edward Emmet McGrath, famous as the first exponent of the motto, "Patience is a Virtue," who ever visited the office of Mayor Curley in search of anything, was yesterday appointed a first assistant assessor. There were six others appointed with him, namely: Charles F. Murphy, 541 Dudley street; Frank A. Gaffney, Danube street, Dorchester; ex-Representative James F. Eagan, 975 Dorchester avenue; James F. McGuire, 4 Intervale street; Alonzo F. Andrews, Fenno street; John H. Hout, 412 East Eighth street.

These seven will take the place of Gen. William H. Oakes, Ward A. Marsh, Lucien J. Priest, Frank B. Webster and Frederic L. McGowan, who resigned, by request or otherwise, and Jeremiah J. Good and John H. Giblin, who died. The salaries of these positions are $1000 a year, or for the six months of the year that they are employed.

The new appointments are provisional, as first assistant assessors are under the civil service. However, as there was no list to appoint from, the mayor named these men and they will take an examination some time later.

MAR. 25, 1914

ROXBURY SOCIETY TO HEAR CURLEY

Mayor to Speak Thursday at Big Meeting in Lewis School.

Mayor James M. Curley will speak at the next meeting of the Roxbury Improvement Society, to be held Thursday evening in the Lewis School at Paulding street and Walnut avenue, Roxbury. The mayor will take as his subject: "How Can the Roxbury Improvement Society Help Boom Boston?"

The mayor is a member of the society, and has long taken an active interest in its work. It is planned to give him a rousing reception on the evening of the meeting, and the largest attendance in many months is expected. It is hoped that the meeting may be the starting point of a campaign that will do much to further the commercial and industrial interests of Roxbury and the city as a whole.

Ladies have been invited to attend the meeting, and it is expected that a large number will take advantage of the invitation. The society aims to improve the moral, physical and business conditions of Roxbury, and to co-operate with other organizations of the same kind for the good of the city.

MAR. 1914

USED BY THE PEOPLE

GOVERNOR WALSH is talking straight upon the subject of railroads. Moreover, his work matches his words, and that is still more important and gratifying. He is working unselfishly for the best interests of the Commonwealth, and it is not his purpose to permit those interests to be betrayed while he is governor.

No one questions his honesty of purpose, but there are not a few men of prominence, especially those owned or leased by the railroads, who insist that he is being "used." It may be that they have qualified as experts upon the subject of men who can be and are "used," but it is time to give the governor full credit for the fact that, if he is being used, he is being used by and in behalf of those who hitherto have found few in official life willing to be used for them—the people of the Commonwealth.

The people of Massachusetts are standing behind the governor as he stands up for them. Make no mistake on that point, you gentlemen who fear that he is being "used."

JOURNAL - MAR. 25, 1914

A WISE MOVE

Why should the membership of the City Council be enlarged? At the present time, with a membership of nine, it is doing honest work, and it is doing as effective work as can be expected from a legislative body whose powers are restricted by the charter until, in fact, upon important financial matters, the mayor has the first and last word.

It is urged that every district should have "representation." With some knowledge of conditions at City Hall for a series of years, it may be stated without reservation that a majority of the districts obtained the worst representation when they had what was supposed to be district representation in the Board of Aldermen. There was log-rolling, of course, as there is log-rolling in every legislative body, but there was worse than log-rolling—and that was the inevitable combination of high-toned and low-toned grafters for so-called district improvements, which were, nine times out of ten, schemes for the mutual benefit of promoters and aldermen.

The Boston Journal believes that there is room for improvement in the city charter, but it does not believe that improvement for the city will come through an enlargement of the council. Concentrated responsibility is the best kind of responsibility. Let the council continue to represent the whole municipality, and let the whole municipality continue to keep its eyes on the whole council.

MAR 25 1914

B-1

HISTORY REVISED

Editor Fitzgerald of the Republic published last week an official report of a lecture delivered in Dorchester recently by Anna O'Neil Johnson, who is vouched for by Editor Fitzgerald as a "noted lecturer, formerly of the staff of the New York Board of Education." In view of the fact that Secretary McAdoo of President Wilson's cabinet is to become the son-in-law of his chief, Mrs. Johnson's statements concerning his nativity are not without interest:

> "Mr. McAdoo, the strongest man in President Wilson's cabinet, is Irish in the first degree, hailing from Donegal, where he was born. I know the papers stated a few years ago that he was born in Georgia, of Scotch parents, but neither fact (?) is correct. I know Mr. Adoo to have described his beginning very differently."

And yet the official biographers of the secretary persist in declaring that he was born in Marietta, Georgia, on Oct. 31, 1863, and that his parents were William and Mary Faith Floyd McAdoo. It may be, however, that Mrs. Johnson is mistaken, inasmuch as in the same remarkable address she declared that Horace Greeley "arrived here from Ireland with only $10 in his pocket," although there is a persistent belief hereabouts that he was born in Antrim, N. H. Samuel Finley Breese Morse, also from Ireland according to Mrs. Johnson, was the oldest son of Rev. Jeddidiah Morse, pastor of the First Parish Church in Charlestown, and was born on Main street in that town. A tablet adorns his birthplace.

It is barely possible that in her keen desire to do ample justice to the men of Irish birth, Mrs. Johnson overheaped the measure of her offering.

THE CITY'S LIGHTING

Councilman Coulthurst is a conscientious public servant, whose interest in the lighting question is entirely disinterested. He believes that the city is paying too much for electric illumination, just as it has been paying too much for gas lighting. We have no doubt that the lighting company will send its learned counsel with statistics to establish its contention that, should the city pay one cent less than the price agreed upon by the mayor and the company, the latter would go into bankruptcy and the City Council be responsible for a dastardly blow to a thriving Boston industry. Learned counsel are employed by lighting companies for that purpose.

And yet there is some reason to believe that the city could save money on its public lighting without destroying a vested interest or impairing the dividends of widows and orphans. Meanwhile, let the City Council give careful and considerate attention to the subject, in accordance with its official duty, and let there be an exhibit of actual facts concerning a reasonable price for electric street lighting in this city.

Those facts should not be based on the arguments of learned counsel or on the dreams of wild-eyed theorists, but upon truths easily ascertainable by those searching for the truth.

"BOOM BOSTON" CAMPAIGN

The mayor's "Boom Boston" movement has lacked pyrotechnics of late, but despite that fact it has been achieving some definite results.

Though the early stages of the movement were somewhat spectacular, perhaps that was just what was needed. At all events he has shown the business men of Boston what lies before them in the way of progress and development, if they will but stir themselves. That his work has already resulted in getting the big steel company to enlarge its field here and in inducing the greatest printing press plant in the world to look over the opportunities presented by Boston's waterfront is a fact worthy of note.

In the interests of constructive progress, to say nothing of civic pride, the efforts of Mayor Curley to raise a sum sufficient to carry on the work he has planned for this committee should continue to receive the active financial support of the business men who make their money here in Boston.

MAR 25 1914

B-2

ELECT CONNOLLY

We advise the voters of the Twelfth Massachusetts district to elect James B. Connolly of Dorchester to represent them in the national House. If he does not serve them as he should,

contd. next page

MAR. 25, 1914

(1) it will be possible to recall him in the regular election of November next. If he does serve them as he can and should, his preliminary training will be of value to him and his constituents.

It is not necessary to disparage Mr. Connolly's opponents in order to emphasize our opinion that he is a level-headed, well-balanced young citizen who has made himself what he is and who, although he writes fiction of a high class, has a habit in politics of telling the plain truth and of striving for ideals. He knows public men; he is neither a time-server nor an anarchistic radical, and he doesn't make pledges for the sake of hearing himself make them.

He gave Mr. Curley a good run in 1912. He will win in the coming election if he gets his deserts.

MAR. 24, 1914

LIGHT CONTRACT OF CURLEY TURNED DOWN BY COUNCIL

"Scandal and Disgrace," Declares Coulthurst in Opposition---Says Burdett and Wardwell Have Foisted Contracts on the City---Doesn't Question Motive of Mayor.

A-1 MAR 24 1914

Opposition on the part of Councilman John A. Coulthurst to the new contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, as submitted to the City Council by Mayor Curley, caused a sensation at the meeting [illegible] approve it, an event which Coulthurst declared to the Council he was afraid would happen before his resolution could be put in.

"I believe that Commissioner Rourke and Mayor Curley have been cajoled into making this contract," declared Coulthurst; "the price, $87.53 per lamp per year, is too high. If the mayor had made the price $75, the company would have said "all right.' They are making too much money now altogether.

"It is a scandal and a disgrace how this respectable bunch, Burdette Wardwell, et al., have foisted contracts on the city. I do not question the motives of Rourke or the mayor, but I did not want to see them get into the toils of this bunch before publicity was given the contracts. The city is getting the worst of it in a scandalous way.

"In Detroit, where there is a municipally-owned plant, the total cost to the city of Detroit during the year 1913 could not have been more than $45 per lamp."

Order Mayor to Investigate

The councilman not only denounced the contract but introduced resolutions, which were unanimously passed, calling upon the mayor to investigate the operation of the municipal lighting plants in Chicago and Detroit before concluding the contract with the Edison people. The mayor, however, has already approved the contract and has put it up to the City Council to also

Other resolutions were introduced by Coulthurst, and passed unanimously, calling upon the Finance Commission to investigate this contract and also the contract for gas lighting, and the Chamber of Commerce to assist in this work and make recommendations to the Council.

Just after Coulthurst had put his resolutions into the Council, the mayor appeared before the body and took oc-

(Continued on Page 2—Column 3.)

casion to urge [illegible] approval of the contract for electric lighting and gas lighting as submitted by him. He claimed that they represented a saving in ten years of $1,023,808.10, divided as follows: On the electric light contract a saving of $753,808.10 and on the gas contract a saving of $340,000. These contracts will not become effective when approved by the mayor and City Council, but will date as of April 1st, so that the City Council has as much time as it desires to discuss them. The contracts have been referred to the executive committee and public hearings will be held on them before any action is taken.

The mayor declared that he did not believe in municipal ownership because in this city it would necessitate the buying of one existing plant at a probable cost of $30,000,000.

MAR 24 1914 A-3

New Yorker's Low Bid

Upon a question from Councilman Watson the mayor said that he had received one other bid from a New York company. Just about this time letters were placed on the reporters' table signed by William B. Lawrence, setting forth that a firm going by the name of the "Public Lighting Service Corporation" of 20 Broad street, New York, was prepared to offer a price of $19.85 a lamp, including all repairs, if allowed sufficient time to furnish and install its equipment.

The mayor, however, declared that the whole lighting problem had been pending for four years, causing the city to lose $120,000, so that he thought action should be had as soon as possible.

The resolutions introduced by Coulthurst asking the mayor to investigate municipal lighting were put in, the councilman said, so that Rourke and the mayor will now give the contract for electric lighting reconsideration and, at the same time, cause the electric light company to realize "that they cannot put through this body (the Council) a proposition that will do injustice to the citizens of Boston."

His resolutions said in part:

"Attention is called to the alarming discrepancy between the price paid by the city of Boston to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company under its existing contract and the cost to the city of Detroit under its municipally-owned lighting system.

"In Boston the present price is about 093 per year for a "Gilbert" arclight and about $103 per year for a "Magnetite" lamp.

"In Detroit (see eighteenth annual report of Public Lighting Commission of the city of Detroit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913), the cash cost per arclight for such fiscal year was $25.49 for a 2000-candle power arclight. To this cost per arclight, in order to make a fair comparison between Boston and Detroit, there should be added items of "depreciation," "lost interest on the investment," and "lost taxes." This was not done in the above-mentioned report, but in said commission's report for the year ending June 30, [illegible] such an estimate was included as follows:

Operating disbursement (cash cost per arc light)	$33.25
Depreciation on discarded arc lamps, etc.	1.45
Depreciation at 3 per cent. on investment	7.31
Interest at 4 per cent. on investment	8.35
Lost taxes on investment	2.51
Total	$52.87

A-4

"It should be noted that between the years 1907 and 1913 there was a remarkable decrease in the cash cost per arc light of $7.76, so that the total cost per arc light for the fiscal year 1913 could not have been much in excess of $45, as compared with the Boston prices as aforesaid of $93 and $103.

"It is true, of course, that there are conditions in Boston which enter into the cost of furnishing electric lights that may not exist in Detroit, such as, for example, the difference in the price of coal, underground wire expenses, etc.

MAR. 25,

MAYOR FINISHES HIS HACKING IN PUBLIC WORKS

Salaries of All Above $1000 Are Reduced, Including Com. Rourke's.

contd. next page

ADVERTIZER - MAR-25-1914

MAR-31-1914

STRICT ORDERS FOR ASSESSORS

MUST KEEP AWAY FROM EXCHANGE MEMBERS

Mayor Fears Real Estate Men Might Seek Advantage if Consulted About Valuations.

Summary removal from office will be the penalty to assessors who are discovered by Mayor Curley to be assessing property unfairly or consulting members of the real estate exchanges about the assessment of property, according to an ultimatum delivered by the Mayor to a delegation from the Mass. Real Estate Exchange last night.

A delegation, consisting of Henry O. Cutter, Frederick G. Woodruff and Arthur H. Taber, called upon the Mayor to ask that he instruct the assessors to assess down town property more equitably and that the Mayor interfere with none of those assessors who have been doing that.

In reply the Mayor stated that those instructions have already been given to the Assessors. While he was about the matter, however, he said that he would instruct the Assessors to get their information about property from other sources than members of the real estate exchanges, who might seek advantages by the lowering of this assessment or the increasing of that one.

"You people are entitled to no more consideration in the matter of assessments than is any other individual in the city, and I propose to see that you get none," the Mayor stated.

This statement caused surprise in business circles, because of the fact that leading members of the Mass. Real Estate Exchange were among the most ardent Curley supporters in the mayoralty campaign, and it was accepted as a warning to these that they are not to come to City Hall looking for favors from the administration because of the fact that they supported Curley.

ROURKE REMAINS HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Mayor Concludes Public Works Shake-up With Announcement That All Salaries Over $1000 Be Cut 5 P.C.

With the announcement that Louis K. Rourke is to remain permanently, so far as his administration is concerned, at the head of the Public Works Department, and that every employee of the department who draws $1000 per year or over is to suffer a reduction in salary of 5 p.c., to date from April 1, Mayor Curley finished his work in reforming the Public Works Department last night.

This announcement gave the 3000 employees of the Public Works Department the first relief from the fear of removal that they have experienced since the start of the Curley administration, for the announcement was in part that there are to be no more removals in the department, and that the only future changes will be the transfer of a few employees who may possibly be spared for other branches of the city service.

The Mayor stated that with these changes the saving of $175,000, that must be made in the department this year so as to bring the budget within the total of taxes that can be raised, can be made. The changes announced mean a distinct saving of $140,000, and the difference between this and the $175,000 will be made up by not filling vacancies caused by death and by savings in having the city men do work that is now done by contract labor.

One of the interesting features of the reduction in salaries is that not even the Commissioner of Public Works himself, nor his three deputies, whose salaries are fixed by ordinance, are to be excepted. In their cases they are to be compelled to turn back to the city treasury 5 p.c. of the amounts the ordinance names for their salary. In Rourke's case his salary is $9000 per year, according to the ordinances. Deputy Supt. Sullivan, in charge of the highway service, has been receiving $5000 per year; Frederick H. Fay as division engineer of the bridge and ferry service received $5000, according to ordinances; and Frank A. McInnes as division engineer in charge of the sewer and water service also received $5000 per year. These will suffer the same 5 p.c. reductions.

The district firemen, besides receiving a 5 p.c. reduction in all cases, will be put on the flat scale of $1500 per year. These have been paid variously from $1500 to $1800. It means a cut of $300 in 17 cases.

The total amount of the salaries affected by the cut is in excess of $1,000,000, and this cut alone means a $55,000 saving. The other savings claimed by the Mayor are $55,000 by the abolition of the overtime work, and $30,000 by reductions and removals previously made.

CURLEY OPPOSED TO MUNICIPAL LIGHTING

Mayor Curley is resolutely opposed to any scheme of lighting the Boston streets that will commit the city to the purchase of patented lamps, he stated publicly in reply to the charge of a New York concern that he gave no reply to their request by letter to be allowed to submit a bid on the lighting situation.

"These lamp companies offer to do the lighting at a certain price in order to get their lamps installed, and offer the bait that the lamps will be the property of the city at the expiration of the 10 years of the contract," he said, "but it is a fact that the lamps usually are reduced to junk in three years and they are of no other value to the city."

The Mayor stated also that he is opposed to municipal lighting because the first thing the city would have to do would be to buy the plant of the present lighting company, which in the case of the gas interests, would mean an outlay of in excess of $60,000,000, and in the case of the electric company, in excess of $30,000,000. He pointed out that the law will compel the purchase of the existing company before the city can start municipal lighting.

"If the city could put up its own plant, and not be forced to purchase the existing company, I would consider municipal ownership and operation," he said, "but under the present law it is a venture that I would strenuously oppose."

An effort to start real work on the proposition to take the B. & A. train yard away from its present location in the Back Bay will be made by Mayor Curley in conference with officials of the railroad and others on Thursday at 10.30 a.m.

The plan to be taken up at that time is the proposition put forward by Hubert H. J. Connington, a real estate broker of 60 State st. In an interview with the Mayor, Connington said that he has financial interests ready to back him in a venture to develop the property if it can be leased by the B. & A. railroad instead of bought outright.

The Mayor took the matter up by telephone with the B. & A. officials, and it was agreed that the vice president and the traffic manager of the company will participate in Thursday's conference.

Another Boom Boston project considered by the Mayor during the day was the request of a moving picture concern, now located in New York, for assistance of the Industrial Board in locating in Boston. The Mayor agreed to take the matter up with Chairman Cole of the Industrial, or Booming Boston, Board later in the week.

City Hall Notes

A delegation of marketmen has approached the Mayor with the proposition that the market district be extended to the water front. The Mayor has promised to confer with them on Thursday next, and will have the Commissioner of Public Works, the Superintendent of Markets and the Street Commissioners present, with a view to remedying the present cramped conditions which they pictured. The Mayor said that it would probably result in both a facilitation of business in the market district, and develop a scheme whereby the City may increase its revenue from the privileges granted to the marketmen.

Mayor Curley has received notice from the Navy Department at Washington that it has decided to allow his appointments to West Point and Annapolis to stand. Because the Mayor's resignation from Congress took effect on Feb. 4, and the candidates appointed by the Mayor were not eligible for admission until Feb. 21, the Navy Department had previously questioned his right to name candidates.

The Mayor announced that he has succeeded in inducing the Massachusetts delegation of Democratic Congressmen to keep in office Thomas Farrell, a ward 17 Tammany man, as keeper of the keys of the Capitol at Washington. This is an appointment that the Mayor secured during his term in Congress.

Mayor Curley believes that by making Boston the banner convention city of the country the city can receive the best returns for its park system. He believes the Boston park system the best of its kind in the country and one of the things for visitors to see, and worth coming to see. A special committee of three of the Boston Boosters was appointed to get to work with the hotel men of the city to make plans to bring more conventions here.

Mayor Curley states that he has received information that the Argentine Republic is about to give an order for another battleship at the Fore River works. As this would mean a contract for work to the value of $11,000,000 to $13,000,000, the Mayor believes it is a big aid to the Booming Boston work.

Frank A. Goodwin of East Boston, former city Councilman, and Progressive party leader, is mentioned most frequently for one of those two places on the assessing board that Mayor Curley is going to give out to his own friends. Goodwin is the man who attracted considerable attention to the assessing department some years ago with an alleged exposure of improper assessing.

MAR-24-1914

THE POLICE BILL.

The Mayor wants certain power to enforce economy upon the police. That is why he has introduced a bill to enable him to reduce, under certain circumstances, the compensation of members of the force. The apparent ground for his request is that the Mayor feels that some of the salaries now paid to police officers are excessive and should be reduced. This may be, but nobody can be a better judge in the matter of police salaries than the head of the Police Department must be. If he is extravagant, there is always the city's right of appeal to the Governor, but nobody can better judge what each man's services are worth to the city, or what the city should pay as a total for police protection. It would be a public calamity, if the Legislature should enact this bill. No city in the country has better police protection, better police service than Boston has, and the price paid is not exorbitant.

ADVERTISER - MAR - 1914

REPEAL OF BUILDING LIMIT ORDER ASKED

The Committee on Fire Hazard yesterday gave a hearing at City Hall on the question of repealing the building extension limits ordered last year, but not to go into effect until May 1. Councilman Woods presided.

The new limits were to go into effect on April 1, but on account of the severe weather the date was extended to May 1. At that time it was understood that buildings upon which sufficient of the frame work was completed by May 1 to indicate the character of the building, would not be affected by the new limits calling for first or second class construction.

The ruling of the Law Department as stated at the hearing yesterday calls for the completion of the building on May 1, otherwise operations, if it be of third class or wooden construction must cease.

Those who appeared before the Committee and spoke in favor of repeal were Charles P. Mooney, for South Boston; Mrs. Margaret Connelly, Patrick H. McHugh, Henry H. Wood, for Brighton; John J. Conroy, Thomas F. Doyle and Thomas A. Niland and Matthew Cummings. Peter F. Hanley and William A. Fouhy objected to being made to lose work already performed. James H. McInerny wants limits as they were in 1913 and seeks legislation that will provide for protection to the roofs of wooden dwellings.

Francis Burke of Brighton advocated a change in the building laws and a repeal of the building limits ordinance.

Fred H. Viaux of the Mass. Real Estate Exchange spoke against repeal. Others against repeal will be heard next Friday, at 2 p.m.

MAR - 25 - 1914

CURLEY EXPECTS TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD

Tells Majestic Club He Has Been Asked to Manage $38,000,000 Corporation With Cash Balance of $52.40 in Tills.

Declaring that he has been handed a $38,000,000 corporation to run with a cash balance credit of $52.40, Mayor Curley gave a 15-minute talk on municipal efficiency and economy and his aims in betterment of conditions to the members and guests of the Majestic Club, last evening, at the club rooms, 22 School st.

He said:—

"What I have done towards economy and efficiency in the running of Boston is only a small part of what I aim to do. I tell you, gentlemen, that every citizen of Boston can get justice for the next four years—and without having to pay for it. And there isn't anything anyone can get that isn't on the level for any amount of money.

"I have been asked to conduct a $38,000,000 corporation with a cash capital of $52.40, and I have been confronted with a mighty task. Economy is necessary and it is possible and I am going to show the voters how it can be accomplished.

"I believe the city can be run for $1,500,000 less than it was last year. Certain individuals thought I was a dreamer. There are two contracts for street lighting that will be consummated in the next two weeks and on those two contracts we will save the city $1,800,000.

"By increasing the Sunday moving picture license fee from $5 to $10 a day, we save $20,000 a year; in the purchasing department, by readvertising for bids, we have saved another $148,000. The City has been working on a seven-day week with six working days; by making this a straight six-day week, we will save $140,000 a year. In fact, figures will show that the administration thus far has effected a saving of more than $700,000 in less than seven weeks.

"I believe I will be the most abused man in Boston for the next year and a half—I won't be understood, and I expect to be condemned. That is trying for a man who wants to stay in public life, but I don't care a rap, so it makes no difference.

"One half the street work is conducted under the contract system. The contractor receives $2.50 per man per day, and he pays that man $1.40 a day, only enough to allow them to live in shacks and hovels without comforts of any kind. That will be rectified by placing this on an effecient business basis and abolishing the contract system. And we will provide places for 1000 men with families who can live in decency."

MAR - 26 - 1914

CURLEY'S BILLS TO BE ADMITTED

POLICE SALARIES CUT WILL BE CONSIDERED

MAR 26 1914

Senate Rejects "Anti-O'Meara" Police Promotion Bill—House Works on Railroad Legislation.

Mayor Curley appeared before the House Rules Committee yesterday to argue for the admission (the time for new business having expired) of his bill to authorize him to reduce the salaries of the police force to the amounts paid prior to Mayor Fitzgerald's increase, and to provide that no increase in the three last months of any Mayor's administration shall ever be valid again.

Mayor Curley said that the cut would save $36,000 or within $4000 of the amount required by the tuberculosis hospital to maintain sufferers from the disease in the Holy Ghost and other private hospitals, the Boston hospital being overcrowded. He had cut the hospital appropriation $40,000, but now realizes it was a mistake.

Mayor Curley said he expects to be able to prove:—

"1. That the increases in the police pay were made at an improper time.

"2. That they were procured in an improper way.

"3. That they have resulted in placing an excessive burden on the taxpayers.

"4. That, unless relief is granted, important city departments will have their expenditures curtailed to such an extent as to impair seriously their efficiency."

Lamp-Lighters' Jobs.

Mayor Curley also urged the admission of his petition to extend the time by two years within which lamp lighters employed in the city may be transferred to a different city department without further civil service examination. The Mayor explained that the city is installing a new automatic lamp lighting system, that will save a considerable sum.

MAR - 25 - 1914

THE CITY COUNCIL

The present number of the members of the City Council of Boston is 15. There is a proposition to make it 28, instead. Unfortunately the committee of the Legislature on Metropolitan Affairs has voted to report the bill, which would increase the membership of the Boston City Council. There is nothing wrong with the Council now, as regards the number of its members. It is small, but the best opinion, now obtainable upon municipal government, favors a small number of members in such a body. There is no reason at all for increasing the number of members of the City Council. Experience in Boston has proven this so emphatically that the Legislature has absolutely no excuse, in attempting to fasten such a policy on misgovernment on Boston, in denial of every principle of home rule. The larger the number of men, the less easy it is to fix responsibility on any one man. Everybody knows that.

MAR - 21 - 1914

State House Gossip

If Senator Henry Wells of Haverhill retires from the Legislature this year, he is expected to run for Mayor. He served three consecutive years in the House and this is his second year in the upper branch. There would probably be no opposition to his nomination for a third year, and he has not decided yet what he will do.

If he retires, ex-Rep. A. Franklin Priest is on the sidelines ready to get into the field. Amesbury and Peabody may each have a candidate, and possibly some of the smaller towns, on the ground that "Haverhill is trying to hog everything"; but, if ex-Rep. Priest has no opposition in Haverhill, the city is so big that its vote will overwhelm the remainder of the district.

MAR 21 1914

Rep. Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill has been spoken of as likely to get into the fight to succeed Senator Wells, but he says there is no foundation for the report. Rep. Abbott may not even desire another term in the House, for his law partner is out of health, and the business of the firm is suffering.

With 75 committee reports turned into the House yesterday, it was evident that the committees were "getting a move on." It was the largest day's business of the year, as far as reports are concerned.

The Charter Guards, having met with overwhelming defeat on the question of the abolition of jurats, it remains to be seen what fate their other views on the City charter will meet. The trend of general sentiment seems to be toward moving back the date of the City election to the week between Dec. 14 and Dec. 20, and toward reducing from 5000 to 3000 the number of signatures required for Mayoralty candidates to get on the ballot, and to 2000 for the Council and School Committee.

Two important changes in the arrangement of the rooms in the State House are urgently necessary, when the new wings are built, one by which the press room may be located on the same floor with the House and Senate, and the other by which the document room may also be put a floor below where it is now situated. When 3000 bills have to be printed every year, and the racks in the document room were built for not much over one-third of that number, the need for enlargement needs no argument.

The Committee on State House and Libraries voted reference to the next General Court on propositions for accommodations for the Supreme Court, in the State House extensions, and for a mansion for the Governor, but will report favorably, it is expected, on the immediate construction of the westerly wing of the State House as recommended by Gov. Walsh.

The Committee on Taxation is wrestling with weighty problems concerning the proposed reforms in taxation laws, which have been so long pending, and naturally it is difficult for them suddenly to readjust their minds to mere political questions. Therefore it was not to be wondered at that when at the last hearing the question came up incidentally, How many Congressmen has Massachusetts, one member of the committee answered "nine," and another "eleven."

ADVERTISER - MAR-25 1914

State House Gossip

Gov. Walsh does not expect to make any important nominations today. This means that the Board of Labor and Land Court vacancies, and the question of the Medical Examiner for Suffolk will go over another week.

Public Service Commr. Anderson had a conference with Gov. Walsh last night on the railroad problem, but neither would talk for publication.

Senator Fisher of Westford propounded this in the Senate chamber after the session yesterday: "Since the two present Progressive members of the Senate vote on opposite sides, how could the party be equally divided if the representation should be increased to three?"

VIGI 62 HWM

No less than five committee reports were recommitted by the House yesterday. When the attention of Channing Cox, the majority leader, was called to the matter, and he was asked for a diagnosis, he replied: "Ill-digested or ill-considered legislation." "Dr." Cox is undoubtedly correct.

In the Senate also several reports were recommitted and attempts made to recommit others. There has been a tremendous mass of matters put up to the Legislature by enterprising citizens this year. Nobody can deny that Massachusetts voters demand more legislation than the voters of any other State.

A committee of 12 Democratic members of the House has been appointed to confer daily with Gov. Walsh on the progress of measures in the Legislature. The movement, which is similar to that started during the administration of Gov. Crane, is for the purpose of increasing party efficiency. The committee will decide what measures to advocate and oppose and will go on the floor of the House each day with the outline of a definite programme.

The members of the committee are Reps. J. J. Courtney of Springfield, Morton Burdick of Adams, J. F. Doherty of Fall River, M. H. Cotter of Lynn, H. J. Mahoney of Cambridge, W. L. F. Gilman of Boston, W. O. Souther jr. of Cohasset, L. R. Sullivan, E. F. McLaughlin, Martin Lomasney and Peter F. Tague of Boston, and John T. Flanagan of Worcester.

Councillor Guy held quite an animated debate at the State House, with several auditors, as to whether the word "male" is in the United States constitution. The Councillor insisted that it was not, and that women voted in the days of George Washington, and that the sex can charge up to John Adams their present inability to exercise the franchise.

City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley yesterday accepted the resignation of Charles Logue from the Schoolhouse Commission of which he was chairman at a salary of $4000 per year. The Mayor promised that he will name a successor within a few days as the resignation is to take effect on April 1.

MAR 25 1914

The Mayor announced the receipt of the resignations of five members of the board of first assistant assessors: William H. Oakes, Ward A. Marsh, Lucian J. Priest, Frank B. Webster, Frederick L. McGowan. In all cases except McGowan's the resignations were by request. In addition there are two other vacancies, those caused by the deaths of John H. Giblin and Jeremiah J. Good.

To these seven places the Mayor has appointed Charles F. Murphy of wd. 17, Frank A. Gaffney of Dorchester, James F. Egan of wd. 20, former Representative, James F. Maguire of wd. 24, Alonzo F. Andrews of Roxbury, John H. Hout of South Boston, and Edward E. McGrath, former Representative of wd. 18.

The Civil Service Commission has approved the appointments by Mayor Curley of Charles Gibson for park commissioner, John R. McVey for overseer of the poor, and Isaac G. Rosenberg for children's institutions trustee.

All three are unsalaried positions.

Lieut. Gov. Barry is an almost daily visitor to the Mayor's office. In the parlance of "the gang," he is one who is "in right." Barry dared South Boston in the mayoralty campaign by opposing its favorite son in the contest, Thomas J. Kenny, and supporting the present Mayor. This explains his standing with Mayor Curley.

After April 1, Standish Wilcox, who was secretary to Congressman Curley and Assistant Secretary to Mayor Curley will be the editor of the City Record, succeeding John A. Murphy, who held that office under the Fitzgerald administration.

MAR-18-1914

State House Gossip

Gov. Walsh is receiving many encomiums from members of political parties other than his own for the stand he has taken against using his office to aid any candidate for any Federal position. He turns down even members of his own family.

Undoubtedly, if he raised his hand, his brother would be nominated for postmaster of Leominster, for which office he is a candidate, but, at the risk of some family feeling, he has steadfastly maintained his rule. It has taken Spartan courage, and he has been subjected to criticism from Democrats as "too much of a highbrow"; but the Governor has principles and convictions to which he has been absolutely true from the first, at considerable cost to himself.

The Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts will make the leading educational exhibit at the exposition in San Francisco. Massachusetts has been requested to contribute the three most prominent elements of the composite exhibit. The managers and Commr. Snedden have been in conference with representatives of the exposition. The managers have under consideration the appointment of C. T. C. Whitcomb, principal of Brockton school, to organize an exhibit and to remain in charge of it.

John Donovan of wd. 7 is an iconoclast. It takes courage to call Mayor Curley a "Googoo" and predict the latter's defeat. Few and far between are the Boston Democrats in the Legislature ready to raise the shillelagh against the Mayor so early in the four-year term.

When Rep. Worrall of Attleboro declared that the Republican leadership in the Legislature this year "has been rotten," he created something of a sensation, but apparently, from the comments since, he is not alone in his belief, although no others appear brave enough to speak out loud.

The number of green carnations worn by legislators yesterday was large, and even some of the State House employees were decorated. It was difficult to do business in either branch, as always on March 17. Perhaps more would have been accomplished had agreements been reached for morning sessions.

MAR-25-1914

City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley is attempting to right partially an old wrong in the Assessing Department in the appointment of Alonzo F. Andrews for first assistant assessor. Andrews was for many years a first assistant, and regarded as one of the most capable in the department until the late Mayor Hibbard decided to appoint him, with Edward G. Richardson, to the board of principal assessors, a promotion. Curley, as Alderman, repeatedly voted for confirmation for the two, though he regarded the Andrews appointment as the more justified.

When Mayor Fitzgerald came into office, following the Hibbard administration, one of the first things he did was to find another for Andrews' place. This left Andrews out of the department altogether.

Now Andrews gets back his old place as first assistant, and it is understood that he is to be given the appointment to the first Republican vacancy that occurs.

It was not a good omen to the Curley administration that the Civil Service Commission sent back with approval the name of Charles Gibson for membership on the Park and Recreation Commission without also the name of Joseph P. Collins. The latter was named for membership on the commission the same day that Gibson was named.

Because he was active in the Curley campaign for the mayoralty some objection from reform circles is being registered against his confirmation. This is said to be the reason for the commission's delay in action on the matter.

Street Commr. Gallivan found a pile of about 200 letters and telegrams from city, state, and national characters, from fellow baseball fans from all over the country, and from former colleagues at Harvard, on his desk awaiting his triumphant return from the 12th Congressional district primary election.

"I'm going to take one day's rest, then I am going to repeat my activities of the past fortnight to make my election certain," he said. "I have a wholesome respect for the vote-getting abilities of both James B. Connolly, the Progressive nominee, and Frank L. Brier, the Republican nominee."

A successor to Richard M. Walsh in the Law Department has been named by Corporation Counsel Sullivan. He is Walter J. O'Malley, a prominent member of the Pro Bono Publico Club of ward 17.

ROXBURY CITIZENS OPPOSE CHANGES IN CITY CHARTER

Vigorous protest against any change in the city charter which would provide for ward or district representation in the City Council was made at a crowded meeting of the West Roxbury Citizens' Association, and a resolution was unanimously passed strongly deploring the proposed change in the charter.

JOURNAL MAR. 26, 1914

Hotel Arcadia Walls Dangerous to Public

Building Inspectors Order Brick Work Strengthened Before Allowing Erection of Fire Escapes on Structure Where 28 Men Lost Their Lives.

MAR 26 1914

The walls of the Arcadia lodging house on Washington street, where twenty-eight homeless men lost their lives in the disastrous fire of Dec. 3, have been found in a dangerous condition by inspectors of the building department. Joseph G. Lyons, the "Lodging House King" of Boston, lessee of the property, has been erecting fire escapes on both the Washington and Laconia sides of the building to comply with the demands of the building department. A recent inspection of the work by building department officials revealed a weakened state of the walls. There were dangerous bulges, and in spots bricks were loose. Before allowing the work of erecting the fire escapes to go ahead, a general reinforcement of the walls was insisted upon. Workmen are now clamping the walls to the inside beams of the building by a system of channel irons and star bolts.

Exacting demands for the safeguarding of the lives of the patrons of the cheap lodging houses of Boston have been made by Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn of the building department upon the owners of such lodging houses. Not only must the profitable but dangerous cubicles be done away with, but automatic sprinklers, more fire escapes and other protection against fire must be installed. The system of dividing of large dormitories into cubicles—small rooms, whose partitions do not reach the ceiling—is a very profitable one for the lodging house owners, and much pressure has been brought to bear to have the system retained.

Unless all of the requirements of his department complied with by May 1, Commissioner O'Hearn said yesterday that he will refuse to sanction the renewal of the lodging house licenses by the police department.

MAR. 27, 1914

City Hall Notes

Senator James P. Timilty, who took sides with Thomas J. Kenny against Mayor Curley during the city campaign, obtained his contract for patch paving work on the city streets, despite the efforts of Mayor Curley to prevent it. On the first bid, Timilty's company, the Central Construction Company, was the lowest bidder, but Mayor Curley ordered all bids thrown out, on the ground that the Timilty company was not large enough to undertake the work, and that the larger companies would submit a lower bid just to keep their force at work during the dull season. But on the second request for bids Timilty was again the lowest, and now has the laugh on the mayor.

Mayor Curley's scheme of cutting the salaries of employees earning over $1000 a year 5 to 7 per cent., is by no means new. Josiah Quincy, during the last year of his administration, in an endeavor to retrench, cut the salaries of all the clerks in departments under his control, who were earning over $1000 a year, 7½ per cent. He also cut his own salary. The cuts were soon restored, however.

MAR 27 1914

Almost every night of the week Lieutenant Governor Edward Barry can be seen in the confines of City Hall, either with or without the silk hat, on his way to conference with Mayor Curley. Chairman Michael O'Leary of the Democratic State committee is also seen about the mayor's office somewhat lately. There are some people who pro-

MAR. 1914

Capitol Hill Gossip

The House galleries at the State House will be no place for mere men today, particularly for those mere men who have not succumbed to the persuasive arguments of the non-militant suffragists of Massachusetts. Today the House will pass on the proposed amendment to the constitution granting women equal rights with men to the ballot. Inasmuch as a sweeping suffrage victory is expected, the galleries will probably be crowded with advocates of the cause. The rules of the House prohibit demonstrations by the galleries, but they will probably be suspended if the vote goes right. If not both rules and members may be suspended.

The suffrage leaders, although confident of victory, were a bit disturbed last night when they found that two committees are traveling. They claimed that the absence of the committees means the loss of fourteen votes for the suffrage cause, while only two of the absentees were said to be opposed to suffrage. There was a hasty scurrying on the part of Michael F. Culliney, the handsome lobbyist for the suffragists, last night to secure pairs for the absent committee men.

D-1

Deputy Auditor William B. Hawley, who has been at the State House for so many years that he is almost as famous as the Bulfinch front, was rudely shocked by Lieutenant Governor Barry yesterday when the council was considering the bills for expenses presented by the recess committees. In transmitting the bills to the council, Hawley had written a letter in which he made a special appeal to the council for the recess committee members. When the council last week decided to put the whole matter over, Hawley was peeved. When the council began to ask questions concerning the expenses incurred and to call for vouchers and bills, the deputy auditor was still more disturbed. Yesterday, however, his patience was completely exhausted when Lieutenant Governor Barry intimated that the expense bills were a disgrace to the Commonwealth. The lieutenant governor particularly criticized the bill presented by one member for his transportation from Maine, where he was spending his summer vacation, to the State House to attend a hearing.

"Think what it might have been," the lieutenant governor said, "if he had decided to spend his summer vacation on the banks of the Saskatchewan."

D-2

Representative John J. Cummings, a first-year man and author of the bill to require promotions in the Boston Police Department to be made from the civil service list, was given a lesson in senatorial courtesy yesterday. The representative had delivered several lengthy and well-prepared arguments in favor of the bill in the House, and had succeeded in having it substituted for the adverse report of a committee. He had spent much time talking to the members of the Senate and furnishing them with data to prove the justice of the bill.

There were few, if any, signs of opposition in the upper branch. Cummings was behind the rail in the Senate chamber yesterday to watch the proceedings and to witness the final act in his victory. But the bill didn't survive the first reading of the calendar. When the president called for the ayes, no one responded, and as he hurriedly asked for the nays, a chorus which circled the entire chamber answered and the bill was dead.

John N. Cole, chairman of the commission on economy and efficiency, had his day in reply to Secretary Kelso of the State board of charity yesterday. In the course of his remarks, he quoted a section of Kelso's criticism of Cole's report in favor of consolidation of the charity, insanity and prison boards, in which Kelso had cited a certain act passed by the Legislature as contradicting certain of Cole's statements.

Turning to where Kelso was sitting in the committee room yesterday, Cole saluted him with "Oh, you paragon of perfection," and then pointed out that the act which Kelso had cited was one which rearranged the salaries of the clerks of courts and other county officials who had nothing to do with the State board of charity or any of the work under discussion.

JOURNAL MAR. 26, 1914

City Hall Notes

Coals of fire were heaped on Mayor Curley's head yesterday when Floretta Vining, the Hull editress visited him in his office and extended a kindly invitation to him to attend the luncheon of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be held in the Copley-Plaza on Friday afternoon.

Just a year ago the present mayor was involved in a debate with a representative of one of the historical societies of the city, in the course of which the mayor proved to his own satisfaction that the Boston Tea Party was the Boston Beer Party, or, in other words, that the men who threw the taxed tea into the waters of Boston harbor were inspired, not so much with patriotic fire, as with fire-water. He also said a few uncomplimentary things about heroes of the Revolution.

The mayor has accepted the invitation, despite the advice of his staff. It would appear as if the D. A. R. would have the last word in the controversy.

Employees of the public works department woke up happy yesterday morning and were around giving the other city employees the laugh. The mayor will not disturb them more and so they should worry. The claim is made that, now that the sword of Damocles has been removed, their work will increase just 100 per cent. in quality, while that of the other departments, who are under the shadow of the sword, remains the same.

There is still a ray of hope for city employees whose salaries will be cut on April 1. Some person, name unknown, circulated the report that "James of the Cold Heart," as the mayor is now termed, was up to another one of his practical jokes and that when the day for the salary cuts to go into effect came around he would shout "April Fool." But then again.

Until the Finance Commission reports on the gas and electric light contracts, the City Council will mark time. The older members, who have served for some time, are rather doubtful in regard to the contracts, but incline towards the feeling that they are the best bargains that can be made, especially in view of the long time the city has been waiting for them. The old objection to tying up the city for such a long term as ten years will play a large part in the council's approval. If the gas and electric companies would consent to five-year contracts at the same terms, they would be approved immediately.

James A. Gallivan, the successful Democrat in the twelfth district primaries, held a reception yesterday all along the route from his home to his office in City Hall. Except for the fact that his voice has been reduced to a croak on account of cheering himself hoarse when the returns were announced, he is in fine shape. The office staff of the commission is also slightly hoarse in the throat from cheering, not because they were going to lose their jobs, of course, but because he won.

Meanwhile Mayor Curley smiles and says: "There is a nice job upstairs in the Street Commissioner's office now for some one." All applicants for the job are first requested to answer the question: "Can you run a department at less money and get more efficiency."

Some surprise was caused by the fact that Mayor Curley did not send in the name of George Cherry for member of the Board of Assessors. Mr. Cherry spoke for the position some time ago, and promised to increase the valuation of the city hundreds of millions if he got in. The surprise was all Cherry's.

MAR. 26, 1914

START A CRUSADE ON "BLONDE" FOWL

Board of Health Active in South End—One Man Jailed.

Poultry that has been bleached with peroxide of hydrogen has been offered for sale in the South End repeatedly and the Board of Health, aided by police officers, has been working for days to try and locate the dealers who have been operating the "whitening tanks," according to statements made yesterday in the City Police Court.

A sentence of thirty days in the House of Correction was imposed upon Mendell Krozy, the proprietor of a provision store at 296 Harrison avenue by Judge Sullivan on a charge of having interfered with a representative of the Board of Health in pursuance of his duties.

When asked what his purpose had been in going into the stores in the vicinity, the inspector said that he was seeking hens and chickens which had been dipped in a solution which would so change the appearance that they would appear fresh and clean, but which would injure the eating properties of the fowl.

It was testified that Krozy was indignant at the intimation and that when the officer tried to take away some of the fowl for chemical examination he threatened him with a cleaver.

The utmost secrecy has surrounded the investigation into the "peroxide blonde" poultry traffic in Boston, and although no prosecutions have been made as yet it is expected that arrests will be made shortly on complaint of the Board of Health.

MAR. 27, 1914

CURLEY ATTACKS, WALSH DEFENDS THE LEGISLATURE

Mayor Favors Two-Year Term So Solons Could Do Less Harm.

EXECUTIVES ADDRESS ST. RAILWAY CLUB

Ought to Have Confidence of People, Asserts Governor.

Governor Walsh defended the efficiency and good faith of the Massachusetts Legislature last night after that body had been disparagingly referred to by Mayor Curley at the annual banquet of the New England Street Railway Club at the Hotel Somerset.

The governor arrived just as Mayor Curley was closing his speech. The latter left immediately and did not hear the governor's statements.

"If legislators were elected every two years instead of annually," said Mayor Curley, "it would be possible for them to do only one-half the harm they do. The greater part of the Legislature's work is combating vicious legislation and other unwise acts of legislation."

Governor Walsh was slightly more solemn than usual as he arose to speak. He said:

"A criticism has been made of the Massachusetts Legislature.

"I do not care to pass on the Legislatures of the past, but will say something about the Legislature of the present year. The men of the present body are hewing to the work. Not all are men of education, many are from the toiling masses, but they come with sympathy and emotion for their fellow men.

"They ought to have the confidence and support of all the people of Massachusetts. They are honest and are trying to solve faithfully the problems of the State. They ought to be given confidence and not distrust." These statments were followed by tumultuous applause.

"The recent railroad agitation has given a letter understanding for all of us, and the people will not go too far in their demands.

"I will defend all public service corporations that are performing rightly. Behind these is the best public sentiment of the State.

"Public service commissions in Massachusetts this year will have serious and difficult work to perform. These commissions will be sound and safe.

"On the whole, I have found the street railways co-operating in honest legislation. During the ten weeks I have been governor no complaint has come from any part of the State."

"Now, as never before, must the men of New England stand together for their own preservation," said Mayor Curley.

"We have got to have a constitutional amendment that will protect Massachusetts, which has shortened the hours of labor through humanitarian motives against less progressive States that allow 66 and even 68 hours a week labor."

At the annual meeting in the afternoon, John T. Conway of Brockton was elected president. Other officers are Vice presidents, L. H. McCray, Kennebunk, Me.; F. C. Wilkinson, St. Albans, Vt.; C. E. Learned, Boston; J. Brodie Smith, Manchester, N. H.; D. F. Sherman, Providence; W. P. Bristol, Hartford, Conn.; secretary, H. A. Faulkner, Boston; treasurer, E. P. Shaw, Jr., South Framingham.

JOURNAL MAR. 26, 1914

CURLEY'S POLICE BILL ADMITTED BY COMMITTEE

MAR 26 1914

Charges Pay Raise "Extraordinary Abuse of Power" on Fitzgerald's Part.

C-1

Declaring that the raising of the salaries of members of the police department in the last days of Mr. Fitzgerald's administration was "an extraordinary abuse of power," and that the increases, in his opinion, were obtained by improper method, Mayor Curley appeared before the committee on rules at the State House yesterday to ask a suspension of the rules to admit his bill to allow him to reduce those salaries.

Admitting that Commissioner O'Meara is a man of "splendid character and attainments," the mayor nevertheless insisted that he should have power to remove the excessive burden on the taxpayers of Boston "created without regard for moral obligation" by his predecessor.

The increase made two weeks before Mr. Fitzgerald retired increased the payroll of the police departmemnt about $125,000 a year. Mayor Curley said, and he declared that the departmental estimates for the year are nearly $2,000,000 in excess of the amount allowed by the tax limit.

The committee voted to recommend the suspension of the rules to allow the mayor's bill to be admitted. This is but the initial step, however. A four-fifths vote by both branches is necessary before the bill can be considered.

Situation Serious

Mayor Curley said:

"My reason for asking that you suspend the rules so as to admit the bill authorizing me to reduce the salaries of members of the police department is that most of the increases in police salaries went into effect on Jan. 16, 1914, after the date of the municipal election, and after the last day for filing petitions and bills in the Legislature under your rules.

"Unless the bill is admitted there can be no remedy this year for the serious situation which has been created by my predecessor in office—created without any regard whatever for the city's financial interest or for the moral obligation which rests upon retiring officials not to encumber their successors with extraordinary burdens.

"That the burden is extraordinary can be seen at once in the fact that the salary increases made two weeks before my predecessor retired from office increased the payroll of the police department about $125,000 a year. I have recommended the appropriation of all the money that is authorized by law, but this amount falls short by nearly $2,000,000 of the total departmental estimates for the coming year.

"Wholesale reductions have been made in city departments which are just as important as the police department, as, for example, in the public works department, the health department, and the Consumptives' Hospital department. Still further reductions will have to be made in these and in other city departments unless the Legislature gives me an opportunity to effect economies in the police department.

MAR 26 1914

C-2

Mayor Now Powerless

"You ought not to compel the mayor of a great city like Boston to remain powerless to deal with extravagance in the police department, simply because it is under control of a state office, and force him to make all his economies in the departments which the State has left under city control.

"All that I ask is the admission of my bill, that I may present my views to a committee and urge its members to give relief from the burden which was placed upon our citizens without their consent. The ordinary courts can give no relief, therefore I must come to the Great and General Court as a petitioner in behalf of the people of Boston.

"This is an extraordinary petition to remedy an extraordinary abuse of power. I do not criticize the system of State control over our city's police department, nor do I ask that control be revested in the city's officials. I ask only that authority be given to remedy a single specific abuse of the rights of Boston's citizens in the management of their financial affairs. I have authority to rectify errors and abuses in other departments growing out of excessive salary increases made at the eleventh hour as the result of the demoralizing assessment method of procuring such increases.

"Such abuses are not less grievous when they occur in the police department, and the citizens should not be without remedy merely because it happens that the head of that department is a man of high character or because he is beyond the power of the mayor or the electorate to remove him. The fact that he is beyond such power of removal is the most potent reason for the remedy I seek, for it is the only one which can be invoked. If you were dealing with the head of any other department of the city I do not believe you would refuse to give me authority, if it were needed, to remedy an injustice to all our citizens.

Do Justice on Facts

C-3

"I ask you in this instance to rise above all personal considerations, to leave out of the question for the moment the splendid character and attainments of our police commissioner and to do justice upon the facts of the case, as the judges of our courts do in dealing with those who apply to them for relief.

"If these eleventh hour increases in the police department were granted, as I believe they were, without regard for the city's financial interests, it is no answer to say that the police commissioner is an honest man of good intentions. If the increases were obtained by improper methods, as I believe they were, it is no answer to say that the police commissioner has served the public with great zeal and ability. The wrong remains, despite the high character and zealous service of the commissioner. The law is no respecter of persons, nor should the highest court in this Commonwealth deny justice because of its respect for any personage, however exalted.

"I respectfully urge you to admit my bill, so that I may have my day in court before a committee of this Legislature and that I may prove that these salary increases were made at the wrong time, in the wrong way and to the detriment of our citizens as a whole.

"You do not expect me now to state in detail the evidence upon which I base these charges. That should be heard by the committee to which my bill, if admitted, will be referred. All that you ought to ask me now to assure you of is that I have given serious consideration to this important step, that I have carefully studied the evidence, and that it is my deliberate judgment that a case exists which calls for remedial action by the Legislature.

What He Expects to Prove

C-4

"I expect to be able to prove:

"1. That the increases were made at an improper time.

"2. That they were procured in an improper way.

"3. That they have resulted in placing an excessive burden on the tax payers.

"4. That unless relief is granted important city departments will have their expenditures curtailed to such an extent as to impair seriously their efficiency.

"Unless these things can be shown to the satisfaction of the committee which shall hear the evidence there will be no need of granting the authority I ask. If they can be shown to the satisfaction of the committee, then, in justice to the citizens of Boston, I am entitled to the remedy I seek in their behalf."

MAR. 1914

Will Ask Removal of Fowler and Dean If License Is Granted to Negroes.

An apepal to Governor Walsh for the removal of Chairman William P. Fowler and Josiah Dean of the Boston Licensing Board, will be made by the United clergy of the South End, if the Board grants a license to the new hotel for colored people at 805 Tremont street.

The contemplated action of the Licensing Board was condemned in the services of all the South End churches Saturday morning. The congregation of the Shawmut Congregational Church unanimously adopted resolutions of protest against the granting of the license, which has aroused the opposition of not only the churches of the South End but also that of the police, business men and Elevated officials. The resolutions were forwarded to the Licensing Board.

"I can't understand the reasons for the action of Chairman Fowler and Josiah Dean of the Licensing Board in agreeing upon a license for this hotel," said the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson yesterday. "If they persist in granting this license, in spite of the determined opposition of all the decent people of the South End, the South End Ministers' Association will go to Governor Walsh and seek their removal. Clergy of every denomination here in the South End have expressed their disapproval of the granting of such a license as the hotel people have asked for. I, for one, would not oppose the granting of a license to serve liquors to men only, but the owners of the proposed hotel have asked for a license under which they can serve women in that hotel with or without escorts.

"Such a license would only mean the bringing back of such moral conditions in the South End as prevailed when the Hotel Upton was in existence

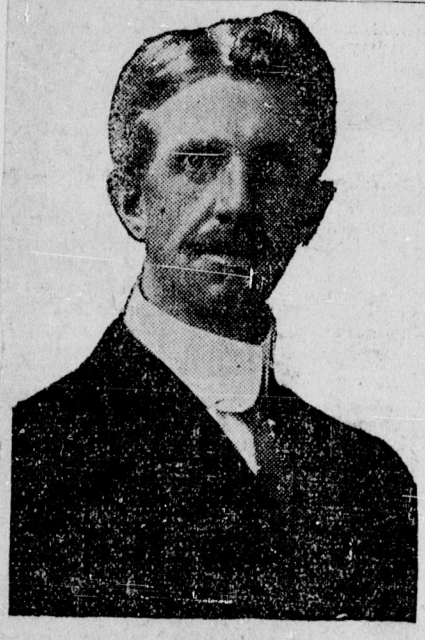
RECORD - MAR-25-1914

MAYOR RETAINS ROURKE

MAR 25 1914

With the announcement that Louis K. Rourke is to remain permanently, so far as his administration is concerned, at the head of the Public Works Department, and that every employee of the department who draws $1000 per year or over is to suffer a reduction in salary of 5 p.c., to date from April 1, Mayor Curley finished his work in reforming the Public Works Department last night.

This announcement gave the 3000 employees of the Public Works Department the first relief from the fear of removal



LOUIS K. ROURKE.

that they have experienced since the start of the Curley administration, for the announcement was in part that there are to be no more removals in the department, and that the only future changes will be the transfer of a few employees who may possibly be spared for other branches of the city service.

The Mayor stated that with these changes the saving of $175,000, that must be made in the department this year so as to bring the budget within the total of taxes that can be raised, can be made. The changes announced mean a distinct saving of $140,000, and the difference between this and the $175,000 will be made up by not filling vacancies caused by death and by savings in having the city men do work that is now done by contract labor.

One of the interesting features of the reduction in salaries is that not even the Commissioner of Public Works himself, nor his three deputies, whose salaries are fixed by ordinance, are to be excepted. In their cases they are to be compelled to turn back to the city treasury 5 p.c. of the amounts the ordinance names for their salary. In Rourke's case his salary is $9000 per year, according to the ordinances. Deputy Supt. Sullivan, in charge of the highway service, has been receiving $5000 per year; Frederick H. Fay as division engineer of the bridge and ferry service received $5000, according to ordinances; and Frank A. McInnes as division engineer in charge of the sewer and water service also received $5000 per year. These will the same 5 p.c. reductions.

MAR-30-1914

OPEN THE CITY'S NEW FISH PIER

MAR 30 1914

The initial opening of business on Boston's new fish pier at South Boston was auspicious. When Pres. W. J. O'Brien of the Boston Fish Market Corporation pressed the button in his office at the administration building, at 7.30 a.m., which was the signal that the biggest wholesale fish market in the world was open for business, there were 22 vessels in the basin ready to discharge some of the heaviest trips brought in for weeks.

More than 1,500,000 lbs. of fresh ground fish was offered to the buyers, but in spite of the bad weather and the strangeness and newness of everything the large gathering of buyers took hold briskly, prices ruled normal and it was voted a grand opening.

The first morning in the new mart was also marked by what is alwasy a momentous occasion, the arrival of the first catch of mackerel for the season. The "catch" consisted of five little tinkers taken from the otter trawl of the steamer Crest on Georges Banks.

This handful of tiny fishes attracted more interest than the 100,000 lbs trips that some of the schooners brought in of cod or haddock, and were bought by C. H. Hunt & Co., who put them on exhibition in their showcase at Faneuil Hall market.

Appropriately enough the first schooner to sell her fare at the new pier was the "Premier," Capt. William Morrisey, selling to the Star Fish Co.

T Wharf Desolate.

Poor old T wharf looked sad and desolate indeed, as it stood absolutely deserted in the dull, drizzling morning, the first Monday morning for 30 years that it had not been the theatre of animated bustle, and the heart of one of the Bay State's most important industries.

Is flag was lowered, its picturesque old bell tower was silent, and its rough plank piers that for so long have groaned under the weight of Massachusetts' great fish supply, bore nothing but litter and rubbish left behind as too worthless to be moved to the new pier. And no single straggler of the hundreds who usually flocked there of a Monday morning was to be seen.

William K. Beardsley, manager of the New England Fish Exchange, received notice that the owners of the larger craft of the Italian fleet have organized themselves into the Massachusetts Fish Men's Association, and will tie up and sell their fares at the new pier, where only wholesale business will be allowed.

The smaller boat owners, whose handline catches are mostly flounders, tomcod, etc., etc., and who have heretofore disposed of their stock principally at the curb retail market that they have built up on Atlantic ave. at the head of T Wharf, have leased landing places at the old Eastern Packet Pier, a stone's throw from the old stand, and will continue to come in there, keeping up the open-air retail market on the avenue for the present.

MAR-26-1914

Though Mayor Curley states that his mind is open on the matter of the vacancy on the Street Commission that will be caused by the retirement from the board of James A. Gallivan if elected to Congress, he says that he believes that the place will not go begging for candidates. The Street Commission has been increasing yearly in importance since the new charter changes went into effect in 1910, because practically all of the powers previously vested in the City Council were, by the charter emendments, given to the Street Commissioners.

The salary, $4000, is not such as to appeal to the size of men that the place requires, but there has been considerable talk in the last year of increasing the salary, and Mayor Fitzgerald and the members of last year's Council were prepared to do it.

Among the messages of congratulation received by Street Commr. Gallivan upon his victory in the fight for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 12th district was one from "our own" Tris Speaker, who evidently thought that Gallivan is already elected Congressman. "Ball-players all interested," wired Tris, "because they needed a friend and a representative in Congress." From this Commr. Gallivan "dopes" it that the ball-players are going to resort to Congress for aid in their fight against the baseball barons who control their work.

John J. Curley, brother of the Mayor, is almost as busy these days as is his distinguished brother. Hundreds who want favors from the city seek introduction of their causes to the Mayor through Brother John. Though Brother John courteously enough receives all these people, it is at a great sacrifice to himself, because, he says: "I'm plugging pretty hard to show the Mayor that the city needs my services in the job I now hold. He has threatened to discharge me as quickly as he would anybody else if he finds that I am not giving the city full return for the money it pays me. Knowing my brother pretty well, I know that he will do what he says."

Brother John is a deputy city collector.

The result of the 12th congressional district primary started many in City Hall looking ahead four years to the Mayoralty contest. Booming of James A. Gallivan as the next Mayor after Curley was the result.

This is the second booming that has been heard since the recent city election. Thos. J. Kenny, also of South Boston, though defeated by Mayor Curley, still has friends who insist that he will be elected easily at the next attempt.

The governorship after Walsh is already spoken for for Mayor Curley by his enthusiastic followers.

In telling the Parkman Fund Committee of the City Council that he is opposed to an appropriation for a horticultural building in the Fenway and a $12,000 golf links improvement in Franklin Park, Mayor Curley explained that a city park novelty that he does favor is the giving of moving pictures on the Strandway during the summer for the thousands of mothers and children that flock there for sea breezes. The cost would not be excessive, he said, and the plan has been tried and met with success in other cities.

City department heads who fear removal from office are not having a pleasant time. Between wishing the Mayor would act at once, to settle in their minds whether they are to go or not, and hoping that their turns will come last so that they can have so much longer to draw salaries, they are in a peculiar position. This week should clear up the situation in regard to a number of them.

HERALD - MAR - 26 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

An interesting fact in connection with Representative Lomasney's vigorous advocacy of a statue in honor of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, is that as a youth, Lomasney had as guardian of an estate left by his father, a civil war veteran, who was an uncompromising and bitter foe of "Ben" Butler during the latter's life.

The defeat in the House of the measure to permit Taunton voters to elect the members of their city council by districts instead of at large was accomplished by a vote of 114 to 84. In one way it gave a dim glimpse as to what may happen during the Boston city charter fight, as most of the Boston men who desire an increase in the Boston city charter, and to have the members elected by districts, supported the fight to change the Taunton charter.

Gov. Walsh is sending out shoals of invitations to Bay State mayors, selectmen and superintendents of schools to participate in a "Better Massachusetts" conference at Ford Hall.

Former Representative "Billy" O'Hearn of North Adams has been strongly insrsed for the clerkship of the police art in his home city.

Representative Burdick of Adams may soon be postmaster there if his indorsements have the same weight at Washington as they have in his own neighborhood.

Representative Morrill of Haverhill is a mine of information on educational matters—and he never permits the House to suffer from ignorance on that subject while he is about to elucidate the proposition or propositions, as the case may be.

MAR 26 1914

The three representatives from Newton—Ellis, Bothfeld and White, all Republicans—voted against the suffrage amendment. The three representatives from Chelsea—Beck, Caro and Robinson, also Republicans—voted for it. In Newton a man needs no other certificate of courage than to offer himself as a Democratic candidate for the House; in Chelsea there are enough Democrats to bake the House batties sharp and interesting ones on occasion.

"I ask unanimous consent to make a statement," said Representative Sawyer of Ware in a vain effort to let the world know he favored woman suffrage, after time for debate had expired.

"The chair objects," replied Speaker Cushing.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

REPRESENTATIVE SULLIVAN of Dorchester, who intends to wage a vigorous fight on behalf of his anti-tango bill when it comes up in the House, has made a very thorough investigation of the subject and has discovered that dancing is as old as time. Fortified by biblical references he will endeavor to show the House that the dance, from being an adjunct to religious ceremonies, has descended to base uses, as he puts it.

Mr. Sullivan intends to inform the House that the Ancient Plato once said: "Dancing should be based upon religion, as with the Egyptians."

Commenting on Representative McInerney of Boston, Mr. Arthur Brooks of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association told the committee on public service recently that in his opinion no man in the Legislature could offer better arguments against civil service than the said Mr. McInerney.

The House yesterday accepted the adverse report of the committee on agriculture on the bill to license cats, after Representative Gurney of Whitman had suggested a two weeks' open season on cats, and Representative Donovan of Boston had declared in favor of licensing poul-

Predictions made since the organization of the Legislature that the committee on constitutional amendments would report in favor of the bill prohibiting appropriations for sectarian institutions were borne out yesterday when it was announced that of the 11 members of the committee, five are for the bill, two opposed, and four reserve their right to oppose. The latter are Democrats and could have made the committee's report an adverse one by voting against it, but apparently have decided to let the Republicans fight it out among themselves.

Gov. Walsh said yesterday that he expected to shortly receive the opinion of the supreme court as to whether Adjt.-Gen. Pearson is legally holding office.

Pierce O'Connell, the popular candy man at the State House has hard work waiting on his customers these days because of the many congratulations he is receiving because of his return after a successful battle with pneumonia.

While absent at a committee hearing yesterday, Representative Chamberlain of Springfield, missed a roll-call for the first time in two years.

As chairman of the committee on public health, Senator Clark of Brockton has had occasion several times to request members of his committee to cease conversation during a hearing. Recently Senator Clark asked Senator McCarthy of Marlboro to take charge and then began to talk with two of the other members of the committee. The alert Senator McCarthy promptly admonished the whispering trio.

There was no opposition before the committee on ways and means yesterday to the resolve for an appropriation of $50,000 for a memorial to the Massachusetts soldiers who fell at Gettysburg.

Diplomatic Mr. Tyrrell of the state commission on economy and efficiency comes from Chelsea and as toastmaster at a Chelsea function the other night had occasion to introduce several of the congressional candidates in the 12th district. The only voter from the 12th district present was Lieut.-Gov. Barry, but Mr. Tyrrell informed the guests that the Chelsea men would use their influence to elect the "best man," leaving it to the candidates to determine who he might be.

There is more than a little difference existing between the state ballot law commission and the Boston election commission. The latter is reported to have had a great deal to do with the rejection of the bill to make the state ballot law commission an election court and abolish all local ballot law commissions. And only recently the state commission, unanimously, as is its habit, threw out certain nomination papers which had been passed without question by the Boston election commission.

MAR-26-1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE city's building department is the only branch of the municipal service which is not on the schedule for a shake-up, according to those who believe they are in a position to know.

Councilman John J. Attridge and Mrs. Attridge left today for a trip to Atlantic City, where they will spend two weeks.

"Sweet Adeline," the mayor's office auto during the last two years of the Fitzgerald administration, is now the property of Citizen John F. Fitzgerald. He acquired it through a representative at the public auction sale, and the machine is regarded by auto men as one of the best looking and smoothest running cars in the city.

The Lamplighters' Union proposes to fight the acceptance of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company's contract for street lighting by gas until some provisions are made for the same protection for the employes that is accorded them under the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company's contract.

Two of Mayor Curley's political opponents—Senator James P. Timilty and Representative John L. Donovan — are exhibiting the two quills with which Gov. Walsh affixed his signature to the bill providing for a two weeks' vacation for city laborers.

"Will you go to Detroit and Chicago to inspect the street lighting plants?" the mayor was asked yesterday.

"No, I do not believe in junkets," the chief executive replied. "We can get all the information we want at the Public Library and from reports on street lighting from those cities."

Friends of ex-Representative John J. Murphy of ward 14 fear that the wires have been crossed and that he will not get an appointment as a first assistant assessor at $1000 a year.

The remonstrants against changing the name of Park square to Abraham Lincoln square will be given another opportunity to voice their protests at a public hearing to be given by the executive committee of the city council one week from Monday.

According to the election commissioners' report for 1913 there were 8862 names on the jury list. Of that number, 2958 were drawn for jury service.

Mayor Curley is not opposed to the city council's plan for borrowing $500,000 inside the debt limit for street widenings, but he believes that the council might use that money for building as public highways many of the city's 2400 "private ways."

RECORD-MAR-26-1914

SCHOOL BUDGET $5,900,000

The School Committee at a special meeting last evening passed the annual budget carrying appropriations amounting to $5,900,000 for the 1914-1915 school year. The sum available for general school purposes is $383,544 greater than last year.

Mr. Corcoran was recorded in opposition to an item providing for the establishment of a department of educational investigation and measurement with a salary of $3780 for the director. With this exception approval of the budget was unanimous.

Summed up, the appropriations are: Salaries of instructors, $4,104,000; salaries of officers, $150,280; salaries of janitors, $340,600; fuel and light, $218,000; supplies and incidentals, $375,137; physical education, $59,683; physical education, special appropriation, $22,963; salaries and expenses of nurses, $32,041; pensions to teachers, $75,854; extended use of public schools, $44,165; pensions to janitors, $7337; repairs and alterations to school buildings, $443,126; rents of hired school accommodations, $30,000.

The increase in salaries of instructors for 1913-1914 over 1912-1913 was $278,135.70, and it is estimated that the increase of this item for the current year over 1913-1914 is $232,068.96. The total cost of the Latin and High schools for the coming year is estimated at $945,280.48, and the cost of the elementary school districts including the kindergartens and sewing teachers, at $2,672,450.66.

The Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners rendered a report showing the additional accommodations required for the year in the various school districts, to which will be applied the $500,000 available by act of the Legislature. These items are: Administration expenses, $40,000; Boston Industrial School for Boys, building, $250,000; Wells District Elementary School, addition to site already purchased, $70,000; Eliot-Hancock Districts, North End, Elementary School, lower grades and special classes, land and plans, $100,000; Oliver Wendell Holmes District, Dorchester, Elementary School, lower grades, $40,000.

In accordance with Legislative authority, the Board passed an order requesting the City Treasurer to issue and sell negotiable bonds of the city of Boston to the amount necessary for these improvements.

Fitzgerald Plan Discarded.

Another of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's pet schemes was relegated to obscurity by a recommendation from the Board of Superintendents that a plan to have a field day for graduates of elementary schools this June be indefinitely postponed, "since there is no assurance that the present Administration would view with favor an appropriation of $500 for this purpose."

Last spring Mayor Fitzgerald suggested to the Board that a field day be given to the boy and girl graduates in June and he stated that he would allow $500 from the Mayor's office appropriation to help the School Committee in defraying the expenses of the proposed celebration. The matter was then given into the hands of the Board of Superintendents for disposition.

Memorial resolutions were adopted by the Board on the death of Charles M. Clay, late headmaster of the Roxbury High School.

It was ordered that the schedule of compensation provided for assistants assigned to classes attended exclusively by boys in grades above the third in the Agassiz, Bigelow, Dudley, Dwight, Frederic W. Lincoln, Lawrence, Quincy, Sherwin, Thomas N. Hart and Wendell Phillips districts be fixed at $680 for the first year, with an annual increase of $42 until the maximum of $1224 is reached.

MAR-30-1914

TRANSIT BOARD EXTENDED

The Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs voted to report the bill introduced by Senator Nichols to extend the term of office of the members of the Boston Transit Commission three years from July 1.

The committee report adversely on the bill for an extension of the Lynn Fells parkway, also on bills to change the membership of the Transit Commission, and on Councilman Watson's bill to encourage the erection of single family dwelling houses in Boston.

Harvard Sq. Transfers.

Stoughton Bell has petitioned the Public Service Commission for an investigation of conditions at the Harvard sq. station of the "L," in order that more adequate transfer facilities at that station may be arranged.

Hospital for Alcoholics.

The legislative Committee on Social Welfare voted to report favorably the bill recommended by the "Drunk Commission" for a hospital for persons suffering from alcoholism.

Also the Curley bill to permit cities and towns to establish boards on recreation.

Adversely, that prisoners addicted to the use of drugs or intoxicants shall be treated during confinement, and may be transferred to any institution for such care; also to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within 400 feet of parochial schools; also that children may be employed on the stage subject to individual permits from the mayor of a city of selectmen of town; also to provide for pensions for the needy blind.

MAR-26-1914

CURLEY DARES SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Mayor Curley "dared" the whole organization of the Spanish War Veterans in Boston "to do their worst" when he caused the removal from office of Timothy A. Kelley, a well known leader in Spanish war ceterans and political circles, and a resident of Ward 2, from the position of visitor in the Soldiers' Relief Department at $1500 per year.

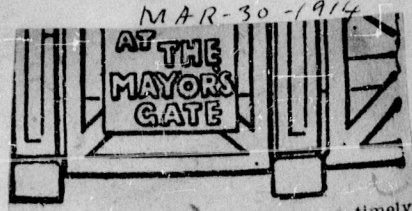
Kelley was transferred on the last day of the Fitzgerald administration from a janitorship in the Park Department, where he received a daily wage of $2.50.

One of the most important reasons for the removal is the fact that a delegation of Spanish War Veterans and others called upon the Mayor soon after he began his administration and notified him that he would have every Spanish War Veteran in Boston against him if Kelley were touched in his new job.

"Then if that is the case Kelley loses his job," promptly replied the Mayor, while the delegation stood aghast.

Kelley was associated politically with ex-Ald. Leary, through whose influence he secured his transfer.

MAR-30-1914



Councillor "Jerry" Watson has a timely suggestion anent the Fitzgerald challenge to Mayor Curley and John A. Sullivan to meet him on the platform and discuss the Fitzgerald administration. It is that, as the Boost Boston fund is not materializing to the extent that its promoters hoped, it might be a good idea to stage that Fitzgerald-Curley-Sullivan debate at Symphony hall or the Boston Arena and charge admission of $1. The proceeds would add a tidy sum to the fund, Watson believes.

There are people in City Hall who can not understand why all these removals and reductions in City Hall do not affect, to a greater extent, the payrolls in the departments in which the removals or reductions took place. Despite all that has happened, for instance, in the Park and Recreation Department, the payrolls for last week were only $134.86 lower than the payrolls for the same week of a year ago. According to Mayor Curley, an explanation is that the payrolls, if allowed to run on now as they were when ex-Mayor Fitzgerald left office, would look about $1200 per week bigger than the corresponding week last year.

Mayor Curley did not make a hit with the Musicians' Union in his latest order of interest to musical circles. This was in the statement that he believes $12 too much money to pay for the music the organists at the House of Correction furnished at the church services on Sundays. Former Mayor Fitzgerald increased the stipend allowed these aspiring musicians from $7.50 per Sunday to $12. Mayor Curley orders the old rate restored.

"It's an insult to my profession," gasped an organist from the musical colony in Ward 10, in complaint to the mayor's office.

That cut in the Health Department was not one-quarter as bad as the employees of the department feared. Judging by advance notices given, some of them expected that at least one-half the number of employees in the department would be discharged. Even one of the department heads, who is a frequent visitor at City Hall, stated that every time he went into the Mayor's office he had expected to be removed. What caused the Mayor to change his plans from the original is not known officially, but it is suspected that the anti-Curley talk on account of these wholesale cuts was growing too strong about town for the Mayor to disregard it any longer.

William N. Hackett, who now represents ward 21 in the House, announces that he is going after the Republican nomination for the Senate in the district composed of wards 20 and 21 this fall.

Walter L. Meins has had this nomination the past two years, but has been defeated by Senator Fitzgerald each time. The latter is slated to retire from the office this year, which will make Hackett's fight a little easier, as it is always easier to fight a new man than to fight one in the office.

Rep. Sullivan of ward 20 is "gunning" for the Democratic nomination.

RECORD - MAR-26-1914

MAYOR FOR NEW MARKETS

Mayor Curley had a conference with representatives of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, market gardeners and market men, in reference to relieving congestion in the market district. At the conference were also present Commrs. Charles and Dunn of the Street Laying Out Department, Commr. Rourke of the Public Works Department and Supt. McKay of the Market Department.

Mayor Curley at the outset stated that he was opposed to any extension of the present market limits, but he did favor the establishing of one or more markets south of Dover st., that would cater to the wants of the 70,000 registered voters who, under present arrangements, have to get along as best they may. If a market was established south of Dover st. and another to take care of South Boston, he believed that the city as well as the residents would be benefited.

G. W. R. Harriman, an engineer, who had made an extensive study of the market problems of the state for the State Board of Agriculture, submitted several plans, by which market stands in South Market st. could be increased without taking any additional street space. One was to have market wagons occupy stands in the center of the street with a 30 ft. passageway on either side, the street under such arrangements to be made a one-way street.

A second arrangement was to have the stands over to one side, taking the present wooden platforms away.

Supt. McKay of the Market Department urged that present conditions be allowed to remain undisturbed. There was but one time in the year, he said, when congestion prevailed and that was from the middle of August to the middle of October, when the corn and other green products piled into the market.

As to the project of having some of the squares of the city used by market gardners for sale points, he said that of the thousands of letters he had written to farmers within a radius of 30 miles of Boston, but one replied and he was against the proposition. All others with whom he had held conversation in regard to the matter were very pronounced in their denunciation of the proposition.

This was one of Mayor Fitzgerald's schemes for relieving congestion.

Edward F. Skahan of Belmont, a large producer, insisted that there should be no change.

Walter R. Torrey of 1283 Commonwealth ave. favored Mayor Curley's project of a municipal market south of Dover st. or in one of the city yards, the Back Bay yard, for instance.

Timothy J. Donahue, who represented the Sprague estate in Arlington, spoke against any change of present conditions in the market district.

The Mayor thanked Mr. Harriman for the plans submitted, stating that at a later date they may be useful, but at present he believed that a distributing station south of Dover st. would be the best thing for the city.

The hearing was then closed, the Mayor stating that he would further consider the project of the distributing station.

APRIL-1-1914.

TO REMOVE TREES ON COMMON

60 Per Cent. Must Go, Says Dillon

APR - 1 1914

"There is nothing to denote beauty on the Common. The trees are like a person in the last stages of consumption and are eye sores. Every tree lover will admit that the trees are in a decaying condition and like the trees in the yard at Harvard College require the same drastic action, their removal, one by one. That they can never be restored is conceded by all who have studied the vegetable kingdom.

"I believe that the thing to have done was to have given the trees on the Common lots of water and less wood butchering," says Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department.

The Common was the object of a thorough examination during the morning by Chairman Dillon, Commr. Charles Gibson of the Park Department, Harris H. Reynolds secretary of the Mass. Forestry Assn., Arthur A. Shurtleff, and Arthur E. Horton, of "Fair Oaks," Lexington.

It was estimated by the investigators that more than 60 p.c. of the trees on the Common at the present time are dead or so far gone that they cannot be brought back to their original growth or beauty, and that the only alternative is to remove them and plant other young and fast growing trees in their places.

Taking Out the Stumps.

The trees, which have been gradually chopped off until now nothing more than mere stumps are left, were the principal object of Chairman Dillon's criticism. He said that his best efforts would be directed toward the taking out of these trees.

These so-called stumps are spread all about the Common and certainly detract from the beauty of this recreation ground.

Chairman Dillon criticised the manner in which many of the trees had been left to decay; where the interior of the trees had been left open, giving an opportunity for snow and water to collect. This, he said, could not help resulting in decay.

Dillon will not start a wholesale cutting down of trees on the Common, but says that in the immediate future he will start removing some of those that are already dead. The removal will be gradual, but as each tree is taken from the ground a new one will be planted.

Some 25 English elms have already been selected, and the planting of these along the Beacon and Charles st. malls will start Friday.

Limited Appropriation.

Commr. Gibson suggested many improvements for the beautifying of the Common, but said that the department would be handicapped in its work this year because of the limiting of the appropriation.

He agreed with Chairman Dillon that the trees were in a deplorable condition and is in favor of the immediate removal of many of them. He also is an advocate of the relaying of some of the walks through the Common, especially in the vicinity of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

He suggested laying a brick walk about the frog pond at the westerly end where three walks meet and where there is now a gravel walk. He also suggested that the walk which now goes up over the hill on the westerly side of the monument should be moved easterly and have the monument as its terminus, thus making the symetrical lines better and doing away with a concrete walk which is now in a poor condition.

Another improvement suggested was the straightening of the path that runs from Charles to Tremont st. This walk has its beginning at Charlesgate and continues down Commonwealth ave. through the Public Garden. The only bend in it occurs abreast of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument on the Common.

The inspection party also visited the Public Garden and compared the trees there with those on the Common, and there was very little comparison, as those in the Garden were in fine condition and did not show much evidence of the pruner's shears or the disastrous work of the leopard moth.

Mr. Horton, who is an expert on soil, said that it was impossible to grow grass properly on the Common, for the ground had been treated too much without the proper drainage.

He laid the death of the trees and the poor quality of grass and the difficulty with which it was kept growing, largely to the lack of drainage system to take off the waste stagnant water.

MAR-28-1914.

B. & A. WILL SELL BACK BAY LAND

Officials of the Boston and Albany road in conference with Mayor Fitzgerald and Chairman Cole of the Boston Industrial Board in the Mayor's office stopped all talk of leasing the railroad property in the Back Bay etween Huntington ave. and Boylston st. and used as a passenger car storage yard. No proposition for the leasing of the property will be entertained.

Vice-Pres. Briscoe for the road stated that the road will sell the land as a whole for cash only and will do business at any time with responsible parties having the purchase of the property in view.

This was the first official notice the railroad authorities have ever given of a willingness to part with the property by sale. Vice Pres. Briscoe said that the directors are not anxious to sell, and would prefer to retain possession of the property as a car storage yard, but that they are willing to aid the Mayor's efforts to boom Boston to the extent that they will entertain any reasonable proposition with regard to this property.

The Mayor had two real estate operators present, one of whom wanted to lease the property, and the other ofwhom wanted to purchase part of it. He said that he knows four real estate operators will to join in a movement to tak eover the property.

At the Mayor's request Vice Pres. Briscoe agreed to go back to his directors and seek their position on the matter of selling the property in sections to real estate operators. The present valuation of the land is about $5,000,000 for 1,000,000 square ft.

JOURNAL - MAR - 2 - 1914

City Hall Notes

In the weekly conducted by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald there appears a poem, attributed to Thomas Brown Redmond, a Ward 17 voter, according to the ex-mayor, which deals not too gently with Mayor Curley's relations with his old followers. The poem is a parody of Kipling's "Danny Deever" and is replete with "hits" at the mayor. The last verse goes:

"We might have known, we might have known," the guileless voters said.
"That when he changed our Tammany name, he had a swelling head.
But he's leaving us forever, he's moving far away,
He's chumming with the Charter Guards, he'd please the G. G——.
For they pet him and they praise him when he cuts poor devils' pay—
We who made him, we are paid by him in scorning."
"Oh, we're never more to call him Jim, no more to call him Jim.
I've got it straight, for soon and late, the word that's come from him.
It's everywhere, 'His Honor the Mayor,' and we can sink or swim.
Oh, we made him, and we're paid by him in scorning."

Then in another editorial paragraph in the weekly the ex-mayor lets loose at the present mayor with the following:

"The policemen of Boston may well be thankful that Commissioner O'Meara holds his office from the State and not from the city. But had he been a weak man or a selfish political trimmer, he would have yielded to the persistent pressure of Mayor Curley to cut the pay of his force below the decent living wage to which Mayor Fitzgerald raised it. O'Meara should be honored as a brave and humane man."

The custodians, lifeguards and others of the park and recreation department who were transferred from their easy winter tasks to the pick and shovel gang at Franklin Park, were not forced to suffer this indignity very long. As soon as the tumult and hurrah with which they were placed at the work died down, some politicians got in their work, and slowly but surely the pick wielders are being transferred back to more gentlemanly work in the department, until there are but a few left to continue the spectacle.

MAR 27 1914

The urgent need of money to continue the Stony Brook sewerage work caused Mayor Curley to issue a call for a special meeting of the City Council for Monday to consider a loan of $400,000 this purpose. This $400,000 is in addition to the loan he sent into the last meeting of the council of $600,000 for the sewerage work of the coming year.

Timothy W. Kelly of 140 London street, Ward 2, employed as a visitor in the office of the soldiers' relief department at $1600 a year, was yesterday told by Mayor Curley that his services would be dispensed with. However, if Kelly desires to go back to his old position as janitor in the park and recreation department, from which position he was transferred on Jan. 31, he may do so. Kelly is the Spanish War veteran whom Mayor Curley was informed it would be dangerous to disturb from office. This was a challenge to the mayor and he promptly accepted it.

The official figures have just been compiled showing how much saving was effected in the public works department by the horizontal 5 per cent. cut in the salaries of all persons earning over $1000 a year. Just 531 persons were cut and a total of $51,-161.92 was saved on the annual payroll.

The appropriations committee of the City Council, which has been considering the cuts made in the annual department estimates by Mayor Curley, will this year report certain recommendations looking to a change in the whole budget system by amending the city charter. The chairman of the committee, Walter Collins, is convinced of the absolute impotency of the council in this matter, and has studied the matter with a view to working out a new system. The Finance Commission will also be asked to submit some plan whereby the council may be given some voice in the setting of the amounts necessary for the departments.

From Washington Mayor Curley has received assurances that the Charlestown Navy Yard is to be kept very busy during the next four or five months. Officials have told him that the battleship Rhode Island will dock on April 1 for a three months' overhaul; the battleships Georgia, Nebraska and Virginia will dock on April 15 for repairs, and seven torpedo boat destroyers will dock on May 1 for complete overhauling.

The official of the city whose automobile was to be sold from under him, according to Mayor Curley's announcement of a week or more ago, is still to be seen going about his duties in his same machine.

The city charter, Boston's standby as a subject for argument, is now receiving the careful attention of the pupils in the city schools, and they will possibly soon suggest amendments. The other day two little tots hardly more than 10 years old came to Chief Timothy Mooney and requested copies of all the city charters from 1822 to the present date. Mooney was astonished at their request, but when he learned that their teacher had set as a question for them to trace all the changes that had occurred in the charters, he was completely flabbergasted. He sent a message to their teacher, informing her that if she wanted an answer to this question she had best consult the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Capitol Hill Gossip

After once turning down a bill presented on petition of Representative Caro for a subway between Boston and Chelsea, the committee on metropolitan affairs yesterday voted to report the bill with practical unanimity. When asked why the sudden change of heart, one member of the committee replied:

"Well, you see, this bill provides that the tunnel may be constructed by the street railway company if it cares to do so. Of course, there is not a chance in a thousand years that the company will do it, so the bill can't hurt anybody. And then, you know, Caro is a pretty good fellow."

When the bill to prohibit officers of banks or trust companies from accepting any profit, directly or indirectly, from transactions with their own particular institutions came into the Senate yesterday, it was found that there was just one dissenter. His name is Eben S. Cobb. He is the representative from the town of Clinton. He is a Democrat. Governor Walsh was one of the strongest advocates of this bill and he recommended this kind of legislation in his inaugural address. Governor Walsh comes from Clinton. He is also a Democrat. Looks like bad team work between the two distinguished Democrats from that town.

There are probably no two members of the Senate who are closer in their friendships than Senators Horgan and Williams. Ordinarily they exemplify to the highest degree that famous attribute of senatorial courtesy. Yesterday they broke, however. Horgan, although a Democrat, made a strenuous effort to get a postponement of an adverse report from Williams's committee on a bill to change the whole transportation system of Boston, advocated by one of his Republican constituents. Williams opposed postponement and Horgan's motion was defeated. Horgan was so dumbfounded by the desertion of his friend that he was speechless, and before he recovered his bill was killed. What he said to Williams after the session was interesting.

Representative Cook of New Bedford is a man of few words. He has been in the House since the opening of the session of 1913 and had not made an attempt to speak until Thursday, when he took a hand in the debate on a bill to require applicants for positions as inspectors of masonry to have had five years' experience as a mason. Cook knows that business thoroughly, and when Lomasney tried to have the bill killed he took a hand in the debate. The fact that the House passed the bill by a large vote pleased Cook immensely, and he chuckled just a bit when he reflected that he had succeeded in defeating the Mahatma of Ward 8.

John F. Fitzgerald, one-time mayor of Boston, bobbed up at the State House yesterday and took a hand in the hearing before the joint board made up of the Harbor and Land and the Public Service Commissions on the question of whether the Cape Cod canal should be crossed at Bournedale by a bridge or a ferry. He told the joint board a lot of things about the bridge question in general as he had observed it during his public career. When he had gone, some of the members of the commission were wondering what his position was with reference to the matter under consideration.

An interesting situation is arising over the proposition to transfer the supervision of telegraph and telephone companies from the Public Service Commission to the Gas and Electric Light Commission. The committee on public lighting, which is mulling over the matter, is gradually getting around to the point of fixing the compensation for the commissioners, and there is at present a pretty united sentiment in favor of giving them $7500. The other question is as to whether or not the salaries of the public service commissioners would be reduced because of the fact that they are to be relieved from so much work. There is a chance the committee will recommend that the salaries of both commissions be made equal, at about $7500, and that the State return to the old method of having this expense assessed upon the corporations.

JOURNAL - MAR-1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Nathan Matthews,

ex-mayor of Boston, versus Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, will be the next great spectacle for the citizens of Boston, for those two municipal law giants are to be on opposing sides when the New Haven railroad and the city of Boston meet in the court of law in the controversy over the Cove street bridge.

There has always been a question which of these men was the better expert on municipal affairs, but there has never been a time when they met as opponents.

Thomas McMillan,

sub governor of the committee on finance of the city of Glasgow, and Alexander Walker, an assessor, were visitors to the mayor's office yesterday. They are making a study of taxation in the principal cities of the United States for a special report to Glasgow.

While here they were entertained by Standish White, who is now entertainer-in-chief of the administration.

Rudolph Watson

of East Boston, better known at Progressive headquarters as "Jerry" Watson, is thinking of plunging into the fight for House of Representatives in Ward 1. He intends, if he makes up his mind to enter, to center his campaign against Thomas Niland.

Secretary John C. L. Dowling

of the Finance Commission has withdrawn his opposition to the $400,000 loan for the construction of new streets shortly after he learned that the council could not designate the streets to be laid out.

It had been his contention that the council should do this, but Guy Emerson and Corporation Council John A. Sullivan convinced him that this was impossible.

Thomas Reddington

of the sewer department, Dennis Toland of the paving department, Patrick O'Hearn of the Public Works Department, Thomas Feeley of the water department, Michael Nolan of the sewer department and John Nolan of the sewer department were retired by the Retirement Board of the city yesterday.

All have been twenty-five years in the service of the city and are over 60 years of age.

George Flynn,

assistant corporation counsel, is receiving great praise for the manner in which he tried the Miller case. Miller was one of the property owners along Pleasant street and was not satisfied with the $25,000 granted him as damages by the street commissioners in conjunction with the widening of the street.

He brought the case to court and Flynn represented the city. Miller got $17,000 for his pains. This has caused several of the property owners, who were holding out, to settle up for the award given them by the street commission.

Representative McInerney

gave a strange exhibition of statesmanship yesterday, when, after making a spread-eagle speech in favor of the bill legalizing the location of the Hampden railroad, he forgot the little formality of recording his vote on the measure on the call of the roll.

It was said around the corridors afterward that McInerney intends to move reconsideration of the vote today, and it looks as if the Roxbury statesman will have to do something of that sort if he wishes to set himself free of the charges which were made against him for having so strongly urged the passage of the bill and failed to vote.

"Bob" Washburn

made a strong plea for the passage of the Hampden bill and indulged in a eulogy of the late Ralph D. Gillett, who promoted that railroad de luxe. That part of Washburn's argument rather injured the rest of it, however, for there are very few people who care to justify the combination between Mellen and Gillett, by which the construction of the road was brought about.

Washburn lauded Gillett as his personal friend and said that the only criticism that could be made of him was because of the fact that Gillett was "smarter than even the razor-minded Mellen."

Peter Tague

refused to allow Washburn to draw him into a political controversy in the debate on the Hampden bill. When Tague declared that Mellen snapped his fingers and demanded the money which the banks didn't dare to refuse, Washburn interrupted him to ask:

"Wasn't it a prominent leader in the Democratic party, Col. Gaston, who headed the institutions which loaned the money to the Hampden Company, and isn't he now urging the passage of the bill?"

"I have the highest respect for Col. Gaston," said Tague, "and I do not know whom he may be leading, but in this matter, he cannot lead me."

Representative Bothfeld

yesterday presented for the rules committee an order, afterward adopted by the House, to provide for Friday sessions to last until 4 o'clock, and regular daily sessions of the House beginning at 10.30 in the morning instead of 11. The efforts of both the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are now directed toward reaching prorogation by the last of next week.

Even the extra time which is to be devoted from now on is hardly expected to bring that about, however, and the general belief is that the Legislature will be able to combine its mock session with a celebration of the night before the Fourth.

Governor Walsh

lopped other $200,000 off the proposed State expenditures by his veto yesterday of the bill to provide for the expenditure of that amount for the establishment of a new hospital for the feeble-minded in the western part of the State.

The House sustained the governor's veto of the appropriation of $153,000 for new buildings for the school for feeble-minded at Wrentham, but the advocates of that measure had 88 votes against the governor—the highest vote so far recorded against a Walsh veto.

SENATE PASSES CURLEY'S BILL

Changes Date of Boston Election and Number of Signatures Needed.

After Senator Horgan had withdrawn all of his amendments with the exception of one which provides that nothing in the act shall interfere with the provisions of the new Boston city council bill passed by the Legislature, the Senate yesterday passed to be engrossed Mayor Curley's bill which changes the date of the Boston city election and reduces the number of signatures necessary for nominations for city offices.

Senator Wells of Haverhill opposed the Niland bill for eighty cent gas in East Boston and moved to refer it to the next General Court, but Bagley of East Boston opposed the reference, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 17 to 13.

The senate also negatived the report of the ways and means committee against the bill to provide for the establishment of a hospital for the insane in the metropolitan district.

Mayor Curley yesterday wrote a letter to James J. Storrow, the man who fought him bitterly in the last campaign, asking him to locate a branch of the General Motors Company in Boston. Mr. Storrow is the big man in the company, and Mayor Curley feels that he ought to help along the Boom Boston movement by locating a factory here. The city recently purchased two of the General Motors Company trucks for the public works department.

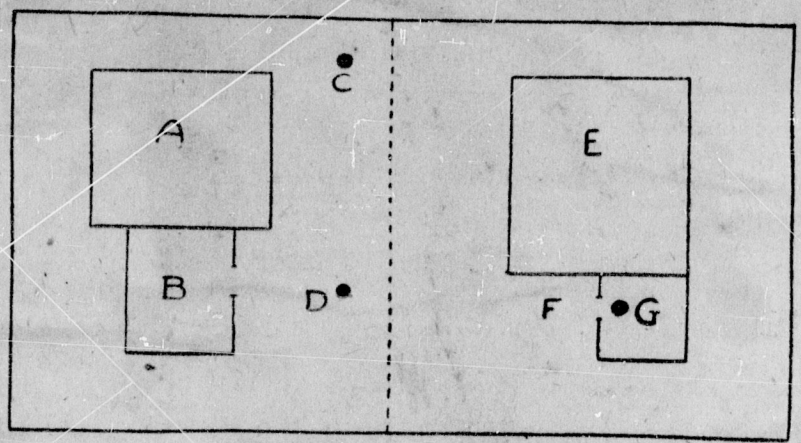
Most of yesterday the mayor spent with John N. Cole, chairman of the Industrial Commission founded by Curley, looking over factory sites in and around Boston. At the close of the trip the mayor dictated a letter to Harry Mapes, the real estate agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, urging him to aid the development of the land lying between Broadway, Southampton street and Dorchester avenue, and the lines of the railroad, by building spur tracks. This land has long stagnant and can only be developed according to Curley, by the construction of freight spur tracks.

The first dent in the $85,000 so far collected for the million dollar boom fund was made yesterday, when Mayor Curley announced that $20,000 of it would be loaned out to two manufacturing concerns at 1 per cent. interest per year. The names of the firms the mayor refused to divulge, other than to say that one was a shoe manufactory, and both together would employ 600 hands.

JOURNAL MAR. 27, 1914

This Is Almost a Caillaux Case

Mrs. Amelia Grimes, Goaded to Desperation, Throws a Brick at Hod Whitesmith's Hen—But!



SCENE OF ASSAULT ON HORACE WHITESMITH

A.—House of Mrs. Amelia Grimes. B.—Ell of Grimes's house. C.—Whiteside's hen in Grimes's front yard. D.—Spot where Mrs. Grimes threw brick at hen. E.—Whiteside house. F.—Kitchen window. G.—Where Horace Whiteside stood when hit.

By Mrs. Amos Talleyrand Luther.

Quohaughurst, Mass., March 27.—An interesting case was tried in the District Court here today. Among those present were the elite of three towns.

The case was that of Mrs. Amelia Grimes, wife of the well-known auctioneer and poultry raiser, who was charged with throwing a brick through the kitchen window of a house owned by her neighbor, Horace Whitesmith, and hitting him in the back of the head, about half way between the ears. The brick, head and ears were among the exhibits submitted by counsel for Mr. Whitesmith.

MAR 27 1914

Mrs. Grimes, arraigned before Judge Stearns, pleaded not guilty, and asked permission to make a brief address. Her counsel and counsel for Mr. Whitesmith objected simultaneously, but Judge Stearns, overruling the objections, permitted Mrs. Grimes to proceed. Both lawyers took exception to Judge Stearn's ruling, and he somewhat indignantly asked them if he or they were running the court. Mrs. Grimes did not wait for either of them to reply, but started off in good form.

Addresses Court as Sam

"I'll tell you all about it, Sam," began Mrs. Grimes, but the court rapped for order and reminded Mrs. Grimes that the usual and legal form for addressing the court was "Your Honor."

Counsel for Mrs. Grimes, addressing Judge Stearns as "Your Honor," and trying to shut off his client's speech, was ordered to sit down by His Honor, and Mrs. Grimes proceeded.

"It was like this. Hod Whitesmith has been attacking my husband behind his back for more than a month. He began it before town meeting, and I know he beat my husband for selectman by the stories that he told about him. Why I know, Sam—I mean Your Honor—that he told three men at the grange meeting that my husband drank a martini cocktail one time in Boston and went to a Sunday night concert in a theater.

"I endured it as long as I could. My husband wouldn't do anything. I couldn't get him to open his mouth. I said to him only day before yesterday:

"'Abner Grimes, haven't you got any red blood in your arteries? Why don't you do something about it? Can't you realize that Hod Whitesmith is ruining your reputation in this community? Don't you know that he is telling all kinds of scandalous stories about you? Haven't you heard that he accuses you of drinking, and gambling with jackstraws, and of marrying me for my aunt's money? Why don't you take him into court and make him prove what he is saying?' I asked him.

Tin Pedler the Cause

"And do you know, Sam—I mean Your Honor—that mean-spirited snipe from Nantucket said to me, as deliberately as you please:

"'What do I want to make him prove 'em for? What good would that do me, anyhow?'

"That made me angry, of course, but I wouldn't have done what I did if I hadn't burnt my fingers when I was toasting bread yesterday morning, and if a tin pedler hadn't come to the house just as I was all mussed up with baking, and then I determined to caution Hod Whitesmith that my husband's honor and reputation must not be impinged upon, as you lawyers would say. I marched right out into the back yard, picked up half a brick, or it may have been a whole brick, and let it fly at one of Hod Whitesmith's hens that was in our front yard.

"I didn't have the slightest idea of hitting or hurting Hod. I merely wanted to warn him that a weak woman will turn. But I confess that my aim was not good, and instead of hitting the hen I hit Hod's kitchen window, and the brick went through, striking Hod on the back of the head; but if he had kept out of the kitchen, instead of henning around it, as he always does, he would not have been hurt. And that is all I care to say."

Hit Him in Kitchen

Both lawyers tried to speak at once, but His Honor refused to listen to them, and cross-examined Mrs. Grimes at some length. She refused to tell him how old she was, but said that she remembered when His Honor struck town without a dollar and had to get trusted for a foot of soft wood. His Honor hurried over that part of the evidence, and desired Mrs. Grimes to explain how it was that, aiming in her back yard at a hen in her front yard, she had hit Horace Whitesmith in his kitchen.

Counsel for each side tried to work in a few words edgewise, until Judge Stearns warned them that they were in danger of being committed for contempt, and would be, only there was nobody to convoy them to New Bedford, but he warned them to have a care.

Mrs. Grimes could not explain, she said, how the mishap occurred. She remembered the hen very well, as it was one that had annoyed her a good deal last summer, and she aimed at it. The hen had not moved from its position after she had thrown the brick, but the noise of breaking glass and a torrent of profanity by Hod Whiteside convinced her that she had made a mistake.

Is Mistake Somewhere

Yes; it was true that she had run hastily into the house, but it was not due to a guilty conscience, but to astonishment over the result. Closely questioned by His Honor, Mrs. Grimes said that she had no reason to believe that the brick had started in the direction of the hen and had curved back, but she was confident that there was a mistake somewhere.

She admitted that she had read in the Quohaughurst Eagle an illustrated story of the work done by militant suffragists, but did not get the whole story, as the plates were mixed, so the editor told her, and the second column of what should have been the story of the militants was the last half of a two-column article on silos, the first column of that being missing.

She believed, she said, in woman's suffrage, but would not throw bricks in order to accomplish her purpose. Certainly, if she had wanted to injure Hod Whitesmith, she would not have hurled a brick at his head, for nobody could have made her believe that it would have made an impression on him. She still believed that part of the blood which Hod Whitesmith had exhibited was red ink.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mrs. Grimes was found guilty of carrying concealed weapons and placed on probation. Both lawyers were fined $5 each for disorderly conduct. Mrs. Grimes has been asked by the New York Daily Conduit to write an article, describing her feelings when she aimed at a hen and hit Hod.

JOURNAL MAR. 27, 1914

Walsh and Curley Do Not Agree About Tolls

Mayor Upholds Wilson, But Lieutenant Governor Is Non-Committal on Question of Panama Canal Treaty—McGregor Says President Is Wrong.

Governor Walsh, who was a member of the platform committee at the Baltimore Democratic convention, declared yesterday that he still favors the clause of the Panama act exempting American ships from tolls at the canal, which President Wilson is trying to have repealed.

Mayor Curley, who supported Champ Clark for the Democratic nomination, upheld the President in his stand, declaring that the treaty should be observed as a matter of national honor. Some opinions follow:

Governor David I. Walsh:

"As a member of the last Democratic national convention, I was one of the platform committee. I believed then, and still believe, that American coastwise vessels should be exempt from paying tolls."

Lieutenant Governor Edward P. Barry:

"On general principles I am a firm believer in the principle that Democrats should stand by their party platform. However, I am not sufficiently familiar with whatever reasons may be advanced for the change which the President is urging. He is directly in touch with those matters and I know he has given them a great deal of serious consideration."

MAR 27 1914

Mayor James M. Curley:

"It is a question of national honor. If a treaty exists it should be respected. The fact that the United States was unfortunate in the diplomatic negotiations in consequence of which the treaty was adopted does not alter the fact that the treaty is in existence, and after all a treaty is an agreement between nations.

"None is justified in contending that an agreement entered into between two individuals should be broken because one of the individuals later discovered that the other man had the best of the bargain. The fact that the Panama canal was constructed by United States money and United States men, while it is an important factor, is still an incidental rather than a prime factor, the prime factor being that it is a question of honor between two nations and of a treaty made in good faith between the United States and England. Regardless of loss, I believe that it should be respected, even though we have the worst of the bargain, which unquestionably is true."

Alexander McGregor:

"President Wilson is absolutely wrong on this Panama canal tolls exemption matter. The United States has built the Panama canal and should certainly receive the greatest benefit from it. I am a Scotchman, a 'near-Englishman,' but first of all, I am an American. I maintain that the tolls exemption bill should stand just as it is."

President Richard C. Maclaurin:

"I am supporting President Wilson in his attitude on the Panama canal tolls exemption bill. He is a man of ability and courage and he is showing that course by daring to reverse his position now from the one he took a year ago. Situations change matters greatly, and this situation now is not as it was then.

"Our international relations with a great nation are involved and likely to become strained. Our reputation among nations is practically at stake and much depends upon whether or not this country sees fit to hold to the treaty into which it has entered with England. President Wilson is doing his duty as he sees it and I think he has sized up the situation rightly."

Michael O'Leary, chairman Democratic State committee:

"That this Panama tolls matter, with its possibility of involving the country in an international controversy, is safest in the hands of President Wilson, seems to me to be the opinion of the general public. The people are confident that the President is in possession of facts that they themselves do not know, which enables him to deal with this matter with more intelligence than the advocates on either side, and that the best results will be obtained by leaving the matter entirely to his judgment."

Congressman Thatcher:

In reply to a query from The Boston Journal regarding his stand on the Panama tolls question, Congressman Thacher last night sent the following telegram:

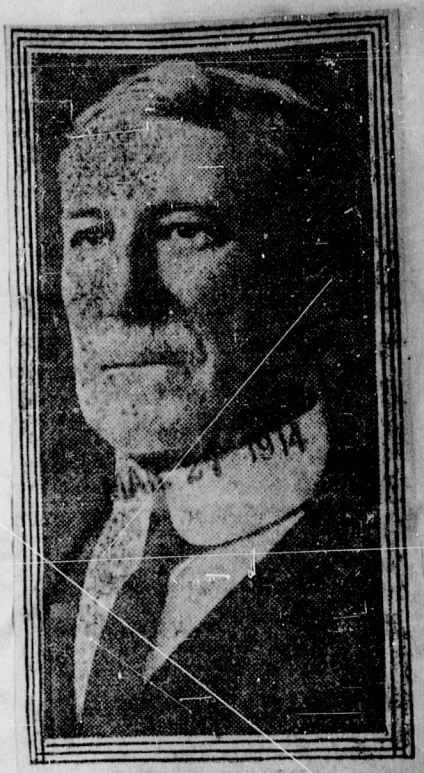
"Journal, Boston:

"I shall support the President on the Panama canal tolls question.

"THOMAS C. THACHER."

MAR. 27, 1914

THOMAS A. FORSYTH, philanthropist, selected by mayor for overseer of the poor.



FORSYTH CHOSEN POOR OVERSEER

Donor of Dental Infirmary Is Selected by Mayor Curley.

"The most philanthropic man the city has ever known," was Mayor Curley's characterization of Thomas A. Forsyth of the Hotel Touraine, whom Curley intends to appoint to the board of overseers of the poor, to succeed P. Robert Green, whose term expires on May 1. Mr. Forsyth is the donor of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary on Hemenway street, near the Fenway. This institution aims to care for the teeth of children in families that are not well-to-do, and is the only institution of its kind in the world. The land, building and endowment fund represent a gift of $1,000,000 from Thomas A. Forsyth and his brother, John Hamilton Forsyth. The infirmary was erected as a memorial to their brothers, James Bennett Forsyth and George Henry Forsyth.

"In twenty-five years there will be fewer cases of undershot jaw and toothache in Boston. It will mean the making of a new race in this city," was the prophecy of Thomas A. Forsyth in regard to the infirmary at the time of its construction. He is president of the Boston Belting Company.

Mayor Curley announced yesterday his intention to appoint Forsyth for the board of overseers. He has reappointed Simon E. Hecht and Franklin P. Daly to the board, and Walter L. Finnigan was transferred from the Park and Recreation Department to the overseers' department, where he will serve as a clerk at $1200 a year.

Thomas F. Galvin, the florist, was appointed to the Park and Recreation Department.

JOURNAL MAR. 27, 1914

MAKE PUBLIC THE FACTS

Mayor Curley has made charges concerning the increases of salaries given to the police department. He has made them to the committee on rules of the General Court and in such a manner that they cannot be misunderstood. One of them is as follows:

"That they were procured in an improper way."

That is a grave charge and direct. If the mayor can prove that the police salary increases were procured in an improper way, he should do so, and he should do so without delay or hesitation. He promises to prove them before a legislative committee, but why wait for the session of a legislative committee? He is the mayor of Boston, and the citizens of Boston must pay the cost of the increases. If he can demonstrate outside of the General Court that the increases were made improperly, the General Court will take due notice and do its duty.

Weeks have elapsed since The Boston Journal called attention to the fact that "fixing funds" had been raised in the police department. Mayor Curley is in a position to learn the truth. Undoubtedly he has learned it. Thus far the Finance Commission, which investigated the matter, has not submitted a report.

MAR. 27, 1914

PROTECT THE HORSES

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is making a commendable effort to provide reasonable protection against fire for horses in our larger cities. That they are not always adequately or even reasonably protected is very well known. The society introduced last year a bill which was not even reported out of committee. Shortly afterward two bad stable fires occurred, and in one of them 120 horses were burned to death.

This year another bill was introduced, after consultation with Fire Commissioner Cole, fire insurance men and stable owners. It has been reported back to the House in a modified form and has now been recommitted. If there is fair opposition to the measure, that opposition should be heeded. If the bill is impracticable, make it practicable and just. But it is no more than plain duty to give to the faithful servant of man a measure of the protection from fire that is demanded for the master.

MAR. 1914

After all, Fitzy was the original Boston Boomer, who did his best to put this town on the map and keep it there. And that best was a lot, as all hands are now ready to admit. The mayor would make quite a hit by burying the hatchet for the time being and getting the ex-mayor to help.

MAR. 27, 1914

OUR CITY GARDENS ALREADY BLOOM

Already in the retail sections of the city the gardens are bright with attractive and many colors. We refer to the window gardens of Boston's famous stores. We do not have to be informed by experts that this year's display of seasonable goods is more inviting than ever, and that the inducements to buy in Boston for Easter are so real and palpable that they cannot be ignored or rejected.

Boom Boston? Surely Boston's representative retail business houses are doing their full share of the work every day in the year, and they have never done as good work along that line as they are doing now. "Shop in Boston!" That is sound advice for those who do not live in Boston, but who can reach here rapidly and easily by train and trolleys. Boston's Easter display is ready for examination and selection.

MAR. 30, 1914

IT SHOULD BE WORTH WHILE

Former Mayor Fitzgerald's address before the City Club on April 16 should be worth while. He has listened almost silently to the criticisms poured upon his administration by Mayor Curley, and his reply should interest all who, without prejudice or preference, would like to know the truth. The occasion will be all the more notable because of the fact that the Fitzgerald administration has been attacked by Mayor Curley, not as a leader of "the boys" who defeated a reform candidate for mayor, but as a reform mayor who insists that his work for reform has been hampered by the methods of his predecessor.

Mayor Curley has refused to attend the meeting in which Mr. Fitzgerald will defend himself and attack the mayor and the corporation counsel. That will detract somewhat from the interest of the occasion, but there will be, of course, a stenographic report of the address, and, using that, the mayor will be able to frame his inevitable statement in reply to Mr. Fitzgerald, if a reply should seem to be in order.

Out of the controversy the voters will be able to obtain new light on the subject of municipal government, and that will be a distinct benefit. When the electorate, as a whole, decides to do its own thinking, the better it is for the municipality. In the meantime it will be interesting to see what reply, if any, his-honor-that-is will be able to make to the editorial strictures passed upon him in the Republic by his-honor-that-was: some of the ex-mayor's hot-shot is distinctly of the sort that can't be ignored.

JOURNAL MAR. 27, 1914

Chicken Inspectors Search for Blondes

Rural Products Subjected to Peroxide Treatment Are Causing Health Board Officials to Look Over City Markets—One Arrest Made.

MAR 27 1914

What is a peroxide blonde chicken? Make no mistake in your answer. There are two kinds of chickens, it must be remembered, one native to the rural districts and one native to the cities. One kind has its body covered with feathers and the other has its hat covered with feathers.

But the Board of Health has "chicken inspectors" scouring the city today seeking bleached chickens of the barnyard variety, and prosecutions may follow chemical examinations of poultry which has been artificially bleached and cleansed, varnished and shellacked, fumigated and embalmed.

Permanganate of potash, an excellent medicine when judiciously administered is a good thing, according to the Board of Health officials, but when it is used as a bath for poultry that has seen better days there is a serious question to be settled.

Peroxide of hydrogen, which is an excellent hair bleach and of value for cut fingers, is a great boon for mankind in general and brunettes specifically; but whether it should also be used to make a whited sepulcher out of a chicken with a spotted career is a serious question.

One of the members of the Board of Health was notified by a reputable poultry dealer that permanganate of potash and peroxide were being used by dealers not only to sweeten poultry that had [illegible] (or should one say "perspired?") but to disguise temporarily the tainted condition of old fowl.

Some permanganate of potash was sent for and a chicken purchased in the market. Then a bath of the chemical was prepared and the chicken dipped in it.

"This chicken is spotted and dark in places," said the dignitary who was trying the experiment. "We will now immerse it in the solution and watch how it is whitened and the sour smell temporarily removed."

The "September Morn" experiment (chicken in cold liquid) was performed and the bird pulled into view.

The odor had disappeared. The chicken itself had started to disappear. The dark spots had also vanished, but in their place were a number of dark blotches which looked like a liver complaint advertisement showing how the patient looked "just before he took two boxes of the lavender liver lozenges."

The solution had been too strong.

More chickens were sent for and the bleaching experiments resumed, and they are not yet completed. In addition, several agents, including Officer John Ready, were sent out to scour the South, North and West Ends to ascertain whether or not the cheaper class of stores were selling bleached chickens.

In the store of Mendel Krozy at 296 Harrison avenue, one of the agents discovered some poultry which upon examination he felt should be confiscated; but when he started to take the birds, Krozy is alleged to have raised a sharp-edged cleaver and warned him against touching the chickens.

The agent sent for Patrolman Underhill, who arrested Krozy, and in the City Police Court a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment was imposed.

In the meantime, however, the poultry in question had disappeared, and the Board of Health is still seeking some simon-pure examples of the peroxide blond, white-sepulcher type of chicken.

And until it gets possession of one, the question "What is a peroxide blond chicken?" will remain unanswered.

MAR. 27, 1914

Two Hundred Object to Building Limits Plan

Ovevr 200 persons appeared before the fire hazard committee of the City Council yesterday to urge the repeal of the building limits extension ordinance, which will go into effect on May 1 unless previously acted on.

The hearing yesterday was a continuation of the one held last Friday afternoon, and the same arguments were offered as before, namely, that it would be a hardship for the small property owners if they were compelled to erect first or second class structures instead of wooden buildings.

Those who spoke in favor of repeal yesterday were Catherine L. O'Brien, B. F. Whall, Charles P. Mooney, Edward Sawyer, John J. Conroy, Martin Hays, John J. Toomey, George M. Pond, J. C. Murphy, Edward L. Hopkins, J. F. Walsh, Thomas S. Tighe, Walter A. Lambert, C. J. Desmond, William J. Hennessy, James H. Devlin, H. K. Newhall, J. W. Corcoran, M. W. Norris, Harold D. Goodnough, George M. Parker, H. J. Bowen, P. W. Gunther, Thomas F. J. Callaghan, William F. Cogan, Thomas A. Jackson, John Monks, Daniel Lewis, James Bertram, A. T. McNamara, Henry Howard, Thomas Duff, A. H. Sullivan, James Curry and D. F. Doherty.

MAR. 27, 1914

Fitz's Fall Probably Prevented Field Day

Whether It Is So or Isn't So, the School Board Declines to Ask for the $500 Appropriation Recommended for School Outing by Former Mayor.

MAR 27 1914

If John F. Fitzgerald hadn't tumbled in a faint down the stairway of a cheap lodging house last December, the graduating classes of the Boston public schools might have had a free field day and outing next June. As it is, they probably won't.

If the Little General hadn't fainted, he might have continued his campaign for the mayoralty. If he had continued, he might have been re-elected. If he had been re-elected, he would undoubtedly have seen to it that the appropriation of $500 he promised for the aforesaid holiday was made.

But he didn't. And under the present administration, the school committee won't even try to get the money.

At a special meeting yesterday the committee, with a smile, filed the recommendation of Mr. Fitzgerald indefinitely. Why? Because, the official report declared, it is not certain that under the present administration the money would be forthcoming.

The meeting was called to consider the budget for the coming year. The estimate made is $5,900,000. This supposes that the salaries of instructors will be $3,069.96 greater than those of last year. As a result of the increase in tax valuation, the money available for purposes other than pensions, physical education, extended use of school buildings, repairs and inauguration of buildings, is $383,544.83 greater than that for the same purposes last year.

The committee voted that the yearly appropriation of $500,000 for new schools be used for the building of an industrial school for boys in Roxbury, the purchase of land for an elementary school in the West End and the procuring of plans for an elementary school in the North End.

The appropriations were estimated as follows:

Salaries of instructors	$4,104,000.00
Salaries of officers	150,280.00
Salaries of janitors	340,000.00
Fuel and light	218,000.00
Supplies and incidentals	376,137.93
Physical education	[illegible]
Physical education, special appropriation	22,963.21
Salaries and expenses of nurses	32,041.75
Pensions to teachers	73,854.36
Extended use of the public schools	44,165.50
Pensions to janitors	7,337.52
Repairs and alterations to school buildings	443,126.18
Rents of hired school accommodations	30,000.00
Total	$5,900,000.00

HERALD - MAR-27-1914

FORSYTH NAMED OVERSEER OF POOR BY MAYOR

Donor of Dental Infirmary to Succeed P. R. Greene Next Month.

MAR 25 1914

Thomas A. Forsyth, donor of the Forsyth dental infirmary on Hemenway street, yesterday was named by Mayor Curley as an overseer of the poor to succeed P. Robert Greene, whose term expires next month.

Mr. Greene, who is a close friend of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, went to the mayor some days ago and offered to resign, but was informed that there was no necessity of haste. Two of Mr. Greene's colleagues whose terms expire at the same time—Franklin P. Daly and Simon E. Hecht—were reappointed.

The mayor yesterday also named Thomas F. Galvin as an unpaid member of the park and recreation department board, the position to which he had formerly named Joseph P. Collins of Roxbury.

Walter L. Finigan, clerk in the park and recreation department at $1400 a year, was transferred to the overseeing of the poor department as clerk, stenographer and assistant to Secretary Benjamin Pettee at $1200 a year.

Although Mayor Curley announced two days ago that there would be no further changes in the public works department, he yesterday removed from the sanitary division of that department Joseph F. O'Brien of 264 Geneva avenue, Dorchester, general foreman of the division, at $2500 a year.

He also announced that he had called a special meeting of the city council for Monday afternoon to take action upon a loan for $400,000 for sewerage construction at Stony Brook, and for transferring to the park and recreation department the Parkman fund income for the year.

A cut of $200 a year in the salaries of 13 members of City Treasurer Slattery's staff, and a reduction of $100 for one other, was announced. Through these reductions the mayor says he makes a net saving of $2700 a year.

The following employes were cut $200 each: Paymasters John T. McNary, Edward J. Sullivan, Edward C. Scates, Thomas F. Brophey, Dennis H. Mahony, Arthur L. Stevens and Charles E. Bartlett; Book-keeper Russell S. Hyde, General Clerk Maurice J. Power, Draft Clerk Horton G. Ide, Clerks Walter W. Foley, Patrick H. Fahey and Matthew Furlong and Assistant Book-keeper James W. Roster.

Herbert J. Connington's plans for leasing from the Boston & Albany railroad a 70-foot strip of land on Bolyston street for a $700,000 business block, was given a set-back at a conference at the mayor's office. Howard M. Briscoe, vice-president of the Boston & Albany road, refused to consider leasing the property, saying he was authorized only to sell.

Mr. Connington, who is a real estate operator, said that the interests he represented were willing to lease for a term of years, but were not anxious to buy the property.

A large public market south of Dover street, to relieve congestion at the Faneuil Hall and Quincy markets, was suggested yesterday by Mayor Curley at a conference at City Hall with representatives of the market district, Supt. of Markets George E. McKay, Commissioner Rourke of the public works department and the street commissioners.

These had gathered to discuss the market men's suggestion of extending the present market limits across Atlantic avenue to the waterfront and running a line of the Union Freight railway through the entire district.

The mayor contended that two-thirds of the population of the city lived south of Dover street, where there is no public market, while the entire market district is centered in the North end. South Dover street there are 70,000 registered voters, while north of Dover street there are only about 30,000.

MAR-25-1914

MAYOR REBUKES REAL ESTATE DELEGATION

Tells Members They Have No More Rights Than Any Other Taxpayers.

MAR 25 1914

It was a sharp answer that came from Mayor Curley to a delegation from the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange when Henry O. Cutter, Frederick O. Woodruff and Arthur H. Taber called yesterday at the mayor's office to discuss the assessing department and taxation of property.

According to the mayor, the delegation called upon him and asked that the assessors be instructed to assess equitably property in the downtown district, and that no man be disturbed who did assessing fairly. He promptly informed his visitors that he had not only given the assessors such instruction, but had also warned them that if they failed to do their duty they would be removed without further formalities.

"I shall also inform the assessors and their assistants that if I find anyone conferring with the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange regarding their duty, they would be removed from office," the mayor said, and turning to the delegation, added, "You are entitled to the same consideration as any other taxpayers, and no more."

Appointments Confirmed.

Attorney John R. McVey of Dorchester, president of the Adams Trust Company and one of Mayor Curley's managers during the mayoralty campaign, was yesterday confirmed as an overseer of the poor to succeed Dr. Miles Martin. The civil service commission also confirmed the appointments of Charles Gibson of Ward 11 as an unpaid member of the park and recreation board to succeed Robert S. Peabody, who resigned, and Isaac G. Rosenberg as a trustee of the children's institutions department board to succeed Michael J. Jordan, who resigned.

Lamplighters' Protest.

Representatives of the lamplighters' union served notice at City Hall of their intention of fighting the acceptance of the proposed 10-year street lighting by gas contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, because no provision has been made in the contract for affording the lamplighters the protection given them under the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company's contract.

Under the terms of that contract all the members of the union who were formerly employed in the city's lamp division of the public works department are assured of employment, and a transfer back to the public works department when there is no employment for them with the company. The lamplighters favor a municipal lighting plant.

"Boom Boston" Project.

Another attempt will be made Thursday morning at the mayor's office to formulate plans for the development of the Boston & Albany railroad yards on Boylston street for commercial purposes, when the mayor will hold a conference with officials of the railroad, Chairman John N. Cole of the "Boom Boston" project and H. A. Connington of 60 State street, a real estate operator who has a proposition for leasing a large portion of the railroad property and erecting buildings for commercial purposes.

According to the mayor, Mr. Connington can secure the necessary capital for his enterprise.

The mayor has referred to the "Boom Boston" board a proposition for establishing a $300,000 motion picture concern in this city.

Chairman Charles Logue's resignation as a member of the schoolhouse commission, which was handed Mayor Curley yesterday for a second time since he went into office, was accepted, to take effect on April 1.

RICHARDSON LOSES ASSESSOR BERTH

Edward G. Richardson, principal assessor and a member of the board of assessors for more than five years, was today removed from office by Mayor Curley, to make room, according to the mayor, for the appointment of a successor who will increase the efficiency of the service by reducing the cost of maintenance.

Richardson's removal and the retirement of Andrew A. Badaracco at the expiration of his tearm on March 31, leaves two places for the mayor to fill in perfecting his plan of reorganizing that department. The reorganization plans provide for the removal of all the second assistant assessors and some of the first assistant assessors.

ADVERTIZER - MAR-27-1914

State House Gossip

Channing Cox, Republican floor leader says:—"I expect the woman suffrage proposition to go through both Houses of the Legislature again next year."

Some of the ladies who came to the State House so early yesterday for the suffrage battle brought their luncheons with them, in order that they might be on hand for good seats in the afternoon. Yellow jonquils were brought by some, and given away where they would do the most good. Yellow is the suffrage color.

Senator Bazeley of Uxbridge is back again at the State House, recovered from his attack of rheumatism. He is receiving congratulations, but his regret is that his record is broken, for he had never before missed a session of either branch of the Legislature in his four years' service in Senate and House.

MAR-27-1914

Democrats say that the reason that the Constitutional Amendments Committee have recommended so many amendments to the constitution this year (six) is because they wish to prove unnecessary Gov. Walsh's recommendation for a convention to revise the constitution.

Senator Hugh O'Rourke of Worcester, who championed the "Antis" in the Senate, was very much surprised to learn that so few members of the House went on record against suffrage. The Worcester Senator may be a candidate for Congress this year, but there is not much chance of his defeating Congressman Winslow.

The Committee on Military Affairs has voted to report "leave to withdraw" on the petition for legislation to establish another regiment of militia for the purpose of making up two full brigades. The bill contemplated the recruiting of an additional battalion of infantry to make up with the first and second corps of cadets the new regiment. The measure was vigorously opposed by the two corps of cadets.

MAY-1914

HEALTH BOARD FOLLOWS ORDERS

Acts Promptly on Mayor's Recommendations for Changes Effecting Saving of $86,000.

The Boston Health Board acted promptly on Mayor Curley's recommendations for changes in the health department that will make a total saving of $86,000 per year in the department payrolls.

Before noon a copy of a report of action taken by the Board during the morning session, was on the Mayor's desk, showing that the school physicians' salaries had been reduced from $500 to $300, that the nurses of the department were placed at a flat rate of $600 per year, that the 11 nurses in the division of communicable diseases who were removed from office two weeks ago were allowed to go back at $650 per year salary, and that the four assistant chiefs of the bureau of school hygiene who were paid $1200 per year, were set back to the rank of medical inspectors in the schools at $300 per year.

Announcement of the recommendations of all these changes were made on Saturday by the Mayor.

40 May Resign.

Wholesale resignations from the 40 school physicians whose salaries are reduced by the Mayor's order are expected, according to the reports in the Health Department. A number of the physicians have notified the health board that the duties they have been performing were such that the $500 paid was not fair compensation, and that the Mayor's charges that the physicians have not been doing the work required of them, which he made the reason for the reduction, applies to but a few cases.

This will be the third change in the compensation and duties of the school physicians in five years, both Mayors Hibbard and Fitzgerald having changed the board previously to suit their own ideas.

MAR-17-1914

CURLEY DARES SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Mayor Curley "dared" the whole organization of the Spanish War Veterans in Boston "to do their worst" when he caused the removal from office of Timothy A. Kelley, a well known leader in Spanish war veterans and political circles, and a resident of Ward 2, from the position of visitor in the Soldiers' Relief Department at $1500 per year.

Kelley was transferred on the last day of the Fitzgerald administration from a janitorship in the Park Department, where he received a daily wage of $2.50.

One of the most important reasons for the removal is the fact that a delegation of Spanish War Veterans and others called upon the Mayor soon after he began his administration and notified him that he would have every Spanish War Veteran in Boston against him if Kelley were touched in his new job.

"Then if that is the case Kelley loses his job," promptly replied the Mayor, while the delegation stood aghast.

Kelley was associated politically with ex-Ald. Leary, through whose influence he secured his transfer.

MAR-17-1914

THE SCHOOL BUDGET.

The appropriation made by the School Committee for the Boston public school system has increased over what it was last year. But this is only natural, for everything else has increased in expense, over what it was a year ago, as the cost of living is steadily rising. There is no reason to feel that the members of the School Board have been anything but prudent in the ways in which they purpose to spend money. The same may be said of the excellent plans of Dr. Dyer. The superintendent of the schools of Boston is very desirous of bringing elementary and high school education to a plane, where it will thoroughly prepare the boys and the girls of the city for actual contact with the world, as it is. There is no need for any increase in the number of unskilled workers. Everyone knows that there are too many such, but there is always need for more skilled workers. It is the foundation for really skilled workmanship that the school system of Boston aims to lay, and the price the city pays for this is very moderate.

MAR-26-1914

"SAIL FROM BOSTON."

The Chamber of Commerce is right in endorsing the motto, "Sail from Boston," as one which all the people of New England should advocate. But in order to induce people to sail from Boston, it is necessary to persuade them to come to Boston, over any of the railroads of this section; and the constant and insistent plans of attack upon those railroads have not helped to make them popular outside of New England. If the prosperity of Boston is to be built up, if the commerce of this port is to be built up, it will not be by constant attacks upon the railroad systems which make Boston their terminal point. On the contrary, the only way in which people can be induced to come to Boston is by their being assured that the route to Boston is one of the best in the country, and that the railroads coming here give the best service. They cannot do that, if they are constantly under bitter and often unfair criticism.

MAR-1914

CITY AND TOWN DEVELOPMENT.

It might be very nice, if all the people of this nation lived in the country, but they do not. They live in towns of greater or less size. There is no doubt that a careful study should be made of rural conditions, for the purpose of improving them. But why should not the same sort of study be made concerning urban conditions? Governor Walsh thinks that this should be done. This is why he has called a conference to meet at Ford Hall tomorrow morning, to study this important matter. The Governor proposes that "Massachusetts shall lead the states in a great movement for city and town development, in all that makes for the beauty of order, health, education, happiness of life and sane industrial progress." He has laid out a big plan. But it is a worthy plan. He should secure the hearty cooperation of all who care about the good of all the people.

MAR-27-1914

WALSH PROMISES AID TO GALLIVAN

James A. Gallivan, who is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 12th district, was the guest of the Democratic Ward Committee Chairmen at the Quincy House last night, with Gov. Walsh and other party leaders.

He was assured of the united support of the ward chairmen, not only of his own district, but throughout the city, and Gov. Walsh publicly declared that he would do everything within his power to assist in rolling up a big vote for Candidate Gallivan. He promised the candidate that he would speak in every ward, if necessary, that his services were at his command day and night.

Mr. Gallivan later attended the Ladies' night of the Intercity Club in Dorchester, where he addressed a large audience, and subsequently visited the rooms of the Harmony Club of Wd. 13, which was the first social club in the district to declare for him.

ADVERTIZER - MAR-27-1914

SCHOOL BUDGET IS $5,900,000

COMMITTEE PASSES APPROPRIATION ORDER

INSTRUCTORS' SALARIES AMOUNT TO $4,104,000

Corcoran Objects to Item Providing for Establishment of Department of Educational Investigation—Fitzgerald's Pet Scheme for Field Day for Elementary Graduates Is Postponed.

MAR 27 1914

The School Committee at a special meeting last evening passed the annual budget carrying appropriations amounting to $5,900,000 for the 1914-1915 school year. The sum available for general school purposes is $383,544 greater than last year.

Mr. Corcoran was recorded in opposition to an item providing for the establishment of a department of educational investigation and measurement with a salary of $3780 for the director. With this exception approval of the budget was unanimous.

Summed up, the appropriations are: Salaries of instructors, $4,104,000; salaries of officers, $150,280; salaries of janitors, $340,000; fuel and light, $218,000; supplies and incidentals, $375,127; physical education, $59,083; physical education, special appropriation, $22,963; salaries and expenses of nurses, $32,041; pensions to teachers, $73,854; extended use of public schools, $44,165; pensions to janitors, $7337; repairs and alterations to school buildings, $443,126; rents of hired school accommodations, $30,000.

The increase in salaries of instructors for 1913-1914 over 1912-1913 was $278,135.70, and it is estimated that the increase of this item for the current year over 1913-1914 is $232,068.96. The total cost of the Latin and High schools for the coming year is estimated at $945,280.48, and the cost of the elementary school districts including the kindergartens and sewing teachers, at $2,672,450.66.

The Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners rendered a report showing the additional accommodations required for the year in the various school districts, to which will be applied the $500,000 available by act of the Legislature. These items are: Administration expenses, $40,000; Boston Industrial School for Boys, building, $250,000; Wells District Elementary School, addition to site already purchased, $70,000; Eliot-Hancock Districts, North End, Elementary School, lower grades and special classes, land and plans, $100,000; Oliver Wendell Holmes District, Dorchester, Elementary School, lower grades, $40,000.

In accordance with legislative authority, the Board passed an order requesting the City Treasurer to issue and sell negotiable bonds of the city of Boston to the amount necessary for these improvements.

Fitzgerald Plan Discarded.

Another of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's pet schemes was relegated to obscurity by a recommendation from the Board of Superintendents that a plan to have a field day for graduates of elementary schools this June be indefinitely postponed, "since there is no assurance that the present Administration would view with favor an appropriation of $500 for this purpose."

Last spring Mayor Fitzgerald suggested to the Board that a field day be given for the boy and girl graduates in June, 1914, and he stated that he would allow $500 from the Mayor's office appropriation to help the School Committee in defraying the expenses of the proposed celebration. The matter was then given into the hands of the Board of Superintendents for disposition.

Memorial resolutions were adopted by the Board on the death of Charles M. Clay, late headmaster of the Roxbury High School.

It was ordered that the schedule of compensation provided for assistants assigned to classes attended exclusively by boys in grades above the third in the Agassiz, Bigelow, Dudley, Dwight, Frederic W. Lincoln, Lawrence, Quincy, Sherwin, Thomas N. Hart and Wendell Phillips districts be fixed at $600 for the first year, with an annual increase of $42 until the maximum of $1224 is reached.

MAR - 27 - 1914

City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley yesterday removed Supt. Charles A. Dale of Gallups Island, where the quarantine station is located, and appointed in his place Thomas A. Mulligan of Payson ave., Dorchester. The salary of the position is $900 a year. The Mayor also removed Dale's wife, Catherine, who was acting as matron at the island at a salary of $360 a year, and appointed Mulligan's wife.

MAR 27 1914

There are some in City Hall mean enough to try to take from Mayor Curley the credit of having made cuts in city expenses the like of which never occurred before. They have dug into municipal history and produced the fact that Josiah Quincy, who is still an active force in local politics, and is even said by some to be behind the Curley scenes, made a like cut in the days when he was mayor. The comparisons produced, however, fail to show a situation similar to the present with the city expenses running, a la Fitzgerald administration, $1,500,000 more than the city can raise in taxes to pay for them.

To those who harbor the idea that Mayor Curley and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald are still the best of friends, two references are offered. One is to almost any statement on a public question that the present Mayor is making, as, for instance, his statement before the Committee on Rules on the bill to take from the Police Commissioner certain powers. The other is to the recent edition of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's weekly paper. In both there is criticism of the one by the other that might be called anything but friendly. Mayor Curley shows that he has not yet, by any means, changed from his announced purpose to drive the ex-Mayor out of politics, and the ex-Mayor is beginning to show a proper appreciation of that fact.

Charles L. Harding of ward 24, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 12th district at one time in the contests which closed last Tuesday, may be found on the band wagon of James A. Gallivan, the Democratic nominee, if certain influences that have bave been "nailing" Harding are not called off.

Harding claims that he was denied the support of the regular organization for the Republican nomination simply because he backed Curley for Mayor, while the leaders in the organization were trying to swing the city to Thomas J. Kenny. Gallivan has already told Harding that "he may rest his wounded head on the Gallivan breast, if the Republicans will not be good to him," and Harding is said to think so well of the opportunity as to be ready to accept it.

Herman Hormel, president of the Republican City Committee, is the campaign manager for Frank L. Brier, the Republican nominee for Congress in the 12th district. Brier is the man whom Hormel wanted to put first into the Council contest. Finally both Hormel and Brier supported Thomas J. Kenny.

MAR-28-1914

MUNICIPAL PLANT FOR TREATING MILK

DEPOT FOR PASTEURIZING FLUID TO BE ESTABLISHED

Mayor Curley Begins Planning for Central Station on Massachusetts Ave., Near New Haven Yards.

Plans were laid yesterday by Mayor Curley for the establishment of a central station for the pasteurization of milk on the land on Massachusetts ave., near the New Haven road, which is now used by the Public Grounds Department for the storage of benches.

The Mayor has had the idea of a municipal pasteurization plant in mind for some time believing that 80 p.c. of the communicable diseases are transmitted through milk which has not been so treated. While the large dealers do their own pasteurizing the 150 small dealers supplying milk to the city have no facilities for this. By establishing a municipal plant near the railroad for these dealers the Mayor contends that a great step would be taken in the protection of the health of the people of the city.

MAR 27 1914

Good Investment.

"I believe that it is the best investment that a city could make," said Curley, "and it could be followed up by a regulation forbidding the sale of milk within the city limits which had not been pasteurized. This would most certainly reduce the running expenses of our health and hospital departments and would allow us to do away with our expensive dairy inspection bureau. A small fee could be charged for the pasteurization, and this added to the saving on hospital expenses would probably pay for the maintenance of the station.

The changes in the personnel of the Health Department which were to be announced yesterday were not in shape to be made public. It is doubtful if there will be any removals, the Mayor probably contenting himself with a general reduction in salary. Yesterday afternoon the Mayor was in conference with Chairman Mahoney for several hours and the results of the doctor's efficiency scheme will be announced today.

MAR-1914

DEMOCRATIC PROSPERITY.

Mr. Gallivan, who has been nominated as the Democratic candidate in the Twelfth district, to succeed to the seat made vacant by the resignation of Mayor Curley, is a clean and able man, against whose character nothing can be fairly brought. He has been a loyal Democrat, and has done efficient work for his party. If a Democrat is to be sent to Washington from that district, Mr. Galilvan will compare very favorably with most of his predecessors. But while the district is supposed to be strongly Democratic, it is worth while to ask the voters if they want to endorse the extravagance and the other bad policies of the present Democratic Congress. A Democratic vote, this year, is a vote in endorsement of the conditions which have made necessary the establishment of the soup kitchen on Avery street with its waiting line of unemployed men and women. Do the people of the Twelfth district want that condition to continue?

AMERICAN - MAR - 29 - 1914

MAYOR CURLEY IS NO LONGER 'JIM' IN '17TH'

Many voters in Ward 17, including members of the Pro Bono Publico Club, feel hurt because Mayor Curley is no longer "Jim" to them.

Practical Politics describes the situation as follows:

Mayor James M. Curley is no longer "Jim" Curley to the members of the Pro Bono Publico or the Tammany Club, or to anyone else in the future. He is "Mayor" Curley, or "His Honor, the Mayor," and the sooner that the gang in the Seventeenth Ward get acquainted with that fact the better off they will be.

MAR 29 1914

The Republic, the weekly publication of former Mayor Fitzgerald, reprinted Practical Politics' article yesterday, adding the following poem, a parody on Kipling's "Danny Deever":

"Oh, what's the news from City Hall?" the guileless voter said;
"He's kicked away his ladder; I guess he's lost his head.
Whenever he goes in or out his menials have to stand,
And when you're at the chair of state, you've got to kiss his hand.
He's sent his orders to 'the Gang'—we used to be 'the boys'—
To know our place and keep it, and to quit our bloomin' noise."
"Oh, we're never more to call him Jim, no more to call him Jim.
I've got it straight, for soon and late, the word that's come from him:
It's everywhere, 'His Honor the Mayor,' and we can sink or swim.
Oh, we made him, and we're paid by him in scorning."

"Oh, serve us right, oh, serve us right!" the guileless voters said.
"There was a better man in sight. Oh, we were sore misled!"
"I made the lads stone Kenny's car." "And me, I worked the phones.
'Pro Bono Publico,' for sure. 'Tis us have got the bones.
Oh, Jimmy wears the purple, but John A. he rules the roost.
John A. was on the black list when we gave Jim his boost."
"But we're never more to call him Jim, no more to call him Jim.
I've got it straight, for soon and late, the word that's come from him
It's everywhere, 'His Honor, the Mayor,' and we can sink or swim.
Oh, we made him, and we're paid by him in scorning."

"We might have known, we might have known," the guileless voters said
"That when he changed our Tammany name, he had a swelling head.
But he's leaving us forever, he's moving far away,
He's chumming with the Charter Guards, he'd please the G. G. A.,
For they pet him and they praise him when he cuts poor devils' pay—
We who made him, we are paid by him in scorning."
"Oh, we're never more to call him Jim, no more to call him Jim.
I've got it straight, for soon and late, the word that's come from hir
It's everywhere, 'His Honor, the Mayor,' and we can sink or swim.
Oh, we made him, and we're paid by him in scorning."

—THOMAS BROWN REDMOND.

APRIL - 2 - 1914

CURLEY AXE ON SCHOOLS

Mayor Curley requested the School Committee today to lop off $2,000 off the salary of the superintendent of schools, Franklin B. Dyer, who now draws $10,000 a year, and also to reduce the number of assistant superintendents, of whom there are now six, each receiving $5,596.

This request, with a number of other changes in the management of the school department, were made at the luncheon at the Parker House to the members of the School Committee.

The Mayor thinks that it will be able to cut the estimate of the School Committee by $147,000 without impairing the efficiency of the schools. He asked the committee to reduce the number of yars in the high school grades to three instead of four,, and to increase the common school grades from eight to nine. This change he suggested because the average cost per year a pupil in the high grades is $82. The grammar school grades cost about $40 per pupil the year.

APR 2 1914

The Mayor also asked the School Committee permit the transfer of nurses, janitors and such such help from other departments instead of drawing them directly from the civil service lists. This will give him an opportunity to place men, especially from the health department.

"The salary paid to the Superintendent of School," Mayor Curley explained," is eyual that of the Mayor of the city, and more than that of the Governor of the Commonwealth. Then the six assistants he has are just about as if the Mayor had six assistan mayors. I think that some saving may be accomplished by reducing the number. Then consider that 70 per cent. of the children who graduate from grammar schools go right out into life. It seems that an extra year for them will better equip them in their life's work.

APRIL - 1 - 1914

CURLEY HURLS SHAKESPEARE AT FITZ AGAIN

Developments to date in the embroglio between Mayor Curley and former Mayor Fitzgerald are as follows:

The ex-Mayor declares his "King John" quotation has "got the Mayor's goat."

APR 1 1914

Mr. Fitzgerald renews his challenge to the Mayor for open debate at the City Club on April 15.

Mayor Curley makes a double retort. He quotes again from Shakespeare, this time citing that popular excerpt from "Othello," which begins: "Who steals my purse steals trash," and concluding with the reproach to him who "filches from me my good name."

The Mayor also charges the ex-Mayor railroaded through the transaction whereby the city bought a new fire engine house in Charlestown, saying the ex-Mayor's family was enriched thereby.

James T. Fitzgerald, brother of the ex-Mayor and the former owner of the engine house site, closes the chapter with a vigorous denial of any undue profit in the sale of the property to the city. He says:

"In 1906, I paid $5,500 for the property Mr. Curley refers to. Three months afterward I improved it, with new buildings, at an expense of $6,500, bringing the total cost up to $12,000. I can produce the receipts for the money paid for the new buildings. It was paid to Charles Logue. The assessment previous to the alterations was very low. The extra assessment of $2,500, on an expenditure of $6,500, was put on after the new buildings were erected. The assessment was then $9,500. Under the law I was entitled to 25 per cent. over the assessed valuation. The street commissioners could have allowed me $1,500 more than I was paid."

AMERICAN - MAR - 29 - 1914

VICE REPORT MAY END SOME HUB RESORTS

Chairman Fowler Declares That License Board Is Anxious for Clean City.

STRINGENT REGULATIONS

MAR 29 1914

The Vice Commission report may have a serious effect upon some of the licensed resorts in Boston, for the License Board begins tomorrow to study this report in connection with the renewal of licenses which are given out May 1st.

Resorts that can be shown to be frequented by persons of bad character will be more stringently regulated than ever, and their licenses suspended or revoked for infringement.

"I do think," declared Chairman William P. Fowler of the License Board to the Sunday AMERICAN reporter, "that the holders of licenses from the city are a better class than ever before. They seem to respect the law and observe the regulations of the board as faithfully as they can."

"Have you taken up the Vice report yet?"

ANXIOUS FOR CLEAN CITY.

"We have read it, of course, but not with regard to its effect upon our licenses, and what we can do to improve conditions. We shall do that, you may be sure, for this board is just as anxious as anyone else that Boston shall be a clean city.

MAR - 29 - 1914

COULTHURST CRIES HALT ON LIGHTING CONTRACTS

MAR 29 1914

Councillor Sounds a Warning to People Against Mayor Curley's Plan to Tie Up the City for a Period of Ten Years

Comparison with Figures from Other Leading Cities of the Country Shows that Boston Leads in High Cost Lighting

City Councillor John A. Coulthurst, who is fighting Mayor Curley's effort to tie the city up to a ten-year street lighting contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, said yesterday that a "complete" investigation will save the city thousands of dollars annually.

Figures from other cities, compared with Boston costs, show that Councillor Coulthurst hit the street lighting nail right upon its head.

For instance, it now costs Boston $1,411 for electric lights per mile of street.

But New York's cost per mile is $1,030, St. Louis' $784, Baltimore's $812, Cleveland's $502, Detroit's $252, and Chicago's $236.

Take another comparison:

Boston's electric lighting cost per capita leads those same cities. Boston's per capita cost is $1.15. The nearest to that is St. Louis at one dollar, flat, and from that they run as low as thirty-eight cents, for Detroit.

Take the area cost. Boston leads the same list. Boston's electric lighting cost, per square mile, is $16,362. Those of the other cities are: New York, $10,423; Chicago, $5,333; Baltimore, $14,650; Cleveland, $8,170; St. Louis, $11,300; Detroit, $4,195.

FEWER ARC LIGHTS.

And, in spite of Boston's excessive cost, reports show that this city has FEWER ARC LIGHTS per mile on its best lighted streets than any other city in the above list.

On its best lighted street Detroit has 190 arc lamps. On the Hub's best lighted street there are FORTY-THREE lamps to the mile.

The present Edison rate to the city is $93 per lamp per year. The company now offers a reduction to $87.53 on a ten-year contract.

In Philadelphia, where the electric corporation is considered unreasonably exorbitant, the rate to the city is only $86, and the Public Works Department is after the electric corporation with a sharp stick to make it come down to SIXTY-EIGHT DOLLARS.

But "figures per light per year" from other cities are even more illuminating. Toledo, Ohio, buys its electric lighting from a private corporation, for $45 per lamp annually. Spokane, Wash., pays $3 more. St. Louis buys corporation service at the rate of $49.65, and Cleveland, using both private and municipal service, gets a corporation rate of $49.80.

OPERATE CITY PLANTS.

Detroit, Cleveland, Kansas City, Chicago and Minneapolis all operate municipal plants. Their costs to their cities, after allowing for interest, repairs, depreciation and general expenses, range from $46.81 to $60.92 per lamp per year.

Coulthurst last night explained his position in detail on the lighting situation.

"When the street lighting contract of five years ago was approved it was done while the Chamber of Commerce was making arrangements to investigate the cost. I was determined that that should not be the case with the present contracts and that is why I offered the resolutions in the City Council. At the time I did not know that Mayor Curley had approved the contracts.

"This policy of tying up the city for the next ten years is bad business and I am opposed to it. I am going into this matter open minded, and I know that other members of the Council feel as I do.

CITY HAS BEEN LOSER.

"The city of Boston has been peculiarly unfortunate in its relations with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and its predecessor, the Boston Electric Light Company, since 1894, because the various contracts have been entered into quietly, without publicity, and hurriedly in some cases.

"It was in 1894 that the city of Boston first entered into a contract for its street lighting and at that time the rate was placed at about $130 a year. In 1909, when the latest street lighting contract was entered into, the rate had only been reduced from $130 a year to $118. Folowing a little publicity the Edison Company reduced the rate to $93. I trust that a complete investigation will be made. I am satisfied that if this is done the city will save itself thousands of dollars annually."

AMERICAN — MAR-29-1914

DEFIANCE OF CURLEY BY FITZ STIRS THE 'POLS'

Question Is, Will Mayor Knock the Chip Off the Ex-Mayor's Shoulder.

12TH FIGHT IS FORGOTTEN

The Twelfth District race and other political matters were forgotten yesterday in a buzz of chatter about the debate on city administrations to which former Mayor Fitzgerald challenges Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan.

In sporting parlance, Mr. Fitzgerald is willing to "take 'em both on."

The Boston City Club, where the ex-Mayor is willing to meet the Curley-Sullivan combination on April 16, is all ready for the debate. There was talk at the club last night that if the club's own auditorium is not large enough to accommodate the rush, a bigger hall can be engaged outside.

The question now remaining is: "Will Curley and Sullivan knock off the chip which the ex-Mayor has cocked jauntily on his shoulder?"

Up to last night neither the Mayor nor the Corporation Counsel had been heard from.

The challenge to a debate is an indirect outcome of an invitation former Mayor Fitzgerald received from the City Club to address the club on April 16 on "Four Years of the New Charter."

HERE'S THE CHALLENGE.

In yesterday's issue of his weekly paper, the Republic, Mr. Fitzgerald printed the invitation and his acceptance. Then he added the following challenge:

Mr. Fitzgerald will discuss his administration and will make interesting statements which will tell the whole truth about the financial condition of the city. The Mayor and Mr. Sullivan will be invited to be present and will be given a chance to ask Mr. Fitzgerald for information regarding conditions which they allege to exist in the city, but we are willing to bet a big red apple that neither man has enough red blood in his veins to be present and put it up to point.

In other words, Mr. Fitzgerald dares the Mayor and his legal adviser, Mr. Sullivan, to meet him in open debate on the broad question of: "How I Ran the City and How You Are Running It."

IN ROOSEVELT STYLE.

Mr Fitzgerald printed his challenge on the Republic's editorial page, preceded by a solid column broadside against the new administration in which he just stops short of using what Roosevelt called "a shorter and uglier word." The broadside reads, in part:

The plea that Mayor Curley made before the Legislature for the police bill is a very ingenius one, and to those who do not know the facts, most plausible. His statement that unless he gets this legislation he must reduce salaries in other departments is not so. He further says that the pay roll increase in the Police Department amounted to $125,000 a year, and that he is powerless to do anything about the matter. He should have told the whole story and said that a like increase was made in the Fire Department, which he controls completely, and that the only reduction he has made is in the pay of the officers, a saving of some few thousand dollars.

Mayor Curley, in his public statement, says that the increases were obtained by improper methods, at an improper time, and placed an excessive burden upon the tax payers, and unless relief is granted important city departments will have their expenditures curtailed to such an extent as to impair seriously their efficiency. These statements are not true.

ENTITLED TO RAISE.

As to salary increases, Mr. Fitzgerald felt for years back that the firemen and the policemen and the officers of these departments should get a proper increase in pay, no attention being paid to their pleadings for an increase for a period of twenty-five years, during which time the cost of living had increased more than 40 per cent.

Are not the higher officers of the Boston police department men who have risen to their position after fifteen or twenty years of honest service, standing above all sorts of temptation; out in all kinds of weather, working early and late when necessary, willing to risk their lives, entitled to the same standard of wage as the average railroad conductor?

Mayor Fitzgerald thought they were, and so did Mr. Curley before he became Mayor. No man besieged Mr. Fitzgerald for increases of salary and jobs as much as Councillor and Congressman Curley while Mr. Fitzgerald was in City Hall.

Some Fitz-isms on Curley

The editorial page of "The Republic," former Mayor Fitzgerald's paper is fairly peppered this week with comments upon the new city administration, as follows:

* * *

The Governor signed the bill calling for two weeks' vacation for city laborers. This means an additional $175,000 expense to the city of Boston. There are those at the State House who say that this bill would never have become a law if it were not for the fact that the legislators wished to show their displeasure at the summary way that Mr. Corbett was removed from the law department and John A. Sullivan substituted.

* * *

When he (Mayor Curley) clasped John A. Sullivan to his bosom and swung the axe ruthlessly, he cut loose the bonds of friendship that should exist between the Boston representatives on Beacon Hill and the Mayor's office, with the result that * * * legislative bills will pass the present year that will cost the city hundreds of thousands of dollars.

* * *

Mayor Curley's statement in the newspapers the other day, that one out of every seven persons in the city worked for the city, and he was going to look out for the six rather than the one, is about as near the truth as his average utterance.

* * *

How times have changed with the Civil Service Commission since John A. Sullivan, the intimate friend of Thomas F. Boyle, has been made corporation counsel. Now any old arrangement can be made by the Civil Service Commission when an appointment is to be made, and non-competitive examinations are the rule rather than the exception, as in the old days.

* * *

It looks to us as though the Commissioner of Public Works' commendation of the present Mayor, that he was the best ever, has resulted in getting him his job for another four years, which was probably what Mr. Rourke had in mind when he made the statement.

* * *

A move on the part of the Council to make the salary of the Mayor $6,000, the Corporation Counsel and Public Works Commission $5,000 each, would be very appropriate just now.

* * *

It is almost impossible to keep pace with Mayor Curley's lapses in his public statements, and we think this is a very mild way of putting it.

* * *

Mayor Curley's statement that unless he secures legislation giving him complete authority over police appropriations so that he can reduce police salaries he will be compelled to cut other departments, is the device of a pretty small politician rather than the act of the Mayor of a big city.

* * *

"His job is too big for him," is the verdict of a dispassionate man on Mayor Curley. This man, expecting nothing good of His Honor, is neither among "the appointed nor the disappointed" of His Honor's borrowed joke.

MAYOR CURLEY TALKS OF SHAKESPEARE IN REPLY TO FITZGERALD

Mayor Curley, in reply to an article which appeared in this week's issue of the Republic, said last night:

"The dignity of the office which I occupy will not permit my participation in a farce comedy. I am endeavoring to correct the evil done by my predecessor, and I am content that the work will speak for me. If the former Mayor will take the trouble to read the closing passage of Cardinal Wolsey's address to Cromwell in the play of "King Henry the Eigth" he will learn the reason why I have not conferred with him."

RECORD - MAR. 30 - 1914.

Mayor Wishes W. & A. Bacon Co. Best Success At Opening of New Store

MAR 30 1914

Despite the inclement weather W. & A. Bacon Co.'s new store was auspiciously opened this morning by vice-president and general manager Frederick A. Kerry, who after all the employees had gathered in the spacious quarters on the fifth floor gave them a heart to heart talk, outlining the policy of the store and urging co-operation on their part.

On the platform, which was prettily decorated with American Beauty roses and potted plants, were the members of the firm of W. & A. Bacon Co., including Horace Bacon, president; Augustus Bacon, treasurer; William Bacon, Frederick A. Kerry, John T. Connor, B. F. Wolf, Joseph A. Butler, Theodore Lussier, W. B. Kay and Ernest Adelberg.

Owing to a misunderstanding Mayor James M. Curley, who was to officially open the store, was unable to be present until later in the morning, and after waiting some little time manager Kerry addressed the employees.

Each man and woman, boy and girl, was on the job early, and with an American Beauty or carnation in the coat or on their waist gathered in the reception hall to listen to the remarks of their director. He told them how he wanted them to handle the customers and impressed them with the fact that courtesy and satisfaction were the forewords.

He outlined his co-operative plan to be based on the efficiency of the employee and told them that their salaries, if their sales warranted it, would be raised automatically.

Hat For Mrs. Curley.

Mayor Curley arrived a short time after the store had been officially opened, and the employees had taken their places behind their counters. He was escorted to Manager Kerry's office and talked to the reporters, after which he made a tour of the store and picked out a Parisienne model for Mrs. Curley.

The Mayor spent some little time in the millinery department, and after looking over the different types was in a quandary as to what to select. He asked the saleswoman where the little flat ones were, but was not satisfied when he learned that they were last year's style.

With assistance he selected a bandeaux model, citron trimmed with blue and having shoe black ribbon, white clover and pink roses. The management also presented Mayor Curley with a huge basket of American Beauties as a gift of Mrs Curley.

Roxbury Interested.

The Mayor said that as a Roxbury citizen he was extremely interested in the welfare of the W. & A. Bacon Co., which was truly a Roxbury institution, and that for years the name of Bacon was a watchword throughout the district. "Your grandmother traded here," he said, was known to everyone in the district, and their reputation there was the best.

He commended the management for the appearance of the store and their policies and said that he knew by following them out that they would succeed.

As he closed his remarks Manager Kerry presented him with a souvenir book containing the photographs and autographs of the members of the firm.

The W. and A. Bacon Co., organized in 1814 and incorporated in 1914, has been doing business for 100 years, and is about the only company in the country that has continued business in the same family for that length of time.

The entire store was thrown open to the public this morning with a complete new stock—that of the former management having been disposed of during the past two weeks.

Several new departments have been established, chief among which is the barber shop and manicuring parlors, which occupy the balcony formerly used as a saving bank. The store also now includes a hairdressing parlor, photograph studio, meat department, and several others.

Manager Kerry, in speaking after the opening, said that his endeavor would be to make the employees contented to remain part of the institution and that he would judge "not by faces, but by figures," and that if any employee showed that his sales cost the firm less than the standardized percentage that employee would get a proportionate increase in salary.

BOARD CUTS PAY

MAR 30 1914

The Boston Health Board acted promptly on Mayor Curley's recommendations for changes in the health department that will make a total saving of $86,000 per year in the department payrolls.

Before noon a copy of a report of action taken by the Board during the morning session, were on the Mayor's desk, showing that the school physicians' salaries had been reduced from $500 to $300, that the nurses of the department were placed at a flat rate of $600 per year, that the 11 nurses in the division of communicable diseases who were removed from office two weeks ago were allowed to go back at $600 per year salary, and that the four assistant chiefs of the bureau of school hygiene who were paid $1200 per year, were set back to the rank of medical inspectors in the schools at $900 per year.

Announcement of the recommendations of all these changes were made on Saturday by the Mayor.

40 May Resign.

Wholesale resignations from the 40 school physicians whose salaries are reduced by the Mayor's order are expected, according to the reports in the Health Department. A number of the physicians have notified the health board that the duties they have been performing were such that the $500 paid was not fair compensation, and that the Mayor's charges that the physicians have not been doing the work required of them, which he made the reason for the reduction, applies to but a few cases.

This will be the third change in the compensation and duties of the school physicians in five years, both Mayors Hibbard and Fitzgerald having changed the board previously to suit their own ideas.

$70,000 for Annex.

To a special meeting of the City Council called by the Mayor for early action on the $400,000 loan for a separate system of drainage, Mayor Curley sent an order for a transfer of $70,000 from the reserve fund to an appropriation for furnishing the City Hall annex.

According to the order submitted the $400,000 sewer loan will be spent in this way: Shepard Brook, $153,000; 393 streets, $130,000; Dent st. brook, $65,000; Auburn st. brook, $20,000; Roslindale Brook, $40,000.

TO SAVE CHARTER

The Boston Charter Association has begun an extensive campaign throughout the state against the passage of a bill in the Legislature providing for the enlargement of the City Council of Boston.

Business men and other representative citizens in the large cities are being urged to get in touch with their representatives on Beacon Hill and oppose the attempt led by Rep. Lomasney to change the city charter.

In anticipation of the possibility that a bill affecting the membership of the Boston city government will be reported this week, the association has a statement issued, in which it is charged that Rep. Lomasney, on his own admission before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, is attempting to enlarge the membership of the Council in order that he might establish "a messenger boy government."

The statement says:—

"For four years a clique of professional politicians gathered together by Martin Lomasney of ward 8 fame, has year by year tried to upset the charter solemnly adopted and successfully operated. Year by year Mr. Lomasney has been defeated until the people have been lulled into a false sense of security that this bold attempt to substitute government by faction for government by direct vote of the people must always fail.

"But this year Mr. Lomasney, by the aid of Progressive votes which he seemed able to control for the time being at least, has got a vote through the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs in favor of a return to the old discredited system of a large City Council and ward or district representation.

"Mr. Lomasney, with this vote behind him, his well known skill in log-rolling and has apparent hold on certain Progressive votes, bids fair to succeed at last in doing the people's charter to death and plunging the city back into the slough of despond from which it has been emerging for the past four years.

"Unless the people throw off their lethargy and speak in no uncertain terms they are about to find themselves back where they were, with the boss on top and themselves underneath.

Some of Mr. Lomasney's clique were very frank about their real intention in destroying the charter. They said they were dissatisfied because the members of a small Council elected at large will not act as local messenger-boys.

"There is the whole matter in a nutshell. Do the people of Boston want to be governed by messenger-boys? They said four years ago they did not. Now Mr. Lomasney says they do. But he brings no evidence to prove it.

Mr. Lomasney, to cover his schemes, has tacked a referendum on to his proposition. It is a painful necessity to catch the votes without which he cannot win.

As an answer to the suggestion that the referendum has already settled the issue, he raises the same cry every bad loser raises—the cry of "fraud." He never makes it clear how or why the referendum vote by which the people adopted their charter was a fraud. He merely asserts it.

A referendum on an important matter is an always expensive, and often a clumsy way of ascertaining your will. Such a referendum is a serious—even a solemn thing. In a democracy the only step beyond a referendum is a revolution. It ought not to be lightly used. A thing once settled by referendum should stay settled till there is evidence of some real change of sentiment. Here there is no such evidence. To abuse the referendum by calling for it on frivolous pretexts—or, still worse, making it the cover for the scheme of a clique of disgruntled politicians—is to spoil for legitimate use one of the most potent weapons in the armory of democracy.

JOURNAL - MAR. 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Mayor Curley

yesterday settled the fight over the concessions in the city's parks by awarding the Jamaica Pond boat letting and refreshment privilege to Elizabeth Curtis, who was the highest bidder for the privilege when the bids were opened at the supply deprtment yesterday. The mayor also awarded the refreshment privilege, without dancing, at Franklin Park to William F. Dwyer. Dwyer's bid provided the payment to the city of $2000 a year. Elizabeth Curtis's bid was $510 a year, which was just $10 ahead of the next highest bidder, William H. Dolan.

This is the second time the bids have been advertised. Strange to say, Mrs. Deka Graves, who has held the concession at Jamaica Pond and who was the storm center of the controversy over the privilege, did not bid this time. The $510 which the city will receive at Jamaica Pond replaces a former cost to the city of $1200 a year.

Mayor Curley

yesterday ended all chances of a controversy over the widening of Boylston street by taking a forty-foot strip from the Public Garden by signing the order passed by the street commissioners authorizing the taking.

John F. Beatty

was the lowest bidder on two of the largest street resurfacing contracts of the year, with Senator "Jim" Timilty's Central Construction Company second in each case. The first contract was for the resurfacing of Eustis street, between Dearborn and Magazine streets. Beatty's bid was $14,578.80.

The other contract was the resurfacing of Zeigler street, between Warren and Dearborn streets, for which Beatty's bid was $6028.

Dr. Francis D. Mahoney,

chairman of the Boston Board of Health, whom Mayor Curley detailed to Salem to take charge of the sanitation there, will probably find himself taking orders once more from his old chief, John F. Fitzgerald, who is in charge of the committee on sanitation.

Councilman Woods

is nothing unless versatile, no matter what he takes up. Just now he is appearing as a hero in the movies at his theater. The photo-play is not extremely thrilling, it merely portrays the councilman "Going to the Country Fair," a charitable event held in Allston.

The picture shows Woods separating himself from some coin of the realm at the fair, however.

Mayor Curley

is carrying out one of the reforms he called for in his inaugural speech by declaring for the segregation of the drug fiends in the institution at Deer Island. Commissioner Fred Gore has done everything that was possible to keep the dope fiends from the other prisoners, and worked out a very good scheme.

Representative McInerney

of Boston insists that the only job he is after is not a federal job, but that of State senator from the Roxbury district. He says he is not at all interested in any federal position at the present time, unless he can assist one of his constituents to a position in the employ of Uncle Sam or elsewhere, and that he is devoting his energies solely to be elected to the upper branch of the State Legislature.

Moody Boynton

is still confident that his bill will go through the Senate, in spite of the fact that the ways anad means committee reported that the bill ought not to pass. He claims he will have all of the Democratic senators with him with the possible exception of Senator Fisher, the Democratic member of ways and means, and that there will be enough Republicans to put the bill through the upper branch.

Moody is about the only person who really believes it, however, and it is apparent that some of the worthies of the Senate are still playing the game of stringing the aged inventor.

Representative Hays

of Boston, House chairman of the committee on public lighting, will not yet admit he is licked on the Sullivan bill for 70-cent gas in Boston. Although the bill has been fought twice already and the advocates of the measure have won out each time, Hays announced yesterday that he will make another stand against it on the enactment stage.

Representative Sullivan

the author of the 70-cent bill, cannot understand the Hays attitude, and claims that the gas companies are not opposed to the measure. If the Ward 20 member had looked over the corridors outside the House chamber yesterday and into the galleries he would have detected the presence of two or three individuals who certainly could not be suspected of urging anybody to vote for the bill.

Representative Smith

of Ward 11, Boston, made an earnest appeal to the members not to reduce the salary of the chairman of the Port Directors to $6000. "If you take the money which is now paid for salaries of members of that board and divide it by three, with three members on the reorganized board, you will get three medium-sized salaries for medium-sized men."

The House did not take Smith's view of the situation, however, defeated the amendment to make the chairman's salary $10,000 and engrossed the bill.

Senator Horgan

did not make much headway in his attempt to substitute the bill to regulate private banking concerns. The committee on banks and banking reported against the bill and Horgan's motion to substitute the bill was defeated handily.

CITY TO RETAIN ITS QUARANTINE

Council Will Reject Plan of Curley to Transfer Station to Gov't.

The City Council, although no definite action has been taken as yet, will reject Mayor Curley's ordinance providing for the transfer of the quarantine station from the Boston board of health to the national government.

At the meeting of the executive committee yesterday the matter was taken up and a motion made to report that the ordinance ought not to pass; but out of courtesy to President Daniel J. McDonald, who is in favor of its passage, it was laid on the table for a time. However, when it is brought up it will be rejected, and the mayor's saving of $25,000 will have to be effected in some other way. Councilman Kenny declared that the saving of money should not be taken into consideration when the shipping interests of Boston were imperilled, and that Boston should follow the lead of New York and maintain its own quarantine.

The Council passed the annual appropriation bill, containing the money for each department for the year and also the city and county debt requirements. The bill amounts to $21,383,915.89.

A loan order for $800,000 for the making of highways or the converting of private ways into public streets was sent in by Mayor Curley and referred to the committee on finance.

Mayor Curley Wants One From T Wharf to East Boston.

A teaming and pedestrian tunnel from T wharf to East Boston is the latest scheme developed by Mayor Curley to relieve the traffic problems of East Boston.

The tunnel would cost about $2,000,000 if equipped with elevators at either end to lift teams and passengers to the street level. If constructed on a long downward slope it would cost $15,000,000. The mayor's plan, which has been submitted to the Port Directors, provides for elevators.

The mayor also figures that the tunnel would prevent T wharf being used for a fish wharf to the disadvantage of the new fish pier in South Boston. The property is owned by the Massachusetts General Hospital and has been on the market since its abandonment by the fish interests. The hospital people desire it to be taken over by the city.

JOURNAL- MAR-30-1914.

SHAKESPEARE IS WEAPON OF FITZ AND THE MAYOR

His Honor and Predecessor Rapidly Becoming Real Polemicists.

BACON OUTBACONED IN THE SCRAMBLE

Erudite Populace Awaits Next Round in Battle of Literature.

MAR 30 1914

The new Shakesperian controversy is on. It out-Bacons the Baconian scramble.

The polemicists are the mayor and the latest ex-mayor of this cultivated town. The mayor is justly famed as a Latin scholar. The ex-mayor is a Harvard man.

Do they call each other "doormat thieves?" They do not. They shoot Shakespeare at each other.

The Little General challenged the mayor and John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, whom Charles W. Eliot called "The last of the Romans" in conferring a Harvard degree on him, to meet him in debate at the City Club, there to thresh out the relative merits of the two administrations.

The mayor and the corporation counsel declined. Mr. Sullivan declared, "Vaudeville has no attraction for me."

The mayor said that his predecessor could find his reasons by reading the closing passages of Wolsey's answer to Cromwell, from Shakespeare's "King Henry VIII."

But the Little General is true to tradition. He knows his Shakespeare. He said last night that if the mayor wants to know what he thinks of him he may read the repartee of Constance, mother of Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, addressed to Lymoges, Duke of Austria, in the third act and first scene of "The Life and Death of King John," by the same dramatist.

Let us turn to the lesson.

"Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward!"

Some lead. That has the punch. Said to be fighting words. Perhaps the next sentence will be an apology.

"Thou little valiant, great in villany!"

Passing strange. Perhaps the ex-mayor meant to be rude.

"Thou ever strong upon the stronger side!"

Does that refer to Roxbury and the P. B. P. club? Or perhaps to the G. G. A.? Tell me more.

"Thou fortune's champion that dost never fight,

"But when her humorous ladyship is by

"To teach thee safety!"

Er—let us continue.

"What a fool art thou,

"A ramping fool, to brag and stamp and swear

"Upon my party!"

What does he mean, "my party"? Is it that he would call the mayor a usurper?

"Thou cold-blooded slave,

"Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side,

"Been sworn my soldier, bidding me depend

"Upon thy stars, thy fortune and thy strength,

"And dost thou now fall over to my foes?"

It would almost seem that he did, and has.

"Thou wear a lion's hide! Doff it for shame,

"And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs."

Strong stuff. As King John remarked at the time:

"We like not this."

An erudite populace await the next round.

Capitol Hill Gossip

Those who have been "booming" John F. Meaney of Blackstone, private secretary to the governor, for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the fourth district, have evidently not consulted Meaney himself on that matter. Those who have suggested the congressional nomination to Meaney have come away with the feeling that he would have nothing to do with it, at least this year.

Meaney is completely wrapped up in the success of the administration of David I. Walsh as governor, and even the possibility of an election to Congress is not very likely to lure him away from Beacon Hill as long as the present governor is in office or is a candidate for re-election.

Senator O'Rourke of Worcester is out after the Democratic nomination for Congress in that district, and ex-Senator John H. S. Hunt, also of Worcester, is another whose name has been mentioned to contest with Congressman Samuel E. Winslow, Republican. The latter made a splendid clean-up in 1912 in a district which many believed had been carved out as a Democratic stronghold. As a result, there are not many Democrats who care to take a chance while Winslow is on the Republican end.

However, there are intimations from the heart of the Commonwealth that Winslow has grown stronger with the Democrats in his district, but that he has lost a certain amount of ground with the Republicans. When his exact status can be figured out more accurately than at present, the situation regarding the opposition to the present congressman may change materially.

Congressman Thomas C. Thacher of Yarmouth is about the only one of the present Democratic representatives who is likely to encounter any opposition for renomination within his own party. "Tom" is understood to have made promises of what he would do to the New Bedford manufacturers when he was running, which he has not been allowed by the party leaders in Washington to carry out. For that reason there are intimations that a New Bedford Democrat will be found in the lists against him in September.

It is said that the suggestion of James M. Swift of Fall River, former attorney general, for the Republican nomination of governor will not strike a responsive chord in the heart of the present chairman of the Republican State committee. Chairman Thurston also comes from Fall River, and there have been surface indications in the recent past that the two men have not had the most intimate and cordial relations.

Swift, however, cannot be ignored as a vote-getter. During his three runs for the office of attorney general he has led the Republican ticket in the election day poll. And this in spite of the fact that the attorney general candidates are the lowest on the ballot, as far as the big State offices are concerned.

The citation of Swift's expressed willingness to be a candidate for governor "under certain conditions" needs a little further explanation. The statement was made to a Philadelphia scribe, who sought him out at one of the hotels in that city early in the year. Swift did make the reply in effect that under certain conditions he might be a candidate, but it is understood that the reporter failed to catch the rest of the statement, which was in substance: "I suppose any man would be if conditions were right."

"Isn't it strange," remarked a member of the committee on taxation the other day, "that while practically everybody who has come before the committee has started in by calling the present taxation system 'rotten' and has warmed up as he went along, every suggestion for a change has been hammered unmercifully by these same men. The settlement of the taxation problem by the present Legislature seems about as improbable as it has every year for the past decade or more."

Council Votes $300 a Year to Mrs. Norton

In fulfilment of his promise, printed exclusively in Saturday's Journal, Councilman Thomas J. Kenny of South Boston yesterday introduced into the City Council an order authorizing the payment to the widow of Police Inspector Thomas J. Norton the sum of $300 a year for so long as she remains unmarried.

The order was adopted unanimously by the council without debate, as the facts were all before it and there was of course no question as to the legality of the payment.

JOURNAL - MAR - 30 - 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Mayor Curley

was called upon yesterday to furnish first aid to the injured when Arthur Gifford, the aged father of the man killed in the East Boston sewer explosion, suddenly fainted in his office. The rest of the Mayor's office staff were seemingly paralyzed when the old man fell but the mayor quickly jumped to his side, administered water, called to have the windows opened and soon had the od man revived.

Gifford had called to learn from the mayor what method he should adopt to secure reparation for the loss of his son and was overcome. After being treated by a physician Gifford recovered sufficiently to go to Corporation Counsel Sullivan's office to discuss his case.

City Treasurer Slattery

yesterday advertised proposals for $6,558,000 4 per cent. city of Boston bonds exempt from taxation in Massachusetts and from the federal income tax. The proposals will be opened at noon June 30 and interest will begin July 1.

The bonds will be dated July 1 and will be ready for delivery July 20. Among the issues are $400,000 for the making of highways, $1,000,000 for sewerage works, and $1,340,000 for the widening of Avery street.

Ex-Governor Curtis Guild,

also ex-Russian ambassador, was a visitor at City Hall yesterday, bringing with him C. J. Medzikhovsky, commercial attache to the imperial Russian embassy, who is studying trade conditions in this part of the country.

He will be the guest of Mayor Curley and Chairman John N. Cole of the Boom Boston Commission today, and on Tuesday will address the Exchange Club.

Timothy J. Brinnin,

clerk in the city collector's office, was honored the other night with the degree of master of arts by Boston College, his alma mater. Corporation Counsel Sullivan and Brinnin are the two holders of M.A.'s in the city service.

Thomas J. Kenny,

chairman of the committee on prisons, is of the opinion that the Parental School at West Roxbury should be kept running as a school, instead of being disposed of. His committee will make various recommendations concerning the future use of it after the Legislature votes to abolish it.

Mayor Curley

has authorized the construction of a new wall along the south department of the City Hospital on Harrison avenue and Southampton street. The Haines Construction Company was the lowest bidder, with an estimate of $3900.

"Bob" Washburn

of Worcester committed a serious error for his own legislative reputation by failing to come to the State House yesterday. In his absence that famous "string" bill which he tried to have the railroad committee report was revamped in one or two sections, an amendment or two added, and, lo, the Fisher-Ellis "string" bill appears as the latest product of Beacon Hill ingenuity on railroad measures.

Elmer A. Stevens,

former State treasurer, was recognized during his term of office as one of the most efficient men who held the position as custodian of the State's finances. He ran his department with smoothness and was a firm but pleasant disciplinarian. He refused to allow compensation to be paid to Miss Emma Allen, one of the clerks in his department, while she was away from her duties on account of illness. A bill to provide for paying Miss Allen for that period of time has just gone through the Legislature and is before the governor for his approval or disapproval.

Mr. Stevens is no longer State treasurer. He holds a lucrative position with a prosperous banking institution. For that reason, even some of his most ardent admirers feel that he is going out of his way in traveling up Beacon Hill for the purpose of persuading the governor, if possible, to veto Miss Allen's compensation bill.

Senator Burbank

of East Bridgewater must be slightly chagrined at the praise and adulation which is being heaped upon Charles Sumner Bird for the latter's speech in favor of State ownership of railroads. The plan advocated by Mr. Bird was presented to the railroad committee by Senators Burbank and Cox while the committee was considering the governor's message on the railroad situation and long before Mr. Bird made his Thursday night speech.

Moreover, the understanding is that it took quite a few days of careful consideration and persuasive argument before Mr. Bird could be induced to indorse the plan.

Representative Kennard

Of Somerville had the bill to reorganize the Board of Port Directors amended so that the general law by which no member of the Legislature shall be eligible for appointment to a position created by the body of which he is a member should apply. As drafted that provision of the general law was repealed as far as the new Port Board is concerned and the query has naturally arisen:

"What member of the Legislature was trying to get a place on the newly-organized board?"

Representative Mahoney

Of Worcester yesterday received from Governor Walsh a pen which he proposes to present to Judge Utley of the Central District Court of Worcester. It is the quill with which the governor approved the bill increasing the judge's salary from $4000 to $4500.

Every committee of the Legislature to which the bill was referred reported against it, but Mahoney succeeded in having it substituted in the House and then kept after it throughout all its remaining stages to enactment.

Reps. Ryan and Buckley

Of Holyoke and Chicopee, respectively, evidently knew more about the sentiment of the people of their cities than some of those who represented the municipalities before the committee on railroads in the consideration of the Hampden railroad bill.

While Representative Ellis said officials of the two cities had approved the bill, the two representatives refused to stand for it, Ryan declaring that Holyoke didn't have a "snowball's chance" of getting its extension into the city. Now it develops that the two members of the House are being praised in their home cities for their stand against the bill.

Governor Walsh Plans to Consolidate Dept's and Save Money.

MAR 30 1914

In his endeavor to put the administration of the State's affairs on a strictly business basis and to lessen expenses, Governor Walsh has started a determined campaign to carry through his plan for the consolidation of the State commissions.

The plan was outlined in his inaugural, but was considered interesting but not important at that time. It now appears that the governor really meant what he said and that he intends to put the plan into effect. Under the new regime he expects the commissioners to do real work and to suggest and develop ideas.

Some of the concrete things the governor means to do are:

To retain the board of port directors, reducing the number of members to three, with equal salaries.

To reduce the public service board to three members, with salaries of $8000 each.

To make the gas and electric light commission into a second public service board of three at $8000 a year each.

To consolidate the Metropolitan Park and Water and Sewerage Commissions into a board of three, with salaries.

To reorganize the State Board of Health with a single paid official in charge, but retaining the advisory service on an unpaid basis.

To assist to making over the institution boards, though on that matter his mind is not fixed.

To continue the State Board of Labor and Industries for this year at least, transferring the occupational disease to the State Accident Board.

To transfer back to the various public service corporations the cost for the maintenance of the commissions.

HERALD - MAR-30-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

IF there were any other way of voting on a matter except "yes" and "no," the Progressive members of the Legislature might be better able to preserve a sort of aloofness proper to representatives of a distinctive party. But now, especially in the House, they have to line up with either the Republicans or Democrats or not vote at all. As a result, the Republicans can almost always count on help from Representatives Fessenden of Townsend, Chandler of East Bridgewater, Webster of Northfield, Lyle of Gloucester and Briggs of Lexington. The Democrats, on the other hand, are usually sure of the votes of Webster (George P.) of Boxford, Carr of Hopkinton and sometimes Dahlborg of Brockton.

Representative Cross of Royalston, a Progressive, is also somewhat of a nonpartisan. He voted for Woodrow Wilson instead of Roosevelt at the last national election, and says his Bull Moose constitutents know he did. Then, to be fair, he voted to re-elect Speaker Cushing, Republican, this year.

When the House was debating heatedly on the bill to define the two leading parties of the state by the vote for governor, rather than the vote for members of the Legislature, as is the method now, Representative Morrill of Haverhill, the Socialist party of the Legislature, had to get in his little hammer.

"I want to make the shortest speech made in the House this year, Mr Speaker," he said. "This bill should be entitled 'A Bill to Define the Two Misleading Parties.'"

Representative Niland of East Boston is persistent, and is hereby given a paragraph to announce that if a certain great corporation does not get him he will get it. The name of the corporation is withheld, as Mr. Niland has no desire to cause any hard feeling by publicity.

The bill authorizing cities and towns to give their laborers two weeks' vacation is now a law, but it was recalled the other day that it had a narrow squeak in getting by the House. It required 30 votes to obtain a roll call in the House, and on this measure 31 asked for the roll call.

Former Representative "Bill" Newton of South Boston says that the recent contest for the Democratic nomination in the 12th district left no soreness, and that all the Democrats in the district are now solidly behind James A. Gallivan, the Democratic candidate.

MAR-31-1914.

THE POLICE VERDICT

The police force has fully vindicated itself. The dismissal of two patrolmen who had assaulted a brother officer to satisfy a personal grievance was the logical sentence of the trial board. More than the mere incident was involved. It followed a number of minor exhibitions of bad manners. The reputation of the whole department had thus suffered, perhaps unjustly, for the discreditable action of a few.

The confidence of the public in the police department must remain unshaken at all costs. And this is the significance of the verdict on the two officers who were discharged yesterday. Their punishment will serve as a warning to others who may be tempted to forget their sworn duty or the proprieties of their position.

If we tolerate thuggery on the police force we can never hope to check the hoodlumism which has become a rampant evil in many of our suburbs. Mr. O'Meara's disposition is to defend his men against criticism or attack. This is a commendable trait, but it may be carried too far. There are times when punishment is necessary. This was one of them. And happily it has been administered.

THE MAYOR'S DISCOVERY

Everybody should read the mayor's recital, to be found on the front page this morning, of the eleventh-hour expenditures with which he found himself saddled on assuming his latest office. Editorial comment is unnecessary. The Herald realized that Mr. Fitzgerald's administration was pretty bad, but such disclosures as these, constantly coming to light, make even more unaccountable the course of those "good citizens" who tried to continue him in office another four years.

The new mayor has doubtless been encouraged to open controversy by the announced purpose of Mr. Fitzgerald to make formal attack on the Curley administration at the Boston City Club on April 16. The ex-mayor's cleverness in making a worse argument appear the better has long been recognized as phenomenal. Just at present he has with him all the disgruntled elements of local Democracy and will be sure of hearty applause. It is only fair that the man in office should make public his side of the story, too. And this he is gradually doing. It deserves careful perusal.

MAR-31-1914

CURLEY BARS ENTERTAINMENT AT CITY'S COST

Tells Hospital Trustees His Contingent Fund Will Aid Appropriations.

The entertainment of guests at the expense of the city will be tabooed this year, Mayor Curley announced yesterday, following a conference with officials of both the City Hospital and Consumptives' Hospital departments. The mayor told the officials of both departments that he would offset any cuts in the estimates of both branches of the municipal service by rigid economy in the mayor's office contingent fund, which amounts to $50,000.

"I would rather be considered a poor entertainer than have either of those hospitals suffer," the mayor said.

Although the mayor cut the estimates of the City Hospital some $50,000 and the Consumptives' Hospital about $60,000, he proposes to make up the actual amount required by savings in his own contingent fund and savings in other departments. The City Hospital last year spent $616,301.02 and estimated that $675,668 would be required this year. The mayor cut the allowance to $625,000. For the Consumptives' Hospital the expenditures last year amounted to $200,804.48. The department asked for $263,864 this year and was allowed $200,000.

The mayor started to economize this week by another shakeup in the park and recreation department, the third shakeup in that branch of the municipal service since he went into office. In that department yesterday the mayor suspended three employes for five months and cut down the salaries of 37 others, including the athletic instructors. Through the changes the mayor says that he will save the city $13,500, which, together with previous changes, will carry the net total savings in that department up to $33,600.

Arthur E. Ogden, clerk at $1600; Bessie I. Towne, stenographer at $1100, and Helen J. L. Kennelly, librarian at $520 a year, were the employes suspended, suspensions which are regarded as removals.

Had Their Salaries Reduced.

The following employes had their salaries reduced: Charles E. Houghton, transit man, $1500 to $1000; James E. Dillon, transit man, $1200 to $1000; Charles J. O'Donnell, transit man, $1200 to $1000; Peter Barker, foreman, $1400 to $1200; Bernard J. Conley, foreman, $1500 to $1200; William Dowling, foreman, $1400 to $1200; James D. Edgeworth, foreman, $1400 to $1300; Charles A. Hogan, foreman, $1400 to $1200; Thomas F. Walsh, forester, $1400 to $1000; John Monahan, sub-foreman, $1200 to $1000; Thomas J. Murphy, gardener, $1200 to $1000; Joseph P. Howe, greenkeeper, $1200 to $1000; Luke J. Doogue, clerk, $1200 to $1000; Warren S. Marden, master mechanic, $1400 to $1200; Thomas A. Callahan, head custodian, $1600 to $1200; Patrick J. Gorman, chief engineer, $1400 to $1200; Charles E. Putnam, civil engineer, $3000 to $2500; James A. Walsh, physical director, $2000 to $1400; Matthew M. Leary, assistant physical director, $1500 to $1000; Joseph J. McNamara, instructor, $1200 to $1000; James F. Winston, instructor, $1200 to $1000; Leo C. Knebel, instructor, $1200 to $1000; Henry A. Higgins, instructor, $1200 to $1000; John J. Driscoll, instructor, $1200 to $1000; Maurice R. Smith, instructor, $1200 to $1000; Henry J. Brennan, instructor, $1200 to $1000; John A. Lane, instructor, $1200 to $1000; George E. Frazer, instructor, $1200 to $1000; Michael V. Dailey, painter, $4 a day to $1200 a year; William T. Bibbey, foreman, $3.25 a day to $1000; John F. McKernan, foreman, $3.50 a day to $1000; Peter McManus, forester, $4 a day to $1000; Charles Walters, forester, $4 a day to $1000; Michael McNulty, sub-foreman, $4 a day to $1000; Julius Wiedner, foreman, $4 a day to $1000; John A. Johnson, sodder and grader, $3.25 a day to $3 a day, and James H. Kelley, janitor, $21 a week to $18 a week.

HERALD - MAR-30-1914

GALLIVAN CALLS LODGE'S APPEAL MISLEADING

Boston's Industrial Needs Are Cited as Reason for His Election in 12th.

James A. Gallivan yesterday visited various sections of the 12th congressional district, where he was the guest of many social and fraternal organizations of South Boston and Dorchester. Last night he gave out a statement in reply to Senator Lodge's appeal to the Republicans of the district to support Mr. Brier.

"The senior senator forgets recent political happenings in our state evidently," said Mr. Gallivan. "His declaration as to business conditions is absolutely misleading.

"It is true that the industrial condition of the country at the present time is in a rather quiet state, but every sane citizen and thinking business man knows that just as soon as the railroad freight question is decided that business will develop in this country and within a year's time the wheels of industry will be turning as never before.

"The Republican candidate has but to read the statements in the public press, the leading editorials of the newspapers of the country, Bradstreet's, Dun's and other business barometers throughout the country to learn that the business situation would be developing today in a condition unparalleled in the history of the country, if the conditions had permitted the interstate commerce commission to give an increase in the rates some months ago.

"If the Republican candidate is intelligent enough to represent this district in Congress, he ought to know that the business men have accepted the tariff as the best ever enacted, the discussions and findings of which at the time of its enactment were free from the influence of the interests that have dominated every tariff bill for the last 30 years. He would know that the present financial policy of the country is the only sane enactment since the civil war; admitted by Republican and Democrat alike to be the greatest that any administration has ever accomplished. Senator John W. Weeks, himself, spoke in favor of the measure and voted for it.

"Now remains the settlement of the railroad question and the Democratic administration, while realizing the need of aid to the railroads, yet to be true to promises made in election time, with due regard to the country, is making a careful and efficient investigation, and when its decision is arrived at, every citizen of the country will feel that the conclusions are correct and the interests of the masses rather than the few men who have dominated the railroad situation of the country the past 25 years will be considered.

"The business and the laboring men of the country will be the gainers. The commerce of this country and the factores operating 65 per cent. of the time will supply the needs of the hundreds of millions of people in this country. To keep them working the other 35 per cent. of the time we need the markets of the world, which the Wilson-Underwood tariff will give us.

"With the opening of the Panama canal we are going into South America and compete with Germany and England. In order to do this, the manufacturers of this country must do business on a competitive basis.

"Watering of stock in manufacturing establishments must stop. Business must be carried on here on an honest basis. Boston's destiny is on the ocean, and with the manufacturers of the country going to the markets of the world, it all means hundreds of millions of dollars of business sailing in and out of Boston harbor.

"The building of factories in South Boston and in Dorchester will bring Boston back to its old-time importance and make it the great commercial and industrial centre it once was. This is the work I want to participate in. and this the work a Democratic congressman from the 12th district can forward speedily and successfully."

MAR-31-1914

ANNEX OFFICES WAIT FURNITURE

Council Also Delays Action on $400,000 Loan for Drainage System.

MAR 31 1914

Because of the absence of four of the nine members of the city council from yesterday's special meeting, Mayor Curley was unable to secure immediate orders for a transfer from the reserve fund of $70,000 for furniture for the new City Hall annex, and for a loan of $400,000 for extending the separate system of drainage in the Charles river basin area, although the meeting was called for the purpose of providing the money as quickly as possible.

Councilmen Attridge, Collins, Coleman and Kenny were the absentees. Councilman Collins was at B. F. Keith's funeral and the other three members were out of the city. In order to hasten matters, the mayor will call another special session before Monday's regular meeting.

The mayor wants the money for the furniture so as to have the offices furnished in time to have the departments housed in the new structure during the coming month. The transfer order for $70,000 was referred to the executive committee.

The mayor's $400,000 loan order for a separate system of drainage, which was referred to the committee on finance, provides for $153,000 for Shepard brook, $150,000 for [illegible] streets, $65,000 for the Dent street brook, $20,000 for the Auburn street brook and $40,000 for the Roslindale brook.

An order transfering $175,000 from the Parkman fund income to the park and recreation department was referred to the Parkman fund committee, as were orders for a transfer to the park and recreation department fund of appropriations made last year for $25,000 for a horticulatural building and $10,000 for the golf links at Franklin Park. The mayor believes those two appropriations may be used to better advantage in park department work this year.

MAR-30-1914

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO OUR TOWN MEETINGS?

In the endeavor to avoid stepping in his predecessor's footprints, is Mayor Curley going to abandon the "town meetings" which were among the stellar innovations of the Fitzgerald regime? As matters actually turned out, these district gatherings did not serve much useful purpose; but that was because a trumped-up attendance of city employes usually occupied the front seats and lustily greeted the mayor's pyrotechnics with their horny-handed applause. But this town-meeting idea is a good one, nevertheless, and if properly carried out can be made to supply a real need in our existing municipal system.

As things now stand, the distribution of public improvements is wholly in the hands of the mayor. The members of the city council are by law forbidden to interfere in administrative affairs. Between the mayor and the various neighborhoods of the city there is, however, no intermediary. It has been suggested that the proper remedy for this is to put the city council back on the old ward basis; but that would be at variance with the whole spirit of our present charter. It would put upon the councilmen once again the work of scrambling for local patronage. Their chief function would be to besiege the mayor's office in the interests of their own neighborhoods. Surely we have had enough of that in the old days to teach us what it means in the way of extravagance and waste of public money.

A far better plan of voicing the district opinions might be afforded by these town-meetings if they are put on a proper footing. Let the people of each neighborhood come together once or twice a year and say what they want. But let the people, not the mayor, do the talking. There might then be less clamor for district representation in the city council. At any rate, let it be hoped that Mayor Curley is not going to let such a simon-pure democratic institution drop so readily into oblivion.

MAR-21-1914.

MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS TO ANNAPOLIS STAND

In a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt yesterday, Mayor Curley was informed that the navy department has upheld his contention that he was entitled to the right of appointing two cadets and alternates for the naval college at Annapolis, even though his resignation as a member of Congress was dated Feb. 4, or more than two weeks prior to the time the appointments became effective.

As a result of the department's ruling, Edward Dowling Gibbs and Walter Sanger Crane, Jr., will be allowed to enter the naval college as cadets, and Philip J. Spang, Philip F. Maher, James J. Clavin, Frederic H. Dugan and John N. McCarthy will be listed as alternates.

HERALD - MAR. 27-1914

CURLEY PLANS PASTEURIZATION

Would Have City Establish Own Plant for Benefit of Small Milk Dealers.

The establishment of a municipal pasteurization plant at the park and recreation department storage yard on Massachusetts avenue, near the New Haven tracks, is under consideration by Mayor Curley, who believes that the establishment of such a station would be one of the best investments the municipality could make. The plan was considered yesterday by the mayor during a conference with Chairman Mahoney of the health board.

Through the establishment of a pasteurization plant, the mayor believes it would be possible to abolish the dairy inspection bureau in the department by adopting ordinances which would prohibit the sale in the city of all milk that was not properly pasteurized. The work of dairy inspection, the mayor contends, should be handled by federal authorities, and because of that belief the mayor will call upon the Massachusetts delegation at Congress to initiate a movement for federal supervision of all dairies in the country.

There is at the present time, according to the mayor, only one municipal pasteurization plant in the United States. That is in New York. There is one other municipal plant located in Toronto. The large milk contractors have their own pasteurization plants, but the mayor contends there are some 150 small dealers who are not in a position to install pasteurization applicances.

The mayor also conferred with Chairman Mahoney relative to changes in the department, and although several are contemplated, only two removals were decided upon. They were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dale, superintendent and matron, respectively, at the quarantine station at Gallop's island. In their place the mayor named Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Mulligan of 4 Payson avenue, Dorchester. Mr. Mulligan will receive $900 a year, and Mrs. Mulligan $300.

Reduction in the city library department was considered yesterday.

The mayor cut the appropriation for the library department to $400,000, or $30,617 less than the library trustees estimated would be required for the maintenance of the department for the year.

According to the present plans, there will be a 5 per cent. cut in all salaries of $1000 or over, and the employes of the printing and bindery division of the department will be transferred to the municipal printing plant. Through the mayor's plan, it is estimated that the saving will be between $10,000 and $15,000.

MAR - 30 - 1914.

HELPFUL CRITICISM

HAD the Fin. Com., with John R Murphy at its head, poured out criticisms of the present administration at City Hall it is not likely that "Silent John" would so soon have been forced to break his vow of silence. At all events, the announcement that he is to answer Mayor Curley's assertions about the financial condition in which he found the city when he took office, shows that he does not propose to allow his recent affliction of silence to become chronic. The ex-mayor's title for the address he is to deliver at the City Club on the night of April 16, "Four Years of the New Charter," is not to be a purely academic discussion of theories of government. It is to be hoped that Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel Sullivan will finally decide to accept Mr. Fitzgerald's invitation to attend the lecture.

The former mayor's determination to act as chief critic of the Curley administration is due, doubtless, to the feeling he has that mayors behave better when gadflies buzz about their ears. Too much praise is bad for any man. It may be, therefore, that Citizen Fitzgerald is performing an act of kindness when he breaks in upon the chorus of adulation that the Good Government leaders have been bestowing upon the man who was, but a few months ago, assailed as a wicked spoilsman.

If Chairman Murphy doesn't watch out there'll be nothing for his commission to do.

MAR - 26 - 1914

CURLEY CHARGES IMPROPER WORK FOR POLICE PAY

Argues Successfully Before Committee for Admission of His Bill Giving Him Power to Reduce Salaries Without O'Meara's Assent—Says He Can Prove Allegations.

MAR 26 1914

MAKES NO REFLECTION ON THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

A declaration by Mayor Curley that he expected to prove that the recent police salary increases were obtained by improper methods was a feature in the argument which he made before the House rules committee yesterday afternoon when arguing for the admission of his bill to allow him to reduce the salaries without the approval of Commissioner O'Meara.

"I ask you," he said, "to admit my bill, so before a committee of this Legislature I may prove that these salary increases were made at the wrong time, in the wrong way and to the detriment of our citizens as a whole."

When the mayor finished his argument the rules committee voted to recommend to the House that the bill be admitted. The consent of three-quarters of the House membership is required to really give the measure an entrance.

"You do not expect me," he said, "to now state in detail the evidence upon which I base these charges. All that you ought to ask me now to assure you of, is that I have given serious consideration to this important step, that I have carefully studied the evidence, and that it is my deliberate judgment that a case exists which calls for remedial action by the Legislature. I expect to be able to prove:

1—That the increases were made at an improper time.

2—That they were procured in an improper way.

3—That they have resulted in placing an excessive burden on the taxpayers.

4—That unless relief is granted important city departments will have their expenditures curtailed to such an extent as to impair seriously their efficiency.

Took the Only Way.

"I have come here," he said, "asking you to suspend the rules, for this is the only way in which I can secure relief. These increases were made after the date of the city election and after the time for filing bills expired. This is my only way to correct a situation created by my predecessor in office—created without any regard whatever for the city's financial interest or for the moral obligation which rests upon retiring officials not to encumber their successors with extraordinary burdens.

"These increases aggregate $125,000 a year. I have made wholesale reductions in other departments and unless you allow me to reduce the police items I will simply have to cut other important departments again.

"If you were dealing with the head of any other department," he said, "I do not believe you would refuse to give me authority to remedy an injustice to a our citizens.

"I ask you in this instance to ris above all personal considerations, t leave out of the question the splendi character and attainments of our polic commissioner, and to do justice upo the facts of the case.

"If these eleventh hour increases i the police department were granted, a I believe they were, without regard fo the city's financial interests, it is no answer to say that the police commissioner is an honest man of good intentions. If the increases were obtained by improper methods, as I believe they were, it is no answer to say that the police commissioner has served the public with great zeal and ability. The wrong remains despite the high character and zealous service of the commissioner. The law is no respecter of persons nor should the highest court in this commonwealth deny justice because of its respect for any personage, however exalted."

HERALD - MAR-31-1914.

BRIER CONTINUES HIS ATTACK ON ADMINISTRATION

Connolly Announces Cockran Is Coming to Aid Progressive Fight for Congress.

Frank L. Brier continued his campaigning in the 12th congressional district yesterday, starting the week with an out-door rally at the Walter Baker Company's plant at Dorchester Lower Mills, where he addressed some 200 men, who paid strictest attention while he continued his attacks on the Democratic party because of failure to redeem its promises of the last national campaign as to the reduction in the high cost of living, etc.

Last night the candidate, assisted by J. Mitchel Galvin, Sherwin L. Cook, Channing H. Cox, Walter R. Meins, Sanford Bates, William S. Kinney and Prof. George A. Douglas held well attended rallies at the Municipal building, Upham's Corner, and in the Library building, Codman square. The rally at the Municipal building was presided over by Frank L. Young of Ashmont.

Replies to Gallivan.

The candidate devoted some of his time to answering the Democratic candidate's statements appearing in the papers of yesterday. His remarks were in part:

"The Democratic nominee is attributed as having stated in the paper that he regretted that I did not have a 'public record'; that it was his practice to discuss only public records of those who contested against him.

"I would remind him of the fact that I was admitted to the bar of this commonwealth in 1900 and since that time I have been engaged in active practice in this city. I have also been active and interested in all matters of public concern and my position with reference to all legislation relating to the welfare of this city and commonwealth is well known. As a bank official all of my acts are more or less a matter of public record, and it would seem that the Democratic nominee, if he wished to do so, could readily find sufficient to criticise if he could, and furthermore, I am perfectly willing to discuss with the Democratic nominee his personal or public record.

"The Democratic nominee is 'peaved' because a letter from the senior senator of Massachusetts has been published stating clearly and forcibly the issues of this campaign. Yet I notice in the papers the statement, attributed to the Democratic forces, that they were to have Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Congressman Murray, Phelan, Peters and other Democrats of national reputation, not to mention Gov. Walsh, Lieut.-Gov. Barry, Mayor Curley, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and others take the stump in behalf of the Democratic nominee; and I wonder why they, to use the language of Mr. Gallivan, have any more right to 'nose' their way into this campaign, than the senator from this commonwealth has a right to issue a letter expressing his convictions upon the domestic and foreign policies of the present Democratic administration!"

Candidate Connolly.

James B. Connolly, Progressive candidate, was the guest at several house parties in South Boston last night. From there he went to Dorchester, where he discussed party issues at street rallies. During the evening he also addressed members of the North Dorchester Athletic Club and the Intervale Club.

Mr. Connolly has been campaigning two weeks steadily and throughout that time he has practically done all his own talking. In only two instances has he had the assistance of any other speaker. His method is to walk into [illegible] announce his name, tell the audience that he is out for Congress and why. Probably no candidate for Congress has ever gone through a campaign with less outside help.

Bourke Cockran telegraphed from New York yesterday that he would come on before the end of the week to help him out. Mr. Cockran will talk on the Panama canal tolls bill and President Wilson's attitude toward it. Mr. Cockran may possibly say a word also on the Ulster trouble in Ireland.

Bainbridge Colby of New Jersey, an orator of national reputation, has also sent word that he is coming on to help Mr. Connolly in this fight. Mr. Colby will probably speak in Dorchester, in the largest hall available.

Gallivan Starts Tonight.

James A. Gallivan, Democratic candidate, opens his speaking campaign at Maynard Hall, D and Silver streets, ward 13, tonight. Several of those who contested against him for the Democratic nomination, including Redmond S. Fitzgerald and William P. Hickey, are to speak, and the candidate will make his opening declaration as the standard bearer of his party.

Mr. Gallivan was the guest of the Evacuation day committee at a banquet last night in South Boston, and also appeared at a large gathering held in Harmony Hall. He stated that it looked as if the Panama tolls exemption bill would be acted on by the lower house of Congress before the special election, but he renewed the statement which he had made when seeking the Democratic nomination, namely, against the repeal.

"I do not make promises to break them," said the candidate, "and no matter whether our party is divided on this great question or not, I believe that the people of the 12th district who supported me and who know my attitude on that question would have me do just as I want to do."

Briefly referring to Senator Lodge's appeal in behalf of the Republican candidate, Mr. Gallivan said that when the senior senator pointed to the $50,000,000 increase in imports of December last as proof of the bread-and-butter adversity sure to follow Democratic administration, and particularly tariff revision, he was presenting a peculiarly vivid example of the standpat way of arguing, namely, to tell only such part of the truth as suits. "If this, the main point in his letter to the Republican candidate, becomes the latter's main reliance, I am quite content," said Mr. Gallivan.

MAR - 30 - 1914

BATH HOUSES MAY OPEN EARLY

Park Commission Ready to Meet Demand of Any Reasonable Number.

Taking the position that the Metropolitan Park Commission is anxious to make an early opening of the bath houses at Revere, Nantasket, and Nahant beaches if there is a reasonable number of persons who wish to use them, W. B. de Las Casas of the commission said last night that examples of the past years did not show that the bath houses were utilized to any degree before the middle of June, and did not go on a basis to meet expenses until the Fourth of Judy.

Mr. de Las Casas gave a clear view of the situation last night, discussing it from all sides. He said that the few persons who wished to do winter bathing or the people who had cottages at Revere all the year round were taken care of in private cottages for the most part. The unstable quality of New England spring climate, the variations of temperature, the habit of the bathing public, the fact that bathing at Revere was mostly for recreation and not a substitute for a bath tub, kept the masses away from the actual bathing until early in July.

"However," said the commissioner, "we are very glad to make any provisions when any reasonable number of persons desire to use the houses. If there is any particular hot weather in May or June before the opening of the houses we are glad to open the houses then. But the New England public is not in the habit of bathing when the climate or water is severe, although we would be glad to go to the trouble of obtaining service for the days in May and June, if we believed there were a reasonable number who wished to go bathing."

MAR - 27 - 1914.

HOW SHIPBUILDERS VIEW THE PANAMA TOLLS QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Herald:

The impression seems to be current and to be encouraged in some quarters that shipbuilders and ship owners have been and are now materially interested in free tolls through the Panama Canal for the coastwise trade and also that they are now taking part in the propaganda for free tolls. As nearly as I can remember no shipbuilder and only one or two ship owners asked Congress for free tolls when the Panama Canal act was under consideration. As a rule, they held the view that their business would be affected very slightly, if at all, by the matter of tolls, believing that the difference between the transcontinental rail freight rates and remunerative water rates was so great that all commodities suited by destination and character for water transportation would so move and that the tolls, if applied, would be carried by the freight. This opinion seems to be confirmed by the fact that most of the agitation for free tolls has been on the part of shippers.

FRANCIS T. BOWLES.

Fore River, March 25.

MAR-31-1914 ~

(1)

Mr. Fitzgerald's relatives, he referred his questioner to former Fire Commissioner Cole.

In the course of his statement Mr. Cole declared that he did not know whether the owner of the site was a relative of the mayor or not, but asserted that he would have purchased the lot anyway, no matter who the owner might be, as it was the most advantageous one available to the city under a pressing need for a new station in that important district.

"I take all the responsibility for the purchase of that site," said Mr. Cole. The price paid, however, was determined by the street commissioners, as required by law, and not by the fire department. For many years the engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the fire department and the people of Charlestown have wanted a steam fire engine at City square to protect the rapidly growing water front property in that section. The underwriters, so far back as 1906, advocated the establishment of such a piece of apparatus at this place.

Lot Was Best of Three.

This lot was one of three in the vicinity considered. With Councilman McDonald of the Charlestown district, and Chief Mullen, I looked over the three lots. This one was easily the best. It was on a corner and was nearer to the water front than the Winthrop street house, to which Mayor Curley refers. There is only a chemical at the Winthrop street house. We recommended that the Winthrop street house be given up and the chemical engine be moved to the new site. Plans are contemplated of placing a steam engine and an aerial ladder in the new house, in addition to the old chemical. The ladder is particularly necessary in this district, and Winthrop street is too narrow to permit a ladder to enter the present house.

"The purchase was plainly a business proposition. It was a question of whether we should build a new house or remodel the old house at even greater expense. The advantages of the site we purchased are three-fold. It is nearer to the docks, nearer to the North End of Boston, and the street is wider.

"As to the charge that the site was owned by a relative of Mayor Fitzgerald, I have no knowledge as to whether it was or not. I do know that the owner's name was Fitzgerald, but such a consideration did not enter into the matter. Had the lot been owned by a brother of the mayor or by any other relative, I should have recommended its purchase just the same, for it was the best possible lot for the city under the imperative demands for better fire protection in that district.

"The law prohibits the city from paying more than 25 per cent. over the assessed value of property taken for public use. In this case we paid less than 25 per cent."

MAR-30-1914

STATE WIDE PLEA TO SAVE CITY CHARTER

K1

Citizens Urged to Instruct Their Representatives to Fight Efforts of Lomasney.

MAR 30 1914

An extensive campaign throughout the state is being made by the Boston Charter Association against the passage of a bill in the Legislature providing for the enlargement of the Boston city council.

Business men and other representative citizens in the large cities are being urged to get in touch with their representatives on Beacon Hill and oppose the attempt led by Representative Lomasney to change the city charter.

It is expected that a bill affecting the membership of the Boston city government will be reported this week. At a meeting of the charter association a statement was issued in which it is charged that Representative Lomasney on his own admission before the committee on metropolitan affairs is attempting to enlarge the membership of the council in order that he might establish "a messenger boy government." He said the trouble with the city council was today that the number is so small that the men do not act as local messenger boys.

Would Be Lomasney's "Boys."

"It is very clear," says the Boston Charter Association, "why Mr. Lomasney, who deals in political messenger boys, should prefer messenger boy government. If he succeeds in restoring messenger boy government they will be mostly his messenger boys."

The statement is as follows:

K2

"The people of Massachusetts have been living in a 'fool's paradise' and are now threatened with a rude awakening. Six years ago their capital city, struggling under the burden of an antiquated political system, overloaded with debt, living from hand to mouth on borrowed money, riddled with petty graft, a model of inefficiency, had been brought to the verge of shameful collapse. It seemed that home-rule for Boston had failed and that state administration, through a commission, stared the people in the face as the drastic remedy.

"But the best brains and best public spirit of the community were called upon, and not in vain. A modern charter conceived in the progressive spirit for the greatest good of the greatest number was devised. One of the best Legislatures the people ever sent to Beacon Hill divided the political features into two contrasted plans, each embodying a different but self-consistent scheme of government, and left it to the people to choose between these two on referendum.

Victory Over Politicians.

"The people wisely chose the plan which gave the voters the most, and the class of professional petty politicians the least powers. The people spoke in no uncertain terms. They chose 'plan two' by a large majority in a large vote.

"The remedy worked. The city, in spite of having had a mayor of extravagant tendencies, has turned back from the road to bankruptcy into the ways of sane finance. It is living on its income.

"It is doing more for the people with the same amount of money. It is expending its money with regard to the needs of the city as a whole instead of with regard to local pull.

"Graft is no longer in fashion. Efficiency has been improved. The people are satisfied.

"Nevertheless for four years a clique of professional politicians gathered together by Martin Lomasney of ward 8 fame, has year by year tried to upset the charter thus solemnly adopted and successfully operated. Year by year Mr. Lomasney has been defeated until the people have been lulled into a false sense of security that his bold attempt to substitute government by faction for government by direct vote of the people must always fail.

"But this year Mr. Lomasney, by the aid of Progressive votes which he seemed able to control for the time being at least, has got a vote through the committee on metropolitan affairs in favor of a return to the old discredited system of a large city council and ward or district representation. Mr. Lomasney, with this vote behind him, his well known skill in log-rolling and his apparent hold on certain Progressive votes, bids fair to succeed at last in doing the people's charter to death and plunging the city back into the slough of despond from wihch it has been emerging for the past four years.

K3

"Unless the people throw off their lethargy and speak in no uncertain terms, they are about to find themselves back where they were, with the boss on top and themslves underneath.

"The mayor of Boston, the city council, the finance commission, the chamber of commerce, the real estate exchange and such of the Citizens' Associations as have awakened to action, the Good Government Association and the Charter Association—all these diverse elements, so often in disagreement, are for once in accord. The press of Boston, practically as a unit, is with them.

All Sections Favor Charter.

"At the public hearings a score of private citizens of good standing, representing all sections of the community, spoke for the charter. Other scores were anxious to speak. Of those who spoke for its abandonment, all but one could fairly be classed as professional politicians, and most, if not all, belonged to Mr. Lomasney's own clique.

"It was simply a stage army which he marched before the committee. Hardly a man not likely to benefit in his own pocketbook by an increase in the jobs for professional politicians joined them. Not one single civic body, whether public or private, presented a resolution with them. No responsible city official was with them.

"Some of Mr. Lomasney's clique were very frank about their real intention in destroying the charter. They said they were dissatisfied because the members of a small council elected at large will not act as local messenger boys. There is the whole matter in a nutshell.

"Do the people of Boston want to be governed by messenger boys? They said four years ago they did not. Now Mr. Lomasney says they do. But he brings no evidence to prove it.

"M. Lomasney, to cover his schemes, has tacked a referendum on to his proposition. It is a painful necessity to catch the votes, without which he cannot win.

"As an answer to the suggestion that the referendum has already settled the issue, he raises the same cry every bad loser raises—the cry of 'fraud.' He never makes it clear how or why the referendum vote by which the people adopted their charter was a fraud. He merely asserts it.

K4

HERALD - MAR-31-1914

ACCUSES FITZ OF UNLOADING $10,300 SITE

Curley Tells Senate Committee Land for an Engine House in Charlestown Belonged to Member of Predecessor's Family and Payment Was Left to New Administration.

APPEALS FOR AUTHORITY TO CUT POLICE SALARIES

Present City Executive Quotes Predecessor as Saying That He Would Not Wish His Worst Enemy to Have the Position of Mayor of Boston After He Quit.

MAR 31 1914

Mayor Curley carved the late Fitzgerald administration to the bone before the Senate rules committee yesterday, when he was pleading for the admission of his bill which would allow him to reduce the salaries of the police without the consent of Police Commissioner O'Meara.

The most striking charge that he made was a direct statement that one of his heritages in office was an attempt to unload on the city for $10,300, a new fire engine-house site in Charlestown, which belonged to a member of the Fitzgerald family.

There was a sharp stir in the committee as he made the declaration.

"It was on the second day of my administration," the mayor said, "and I supposed, at least, I was going to have a breathing spell when there was presented to me an appropriation of $10,300 for a site for a new engine-house in Charlestown.

"Within 100 yards of the new site," continued the mayor, "was an engine house already established, but the desire to unload the new one on the city was because the land belonged to a relative of the former mayor."

After leaving the State House the mayor went into further details to the City Hall reporters about the engine house site. According to the mayor, the property in question was in the name of "Mary E. Fitzgerald" on the official atlas, and was purchased by the city for $10,300, or $1000 more than the assessed valuation. That property, he proposes to sell. He also stated he had cancelled the architect's contract for plans and specifications for the fire station, for which an appropriation of $84,000 was made.

"The prodigality and short sightedness of my predecessor," said the mayor to the committee, "is responsible for the course I have adopted, which is resulting in severe condemnation and abuse towards me.

Fitzgerald's Parting Shot.

"The last thing Mayor Fitzgerald said to me before he went out of office was that he wouldn't wish his worst enemy to have the position of mayor of Boston after he quit.

"I am beginning to see the point of his remark," said the mayor after a pause.

"So far I have had $275,000 of extraordinary expenses, which I had no reason to expect, landed on me from his efforts.

"I am due this week to pay $1500 for a collection of llamas and camels due to arrive.

"Today I received from the building department a request for $74,000 for new furniture for the City Hall annex, when we all supposed the $900,000 covered everything.

"It may interest you gentlemen to know that even today I have been guaranteeing out of my office expenses money for the care of children suffering with scarlet fever because of the disregard of the responsibilities of his office by my predecessor, which has reduced the city to hard-pan.

The Police Increase.

"As to this specific police increase, which will cost the city $137,500," said the mayor. "It is due to the activities of certain attorneys paid by members of the police department.

"Ten thousand dollars in fees was paid these men and $10,000 has been promised.

"It is of vital importance," he said, "that I have this authority. I have already brought about reductions totalling $700,000. I most sincerely feel the city has but small right to allow to the men in any branch of the city service two increases in one year when it cannot afford to care for children sick with scarlet fever.

"As matters stand, it is necessary to lower the running expenses of the city about $1,500,000.

"To refuse to admit this bill would be to encourage raid[s] on the treasuries of the cities and t[owns]. It would encourage and result [in] paid attorneys diverting money ou[t] of public treasuries for men comp[elled] to hire them.

"I do not want t[o] be placed in the position of closing [the] wards of a hospital or interferi[ng] with the splendid work of the consumptive's hospital. The hospital authorities waited upon me yesterday and said that they would have to close down unless they could be assured of the regular appropriation without a cut."

Will Not Move Patients.

"We have engaged 20 or more beds in the Holy Ghost Hospital. I was notified that it would be necessary to discharge the patients there because the department had been cut $25,000. The sister in charge at the Holy Ghost Hospital waited on me, and said that if they discharged those patients some of them would die, because they could not be removed with safety. I told her that they should not be removed. I told the trustees of the Consumptives' Hospital that I would reduce the expenses of the mayor's office to offset the cost, but those patients should not be removed; there were any guests to entertain or dinners to be given I would pay for them out of my own salary, but those patients must remain in the Holy Ghost Hospital.

"I will not remove a single laborer or mechanic in the city's employ because I believe their services are necessary to the protection of public health and for the public welfare.

"It is not the mechanic or the laborer who is responsible for the present financial condition of Boston," he added. "It is the overhead charges."

Loading Down Pay Rolls.

Asked by President Coolidge if he had been over this matter with Police Commissioner O'Meara, Mayor Curley said: "I have gone over the subject very carefully with the commissioner. I submitted a four-page brief to him, and he submitted a four-page brief to me. Under date of Jan. 7, the police commissioner wrote to my predecessor that the earliest possible date on which this increase of pay could take effect and not leave any deficit in the police department was Jan. 16, and that," said Mayor Curley, rubbing the palms of his hands together with a resounding clap, "was a deliberate attempt to load down the pay rolls in order to make it impossible for whoever was elected mayor to exercise his activities to economize expenditures for that department."

President Coolidge remarked that he supposed all that letter meant was that the appropriation for the increase of salaries would not come in the budget of that year, but would be taken care of in the budget to follow. Mayor Curley said that was probably so, but he wanted the committee to take into consideration the fact that there was no money with which to pay this increase, and the mayor who preceded him knew it.

Mayor Curley went on to say that there is no excuse for this increase of salaries at the expense of other departments. The increase of patrolmen would, he said, be $36,000 a year, and that would meet the deficit of the Consumptives' Hospital.

The Actual Increase.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan preceded the mayor in addressing the committee. He said that covering all grades of the force, including sergeants, patrolmen and inspectors, the increase really was about $270,000 in a little more than a year. There are about 1200 men on the police force in Boston today. Atty. Sullivan also said it was bad enough for a mayor who was to succeed himself to have such increases made at the end of the year, but it was infinitely worse when the mayor who made them was going out and a new mayor coming in. He charged that the former mayor figured that the people would get their increase for the two weeks yet to expire before the close of the year and the new budget.

The increase was decided upon Oct. 16, 1913, to take effect Jan. 16, 1914, which was after the time expired for filing new business in the House, and that is the reason why the bill is late.

Representative Channing H. Cox of Boston said this bill had been put into his hands to introduce and it seemed to him that the mayor of Boston is entitled to as much consideration as the selectmen of a town.

COLE DEFENDS PURCHASE

Declares Charlestown Site Was the Best Available.

When former Mayor Fitzgerald was asked last evening what he had to say in reply to Mayor Curley's statement that the site purchased under the Fitzgerald administration for a fire house in Charlestown was owned by one of

Continued next page.

HERALD - MAR-31-1914

"The Retort Courteous"—"The Quip Modest"

FITZ QUOTES 'KING JOHN' FOR CURLEY

Finds a Selection That He Thinks Is Pat to the Occasion.

MAR 30 1914

Former Mayor Fitzgerald last night showed that he also knows Shakespeare as well as Mayor Curley, and chose a selection from "King John" as a retort to the mayor's bit from "King Henry VIII."

This is the quotation with which he makes reply:

"Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward—
"Thou little valiant, great in villainy—
"Thou ever strong upon the stronger side—
"Thou Fortune's champion that dost never fight
"But when her Humorous Ladyship is by
"To teach thee safety,
"Thou wear a lion's hide—stop it for shame,
"And hang a calf skin on those recreant limbs."

"I know several Shakespearian quotations," quoth the former mayor, "that seem to be applicable, but I guess I'll quote a little of King John—that's my first name, John, you know. He's strong when everybody's with him," as he finished the fourth line, and "he never fights except when he's safe," he added as he concluded the fifth and sixth.

MAR-30-1914.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE City Hospital trustees have notified Mayor Curley of the appointment of Dr. John J. Murphy as a resident surgeon at the hospital at a salary of $125 a month.

John F. McCarthy, former representative of ward 16, has the distinction of being suspended twice within a month as a foreman at the park and recreation department's zoological park at Franklin Park. Some four weeks ago "Dr. Jack," as he is familiarly known, was suspended when the mayor first started to shake up the park and recreation department, and was reinstated after a tilt between the mayor and Daniel H. Coakley, who was then a member of the park board. "Jack's" suspension this time is for five months.

MAR 30 1914

The city's retiring board has retired on half-pay the following veterans: Robert O. K. Butland and James McLaughlin, laborers, and Martin Meehan, stableman in the public works department. They will receive $391.25 each a year.

James T. Cowen has been appointed as marine machinist in the ferry division of the public works department at $1400 a year.

The last of the free municipal indoor concerts for the year will be given under the direction of the park and recreation department's music division at the Francis Parkman school, Walk Hill street, Forest Hills, Tuesday evening.

"James A. Gallivan" Kelly, is the name Constable "Larry" Kelly of the street commissioners' office has selected for the latest arrival at his home in South Boston, the 10th young Kelly. Street Commissioner Gallivan has been selected as the godfather for the boy, who will be baptised this week. The baby was born the day the street commissioner won the Democratic nomination in the 12th district.

"Why were you elected a member of the city council?" one of the members of the council was asked the other day, and he promptly retorted: "To draw the $1500 a year salary."

Lack of money in the public works department, is given as one reason why Commissioner Rourke wants to suspend all sewer cleaning work although the contrast for the work was awarded some time ago.

John Jackson Walsh of East Boston, a member of the city planning board, is one of the small army of candidates for the Democratic congressional nomination in the 10th district. Mr. Walsh is the ninth candidate from the East Boston district.

ADVERTIZER - MAR-31-1914

City Hall Notes

The failure of the City Council yesterday to attend in such number as to permit the passage of loan orders, nullified Mayor Curley's purpose in calling a special meeting of the body. Six votes were required on the $70,000 transfer from the reserve fund for furnishings for the City Hall Annex, for the $400,000 loan order for a separate system of drainage, and for the transfer of the whole income from the Parkman fund this year to the park department appropriation, and but five members were present.

All these matters, therefore, went over to the next meeting on Monday, unless one is called by Mayor Curley in the meantime.

Mayor Curley gave James A. Gallivan, the Street Commissioner, a lot of bothe when he called public attention to the fac that he believes that Gallivan will be the next Congressman from the 12th district, and invited the people of the district to apply to Gallivan for the 20,000 packages of seeds set at the disposal of the Congressman from the district. Gallivan has already received about 2000 requests for seeds.

The Boom Boston fund is still below $100,000. Those in charge have practically given up hope of getting the $1,000,000 that the Mayor prophesied. There is plenty, however, to pay the cost of boosting the city for this year, at least, as the committee in charge have no intention of being Santa Claus to aspiring business men.

If there is any objection that the employees, individually or collectively, of the Public Works Department wish to make to the Mayor's recent order for a reduction in salary, such as desire may submit that objection at public hearings in the old aldermanic chamber, to begin at 10 a.m. Yesterday Commr. Rourke notified every employee whose salary was reduced by the Mayor's latest order that under the civil service rules they are entitled to a hearing, and that hearing may be had in the old aldermanic chamber at 10 a.m. Though there were 531 employees affected by the order, it is not expected that there will be many hearings sought, as a demand for a hearing might be an invitation for more than a reduction in salary.

Mayor Curley sent the following appointments to the Civil Service Commission for confirmation yesterday: William F. Kearns, 4 Larchmont st., as School House Commissioner, to succeed Charles Logue, the salary $3500; Dr. John J. Dowling, 652 Massachusetts ave., as trustee of the City Hospital, no salary, and Josiah H. Benton for reappointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Councillor "Jerry" Watson has a timely suggestion anent the Fitzgerald challenge to Mayor Curley and John A. Sullivan to meet him on the platform and discuss the Fitzgerald administration. It is that, as the Boost Boston fund is not materializing to the extent that its promoters hoped, it might be a good idea to stage that Fitzgerald-Curley-Sullivan debate at Symphony hall or the Boston Arena and charge admission of $1. The proceeds would add a tidy sum to the fund, Watson believes.

There are people in City Hall who can not understand why all these removals and reductions in City Hall do not affect, to a greater extent, the payrolls in the departments in which the removals or reductions took place. Despite all that has happened, for instance, in the Park and Recreation Department, the payrolls for last week were only $134.86 lower than the payrolls for the same week of a year ago. According to Mayor Curley, an explanation is that the payrolls, if allowed to run on now as they were when ex-Mayor Fitzgerald left office, would look about $1200 per week bigger than the corresponding week last year.

Mayor Curley did not make a hit with the Musicians' Union in his latest order of interest to musical circles. This was in the statement that he believes $12 too much money to pay for the music the organists at the House of Correction furnished at the church services on Sundays. Former Mayor Fitzgerald increased the stipend allowed these aspiring musicians from $7.50 per Sunday to $12. Mayor Curley orders the old rate restored.

"It's an insult to my profession," gasped an organist from the musical colony in Ward 10, in complaint to the mayor's office.

That cut in the Health Department was not one-quarter as bad as the employees of the department feared. Judging by advance notices given, some of them expected that at least one-half the number of employees in the department would be discharged. Even one of the department heads, who is a frequent visitor at City Hall, stated that every time he went into the Mayor's office he had expected to be removed. What caused the Mayor to change his plans from the original is not known officially, but it is suspected that the anti-Curley talk on account of these wholesale cuts was growing too strong about town for the Mayor to disregard it any longer.

William N. Hackett, who now represents ward 21 in the House, announces that he is going after the Republican nomination for the Senate in the district composed of wards 20 and 21 this fall.

Walter L. Meins has had this nomination the past two years, but has been defeated by Senator Fitzgerald each time. The latter is slated to retire from the office this year, which will make Hackett's fight a little easier, as it is always easier to fight a new man than to fight one in the office.

Rep. Sullivan of ward 20 is "gunning" for the Democratic nomination.

APRIL-2-1914

EX-COMMR. COLE DEFENDS NEW SITE

SAYS CHOICE BASED ON INCREASE IN EFFICIENCY

Comes to Defense of Previous Administration on Location of Charlestown Engine House.

Ex-Fire Commr. Cole issued a statement last night in which he explains the selection of the new site for the engine house in Charlestown and says that he was influenced solely by business reasons and increased efficiency.

He says:—

"In view of the many advantages of the new site over the old one, I would state emphatically that in the interest of economy and efficiency, the city should go ahead and build on the new site and sell the old Winthrop st. site.

"My conclusions are based upon the opinion and judgment of former Chief Mullen, whose intimate knowledge of the workings and needs of the fire department is superior to that of any man in Boston.

"The city would save money. A building on either site would cost the same, but the plans covering the new site are already paid for, whereas plans on the old site have yet to be drawn and would be an additional cost.

Value Will Increase.

"The new site is on a main thoroughfare and will increase in value as the years go by. The old site on a side street will never be worth materially any more than it is today. The new site is on a corner and the apparatus can go in all four directions. Car tracks go by the new site, which can be used by the apparatus when heavy snow is on the ground.

"It is almost a straight run from the new site to the city proper. It was the nearest available site to the valuable Hoosac Tunnel docks with their millions of dollars' worth of property.

An 85-ft. aerial ladder could be placed in a house on the new site, but could not be used on the Winthrop st. site on account of the narrowness of the street.

"This aerial ladder would not only take care of Charlestown with its fast growing business interests, but would also take care of the North and West Ends of Boston until such time as the city could alter over ladder house 1 or build a new house in that section of the city. Today there is no aerial ladder from the Somerville line to Fort Hill sq. The question of the aerial ladder alone should decide the matter in favor of the new site.

"In view of the fact that this appropriation was voted by a former City Council and approved by a former Mayor, it would seem to me that it would be proper to refer the whole matter to the Finance Commission for their opinion."

MAYOR PREFERS PRACTICAL ADVICE

Makes Caustic Reply to Explanation Given by ex-Commr. Cole on the Charlestown Engine Site.

In the reply to the statement of ex-Commr. Cole on the Charlestown engine house property, Mayor Curley said:—

Mr. Cole may be an authority on fire fighting, but I prefer to rely upon the judgment of a man who is practical rather than theoretical. Under Fire Commr. Cole the chiefs were supplied with motor vehicles, while the apparatus necessary to fight fires was permitted to operate by horses.

"The fire department in fighting a fire is in relatively the same position as an army in battle, and no great battle was ever won with the army absent from the scene of the engagement and the generals alone upon the field.

TO LEVY ON ALL ELEVATOR OPERATORS

Mayor Curley Announces New Plan for Raising Revenue for City's Expenses.

Mayor Curley made the surprising announcement last night that he has instructed the building commissioner to confer with the law department for the framing of a measure that will permit the charge of $1 for the issuance of permits for elevator attendants and operators. No other reason was given by the Mayor for his regulation than that it will bring in revenue to the city.

There are about 4000 permits issued for elevator operators, the Mayor pointed out, and this new regulation would add $4000 to the treasury or credit of the department.

At the present time there is no fee charged for licenses as elevator operators. The majority of the licensed are young men under 20, and as the pay received by them is, in the majority of cases, small, the previous building commissioner thought it would be too much of a hardship upon the licensees to charge them for their license.

JOURNAL-MAR-31-1914

(1)

ing the palms of his hands together with a resounding clap, "was a deliberate attempt to load down the payrolls in order to make it impossible for whoever was elected mayor to exercise his activities to economize expenditures for that department."

President Coolidge remarked that he supposed all that letter meant was that the appropriation for the increase of salaries would not come in the budget of that year, but would be taken care of in the budget to follow. Mayor Curley said that was probably so, but he wanted the committee to take into consideration the fact that there was no money with which to pay this increase and the mayor who preceded him knew it.

Sullivan Scores Mayor

Corporation Counsel Sullivan said that in the two years, 1912 and 1913, covering all grades on the force, including sergeants, patrolmen and inspectors, the increase really was about $270,000 in a little more than a year. There are about 1200 men on the police force in Boston today. Mr. Sullivan also said it was bad enough for a mayor who was to succeed himself to have such increases made at the end of the year, but it was infinitely worse when the mayor who made them was going out and a new mayor coming in.

Mr. Sullivan also told the committee that the last mayor had put in a bill to increase the tax rate from $10.55 to $11 on a thousand, and this had been opposed by the present mayor, who desired to live within the limits. The police commissioner declined to make the reductions asked by Mayor Curley, on the ground that it would impair the discipline of the police force and that the mayor of Boston in recommending them was in a position to know that the city was financially able to meet them. The increases were decided upon Oct. 16, 1913, to take effect Jan. 16, 1914, which was after the time expired for filing new business in the House, and that is the reason why this bill is late.

That increase involved about $125,000 a year, and was to take effect three days after a new mayor had been elected by the people of Boston. The present mayor had to face estimates of $1,900,000 in excess of the amount that could be appropriated, and the $10.50 on $1000 was appropriated to the last cent.

"It isn't a square deal, it isn't fair play, and you should admit this bill because you are dealing with the mayor of a great city; because he represents 700,000 people, and because this increase in the pay of the police is an abuse of power."

Representative Channing Cox of Boston said this bill had been put into his hands to introduce, and it seemed to him that the mayor of Boston is entitled to as much consideration as the selectmen of a town.

Papers Charge Grab

Corporation Counsel Sullivan said that the papers had stated that this is a grab at control of the police department by the mayor, but that is not the fact. This bill will permit only the reduction in these increases this year. The control of the police will remain as it is, but this is the only remedy the mayor has, when the department is under a state officer, to obtain the same economies that he has in other departments.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan also spoke for the admission of another of the mayor's bills, to extend the time in which the city of Boston can transfer the lamplighters who are employed under contract to some other department. There are 115 or 120 of these men, and under the act of last year the time in which they might be taken care of by transfer expires Jan. 1, 1915. The bill which the mayor desires will extend this period to Jan. 1, 1917, and the reason for that is that there is a contract pending with a gas lighting company which might throw these men out of work at a time when the Legislature is not in session.

MAR-30-1914

KAPS LOMASNEY FOR ATTEMPT TO REPEAL CHARTER

H-1

State-Wide Campaign to Defeat Effort of Ward 8 Leader Begun.

PUBLIC CALLED ON TO TAKE ACTION

Charter Association Seeks to Block Passage of the Bill.

MAR 30 1914

Charging that Representative Martin Lomasney of Ward 8 is trying to put through the Legislature a bill providing for a return to the old system of a large City Council for Boston, with ward or district representation, and that he has admitted that he wants to establish a "messenger boy" government, the Boston Charter Association is conduting a State-wide campaign against the passage of the bill.

"It is very clear," says the Charter Association in a statement yesterday, "why Mr. Lomasney, who deals in political messenger boys, should prefer messenger boy government. If he succeeds in restoring messenger boy government they will be mostly his messenger boys."

H-2

Lomasney Succeeds

After years of persistent work, the Association declares, Mr. Lomasney has succeeded, with the aid of the Progressive votes he seems to control, in getting a vote through the committee on metropolitan affairs in favor of a return to the system of a large council that was discarded by the people in a referendum.

Under the new system, the city has discarded debt, graft and inefficiency, the statement declares, and is now living on its income. With the support of the mayor, the City Council, the Finance Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, and the Good Government Association, the Boston Charter Association is making an appeal to the people of the entire State to fight the attempt, pushed only, it is declared, by professional politicians, to go back to the old system.

The statement says:

"The people of Massachusetts have been living in a 'fool's paradise,' and now are threatened with a rude awakening. Six years ago their capital city, struggling under the burden of an antiquated political system, overloaded with debt, living from hand to mouth on borrowed money, riddled with petty graft, a model of inefficiency, had been brought to the verge of shameful collapse. It seemed that home rule for Boston had failed and that State administration, through a commission, stared the people in the face as the drastic remedy.

"But the best brains and best public spirit of the community were called upon, and not in vain

Tried to Upset Charter

"Nevertheless, for four years a clique of professional politicians gathered together by Martin Lomasney of Ward 8 fame, has year by year tried to upset the charter thus solemnly adopted and successfully operated.

"This year Mr. Lomasney, by the aid of Progressive votes which he seemed able to control for the time being at least, has got a vote through the committee on metropolitan affairs in favor of a return to the old discredited system of a large City Council and ward or district representation.

"Unless the people throw off their lethargy and speak in no uncertain terms they are about to find themselves back where they were, with the boss on top and themselves underneath.

"The mayor of Boston, the City Council, the Finance Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, and such of the citizens' associations as have awakened to action, the Good Government Association and the Charter Association—all these diverse elements, so often in disagreement, are for once in accord. At the public hearings a score of private citizens of good standing representing all sections of the community spoke for the charter.

Frank About Actions

"Some of Mr. Lomasney's clique were very frank about their real intention in destroying the charter. They said they were dissatisfied, because the members of a small council elected at large will not act as local messenger-boys. There is the whole matter in a nutshell. Do the people of Boston want to be governed by messenger-boys? They said four years ago they did not. Now Mr. Lomasney says they do. But he brings no evidence to prove it.

"Mr. Lomasney, to cover his schemes, has tacked a referendum onto his proposition. It is a painful necessity to catch the votes without which he cannot win.

"Mr. Lomasney says: 'If it is true that the people want the present system why are you afraid of a referendum? What harm can there be in it? Why not have one anyway?'

"Citizens, there is harm in it. A referendum on an important matter is always expensive, and often a clumsy way of ascertaining your will. Such a referendum is a serious—even a solemn—thing.

"Citizens of Boston, never was there a fight in which the lines were more clearly drawn between the boss on one side and the people on the other. Your charter must and will be saved, but only you can save it.

"Citizens of Massachusetts, your capital city needs your aid. Speak, and you will be heard. Keep silent, and the boss will win."

JOURNAL - MAR - 31 - 1914

FITZ FAMILY LAND UNLOADED ON CITY, CHARGE BY CURLEY

No Protection From "Raids on City Treasury," He Says of the $10,300 Engine House Appropriation.

MAR 31 1914

"I HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH DEAL," SAYS FORMER MAYOR

"Wouldn't Wish Worst Enemy Job as Mayor After I Give It Up," Present Executive Declares Fitzgerald Asserted Upon Retirement.

J-1

"The second day I took office I received an appropriation of $10,300 for a site for an engine house in Charlestown, within 100 yards of where there is already an engine house, but it was loaded upon the city because the land belonged to the Fitzgerald family, a relative of the former mayor."

In these words Mayor James M. Curley roundly scored his predecessor for "absolute and total disregard of the responsibilities of his office" before the Senate committee on rules yesterday, where the mayor was arguing for the admission of his bill to allow him to reduce the salaries of police officers raised during the closing days of the Fitzgerald administration by concurrent action of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and Police Commissioner O'Meara.

"The last time I talked with Mayor Fitzgerald," continued Mayor Curley, "he said to me:

"'I wouldn't wish my worst enemy the job of mayor of Boston after I give it up.'

"I have been asked recently for a transfer of $1500 by the park department for a collection of llamas and camels.

"Only today I received from the public buildings department a requisition for $74,000 for furnishing the City Hall annex, for the construction of which $800,000 has already been appropriated.

"It has been proven that the police and fire department increases were secured through the activities of certain attorneys, employed by members of the police and fire departments and paid unusually large fees.

No Protection From Raids

"There is no method by which cities and towns can protect themselves from similar raids on their treasuries. I say 'raids,' because I believe it is the proper term to apply in this case. If this method is to be encouraged—and to refuse to admit this bill would be to encourage it—then no city or town is safe. I told the trustees of the Consumptives' Hospital that I would reduce the expenses of the mayor's office to offset the cost, if necessary, but those patients should not be removed; if there were any guests to entertain or dinners to be given I would pay for them out of my own salary, but those patients must remain in the Holy Ghost Hospital.

"I am in no degree responsible for the city's finances, although I expect to be roundly abused because of them. Under the law we are permitted to expend $200,000 less than we actually expended last year, while our expenditures are $1,200,000 greater than last year, so that it virtually means, because of this loss of $200,000, an expenditure of $1,400,000.

Not to Remove Laborer

J-2

"I have no desire, and do not purpose, and will not remove a single laborer or mechanic," said Mayor Curley.

"Why not?" asked President Coolidge.

"Because I believe their services are necessary in the protection of public health and for the public welfare," said the mayor.

"It isn't the mechanic or the laborer who is responsible for the present financial situation in Boston; it is the overhead charges," he continued.

"But the Pennsylvania railroad had to do the same thing," said President Coolidge. "They found they had to."

The mayor said: "I do not know anything about the Pennsylvania road, but I am endeavoring to strike at those who are best able to meet a cut or suffer a removal. I anticipated that there would be no extraordinary matter presented to the mayor, when I took office, but on the second day I was in office I received an appropriation of $10,300. That was for a site for an engine house in Charlestown within 100 yards of where there is already an engine house, but it was loaded upon the city because the land belonged to the Fitzgerald family, a relative of the former mayor."

Asked why he didn't issue bonds furnishing the Annex, the mayor s "Because I do not believe in it."

In all he had an excess of $278,000 in extraordinary expenditures which he had not anticipated, he said. In the fire department he has already cut salaries $55,000, taking everybody from lieutenant up. His endeavor had been to make cuts wherever he could and to pursue the policy of making as few removals as he could. It was an exceedingly difficult task, he said, to meet the saving of $1,400,000 that he had got to face.

"All that I ask you to do," continued Mayor Curley, "is to correct an injustice and to right a wrong.

Fair Proposition

J-3

"It is a perfectly fair proposition. I hold in my hand a cut to be made in the park department, and many of those affected by it are going to suffer because of the prodigality and shortsightedness of my predecessor in office. I would like the assistance of the Legislature in this matter. I think we ought to have it because we are entitled to it."

Asked by President Coolidge if he had been over this matter with Police Commissioner O'Meara, Mayor Curley said:

"I submitted a four-page brief to him and he submitted a four-page brief to me. Under date of Jan. 7, the police commissioner wrote to the mayor, my predecessor, that the earliest possible date on which this increase of pay could take effect and not have any deficit in the police department was Jan. 18, and that," said Mayor Curley, strik-

Continued on page.

JOURNAL - MAR - 31 - 1914.

LET US STRIKE THE BALANCE

The whole world, and those on Mars who have facilities for receiving information loudly shouted from this planet, have been told that when John F. Fitzgerald retired from the office of Mayor in January last he left in the municipal treasury but $52.46, or less than the cost of a set of tires for the new executive limousine. That charge has been made by Mayor Curley, on more than one occasion, to bodies of business men, among others, and it has been accepted as gospel truth by many of those who heard and read it.

The statement is either true or false. Mr. Fitzgerald says that it is false and that the man who made it and whoever repeats it are falsifiers. Those are strong words, but the ex-mayor submits figures to prove his contention. He insists that there was a total of $755,000 in free cash in the city treasury when he retired, and that the balance was five times the average balance in the last twenty years.

The difference between $52.46 and $755,000 is $754,947.54. The difference between the mayor and the ex-mayor is even greater than that, for it is a difference between truth and veracity. We do not undertake to say who is right. We only know that the truth lies somewhere, and not in this case at the bottom of a well, but in the city treasury's vaults. Let us have the truth, remembering, also, those of us, mayors and others, who delight in quotations, the old Italian proverb:

"There is commonly less money, less wisdom and less good faith than men do account upon."

OUR GRAND YOUNG MEN

Our grand young men greet the season with vigor. Charles W. Eliot, now 80, will not take to the oars for spring training, as he did when still younger, but he will continue to give practical and valuable advice to all who seek. John Shepard, now in California and just four score, should be longing by this time to hold the reins over a Boston trotter of the kind that, hereabouts, is becoming scarce. Young Levi S. Gould celebrates his 80th birthday by announcing that he will run again for Middlesex county commissioner, and as he grows older and more experienced he expects to do even better. Samuel A. Green, formerly mayor of this town, who was 84 on the 16th of this month, continues active and alert and watches the march of municipal events with as keen interest as his successor in office, young Thomas N. Hart, who celebrated his 85th birthday on Jan. 20.

Old men? There are none. The oldest men in Greater Boston are not those who were born four score years and more ago. The oldest men are those, not yet 30, who are already discouraged because the world does not tilt when they move, who have too much money and too little time to make working worth while, and who discuss the various grades of cigarette tobacco with as much zeal as their grandfathers gave to healthful hoss trading. Our old young men should sit at the feet of our young old men and absorb wisdom, if there be room in them for wisdom.

MAYOR CHRISTENS NEW BACON STORE

Gives Firm Hearty Send-Off, Then Buys Hat for Mrs. Curley.

"The honesty, justice and equality which endeared the old Bacon store to the people of Roxbury, loyally supported as it will be by employees whom the new firm have saved from joining the unemployed, should make the W. & A. Bacon association one of the most successful concerns in Boston. It has every right to be the pride of Boston people, as it has been of those of Roxbury."

Such was Mayor Curley's send-off to the new Bacon store, which opened formally at 8.30 yesterday morning with an assembly of nearly 1000 employees in the fifth floor restaurant and Mayor Curley as the guest of honor. Each employee was decked with a rose or carnation and all were ready with enthusiastic applause. Though the store was taken over from the trustees in bankruptcy some time ago, yesterday marked the opening of the store with the fresh stock of its own.

The mayor had intended to make the opening speech, but was delayed, and Vice President and General Manager Fred A. Merry addressed the salespeople in his place.

"Within two months," he told them, "I hope to have ready for you a profit-sharing plan of co-operation. If any clerk's sales slips at the end of a few months show that he is worth $15, he is going to get that and not a cent less, even if he was hired at $7. It is the responsibility of the firm to reward the employees, just as it is yours to make the store a success by your treatment of our customers. Therefore I want you to go to work with full confidence in the firm and in me.

"In our turn we ask you to treat customers in such a manner that they will come again. Remember that the customers are your guests while they are in the store; that they are giving you an opportunity to earn your bread and butter. Meet them half way. Be cordial, be the ladies and gentlemen that you are, at all times. Learn to work in harmony with one another. Learn what the store has to offer every day so that you can be of help to customers.

"In building a successful business on the ruins of a wrecked concern, we have a hard road before us, but with the sort of co-operation that you have shown in the past two weeks, we feel that it will be possible to do it."

At the opening were Horace Bacon, president; Augustus Bacon, treasurer; W. B. Kay, John T. Connor, B. M. Wolf, Theodore Lussier, Ernest Adelberg and Joseph A. Butler, directors.

After the talk the mayor was conducted through the store by Mr. Kerry. In the hat department he stopped to ponder for some time over a creation for Mrs. Curley. Though one hat was too much like Harry Lauder, and another a "regular queen of the May 2," the mayor finally purchased a "tidy little affair." This was a bandeau hat of citron color, with roses and white clover across the top, and a big red rose and a bow of patent leather finish blue ribbon peeping from beneath. But the mayor wisely retained the privilege of "letting her change it." This, with a basket of great American Beauty roses from the firm were sent to Mrs. Curley. The mayor was given a souvenir book containing pictures and autographs of the heads of the firm.

Every visitor to the store yesterday was presented with a rose or a carnation. From 10 to 12, and from 2 to 4 an orchestra played on the first floor. New features of the store are a no-tip barber shop, a hair-dressing and manicuring department for women, a photographic studio, and a meat market in charge of Arthur D. Dorr.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 1914

MAYOR CURLEY took yesterday afternoon off, attending the baseball game and then forgetting to come back to City Hall. This is a most unusual performance for him. However, his office staff, as usual, put in a ten-hour day on the job.

CITY MESSENGER EDWARD J. LEARY received a fine compliment Wednesday night at the hearing of the council on the gas contract, when William B. Lawrence, of Boston and Maine fame, who appeared for the Public Lighting Service Company, spied him. Mr. Lawrence was speaking of the easy manner in which the city of Boston obtained things from the Legislature. "And I remember," he said, "when 'Ned' Leary over there was a member of the Senate in 1893 and 1894, that he used to get about everything he looked for for the city of Boston and he did not make any noise about it."

That was the year in which "Ned" was appointed a member of the best committee, the one on railroads in preference to six other Democrats, all of whom had asked for the appointment.

MAYOR CURLEY, it would appear now, will have to make another contract with the Consolidated Gas Company now that the council has obtained a promise from Edgar Wrightington of the gas company that he is willing to submit a bid on a five-year basis. It is almost certain now that the council has, by the persistence of Councilman Kenny, won the point for which it has fought the last two years it will not surrender to Mayor Curley and approve the present contract, which provides for a ten-year right.

It is a dollar more per lamp per year, and this does not appeal to Mayor Curley at all, because he has been figuring on the basis of what he will save on the ten-year contract.

MAYOR CURLEY is on the lookout for men of a philanthropical bent of mind to leave or give money to the City Hospital in the form of endowments. He points out that the hospital has not been left an endowment since the Burnham Building, while the Massachusetts General and private hospitals are receiving hundreds of thousands every year. The Thorndike Building will be ready in two years, the mayor states, but that will be the last of the city's benefactions.

A former representative from East Boston who has been much in the limelight in the past, it is understood, intends to make a special trip to Frank A. Goodwin's house to congratulate him on his appointment as street commissioner. The ex-representative has been in Mayor Curley's office frequently of late, and it is thought that he urged the cause of Goodwin, although there is another report that he wanted the street commission place for himself.

Route of Dorchester Boulevard Unsettled

The route of the $475,000 boulevard from Columbia road through Dorchester to the Neponset river, to be built by the Metropolitan Park Commission, is still hanging fire following another conference in the mayor's office yesterday between the commission, Port Director William S. McNary, members of the City Council, the street commissioners and Corporation Counsel Sullivan.

Mayor Curley yesterday asked that the boulevard follow Freeport street, so that this thoroughfare might be widened and also so that the proposed bridge between Savil Hill and Commercial Point, suggested by the Park Commission, might be eliminated. The route would then take in Savin Hill beach.

Between Commercial Point and Copley road the mayor thought the route should be close to the waterfront rather than on the land side of the railroad track. Chairman de las Casas of the commission in reply said that it would force the commission to take property the assessed value of which would come to a sum much greater than the appropriation.

The Park Commission through its chairman, took the suggestions under consideration.

Goodwin Is Named to Succeed Gallivan

Ex-Councilman Frank A. Goodwin, manager of the city headquarters of the Progressive party, was appointed a member of the Street Commission yesterday by Mayor Curley to take the place of Congressman-elect James A. Gallivan of South Boston. The position pays a salary of $4000 a year and the term extends for four years.

Goodwin was a strong Curley man during the campaign, rendering yeoman service during the time when the nomination papers of Thomas J. Kenny were under fire. In fact, it is said that Goodwin was the man who dug up the irregularities in the papers and turned the Curley guns on them.

His appointment came as a surprise to most people, his name never once being mentioned in connection with this board, but always as a possible member of the Board of Assessors.

MAYOR CURLEY has started the ball rolling to secure action as soon as possible on the laying of a spur track along First street in South Boston. To that end he has ordered the street commissioners to grant a hearing on the matter as soon as possible so that the persons who have protests to make against the plan may enter their pleas and a decision may be arrived at.

The Walworth Manufacturing Company has informed the mayor that it must move its plant away unless tracks are laid within six months. The company's teaming bill amount to $50,000 a year.

MAYOR CURLEY closed his office yesterday afternoon and together with his office staff attended the Good Friday services in the Immaculate Conception Church. His office remained closed the rest of the day, although the other offices in City Hall kept the regular hours.

Mayor Curley

will hold a conference today with the officials of the Hood Milk Company, the trustees of the City Hospital and the officers of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, who are now on strike at the Hood plant. The Hood company was the lowest bidder for the contract for supplying the City Hospital with milk for a year, but the mayor does not want to take any chances of the milk not being delivered.

The Hood bid was an eighth of a cent lower than the other bidder, which on 529,000 quarts of milk, makes a great difference.

Commissioner Rourke

was authorized yesterday to construct surface drains on Cabot street, costing $2970; the Arborway, between the culvert about 150 feet south of Custer street and St. Rose street, West Roxbury, costing $3055.

He was also authorized to construct a sanitary sewer of concrete on Winslow street, Roxbury, costing $2304; to construct ten catch basins and connections in Atkinson street, between Southampton street and South Bay avenue, costing $1487; to construct a surface drain in St. Francis de Sales street, between Cabot and Roxbury streets, at a cost of $1035.

Mayor James H. Preston

of Baltimore, well known to Boston Democrats as the man in charge of the refreshments at the famous national convention there, wrote to Mayor Curley yesterday to ask that flags be displayed on all public buildings on a day between the 6th and 13th of September.

This is the week during which Baltimore will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the driving out of the British.

EX-MAYOR FITZGERALD in his paper this week expresses hearty approval of the appointment of Frank A. Goodwin as street commissioner as a recognition of a certain element of citizenship, and states his belief that Mayor Curley took the hint given by him in his editorial of last week protesting the discharge of many of this element and the appointment of persons who were descendants of another nationality.

MONITOR APR. 1914

THREE HEARINGS ARE TO BE GIVEN BY CITY COUNCIL

Proposed Contracts With Edison and Consolidated Lighting Companies and Transfer of Quarantine Station to Be Up

LOAN ORDERS PASSED

Three public hearings for the discussion of municipal problems have been authorized by vote of city council.

On April 22, at 7 p. m., a hearing will be given on the proposed contract with Consolidated Gas Company for street lighting.

On April 28 at 7 p. m. there will be a hearing on the proposed contract with the Edison company.

On Tuesday, April 21, the council will listen to arguments for and against the transfer of the quarantine station to the federal government. At yesterday's meeting protests were read from the Chamber of Commerce committee on maritime affairs. The committee protests that the transfer would make it more difficult for steamship companies to do business in the port.

The council passed a loan order for $70,000 for furnishings for the new city hall annex.

The following loan orders were passed a first reading, the second and final to take place 14 days from date: $500,000 for new streets, $150,000 for high pressure water service, $4000 for playground in ward 2, $600,000 for sewerage works, $400,000 for separate system of drainage in the Charles river basin.

A loan order was passed a second and final reading for $500,000 for widening the following streets: Chelsea street, $100,000; Norfolk street, $100,000; Center street, $100,000; Hyde Park avenue, $60,000; Beacon street, $50,000; Faneuil street, $50,000; Amory street, $40,000.

A loan order appropriating $42,000 was passed a final reading, the sum to be expended in widening Washington street to a uniform width from Warrenton street to Pleasant street.

The $500,000 street order passed a first reading yesterday was offered by Councilor Collins, which brings the amount for streets up to $1,000,000. There is also $1,000,000 for sewers. Of the $600,000 loan order, Councilor Collins wants $100,000 for the Davenport brook sewer, and yesterday offered an order to that effect.

The council received a report from Commissioner Rourke saying that the Boston Sanitary & Development Company could not prevent garbage being deposited on dumps with ashes because householders are not separating them, as required by law.

The company is distributing at its own expense 10,000 sanitary pails of galvanized iron to all householders who are unable to buy a sink garbage receptacle. The distribution point is 29 Causeway street.

APR. 1914

Mayor Curley's Inaugural Is Resolute

Mayor James M. Curley can bring Boston city government to the line he marked in the terse and emphatic message with which he begins his term he will grandly justify his selection by the people of the city. He vigorously grasps the leading subjects of local importance and delivers opinions upon them that commend themselves outright to the judgment of the people most concerned, notably the taxpayers. His advice is chiefly restrictive, deals with the needs of putting a check on the bounding debt and of making the city payrolls represent an actual delivery of service, but puts a new emphasis upon the enlistment of the public spirit of the inhabitants in cooperation to carry forward the development of the city.

It is a practical speech. The new mayor waves a salute to the men of the past who have accomplished great things in making the city beautiful and turns sharply to the task of making it more a city industrial. Whether or not a project of personal contribution, which he will lead with $1000 out of his salary, may succeed may open sites for factories and induce their building, there is no possible dissent from the view that a moderated tax rate and a lessened pace of debt building will constitute a prime inducement, if it can be accomplished.

In his picture of the condition of the city treasury as he finds it upon taking office, the mayor comes squarely into disagreement with the sketch made by the departing mayor. The difference is more personal than substantial. Boston is in no condition of distress. It is amply able to meet all the requirements that the great works of improvement and beautification have imposed. None the less cordial may be the welcome to the policy of holding enthusiasm for further undertakings within bounds of reason and of ability to get them without strain. The heartiest approval responds to the new executive's demand that the payrolls shall be guarded and that the freehanded increases of salaries which have marked the closing days of the year shall be checked by the wholesome device of requiring all proposals of advances to be submitted with the budget and to be final for the year. The argument for central purchases of supplies has obvious merit, but its practical value needs to be shown by evidence that the device, by no means new in city governments, has worked out actual savings commensurate with the cost of an added department.

There is no plethora of promises in the address. It has continuous merit in its freedom from catch phrases and resounding utterances that the city is to be made over in its methods of government. It defends the city charter in the essential feature of non-partizan elections. Its echoes of personal encounters mar it but may be unheeded when they are raised only in an attempt to be emphatic for better conduct of affairs than the new executive admits to the past. Inasmuch as the deliverance to a great audience on a festive day of beginning is no more than a showing of the general intention and disposition of the newcomer to high responsibility, this production of Mayor Curley gives little cause for discomfort and if anything tends to reassure the people of the city as to the man it has called and what he will undertake to do.

MONITOR APRIL 1914

AVERY STREET WIDENING TO EASE DOWN-TOWN TRAFFIC

Avery street breaking through at Tremont street

Excepting work yet to be done on the first floors of buildings on Tremont street, the razing of buildings to make room for the Avery street widening is today practically completed. One can now look through Avery street from Washington to Tremont street.

By Thursday morning the Tremont street buildings will be out of the way and the construction work erected over the sidewalk on Tremont street to protect pedestrians will be removed by Thursday noon, according to the present plans. This will enable the contractors to start their workmen laying out Avery street and the sidewalks.

The alterations on Avery street have resulted in a number of abutting buildings being thoroughly renovated and remodeled.

MAR. 1914

CITY COLLECTOR PARKER NOT TO QUIT TILL JUNE

Says He Will Not Offer Resignation Now as There Is Too Much Work on Hand

Bowdoin S. Parker, city collector said today that he did not intend to offer his resignation to Mayor Curley. He says that on account of the city tax sale which is to take place March 11, and the work of advertising that precedes it which entails the listing and describing of more than 5000 pieces of property and the making of deeds which follows the sale and the precision which is necessary in handling it, a new collector would start at a great disadvantage so that fully realizing that it was within the power of the mayor to dismiss him at once he would not tender his resignation until his term expires which is in June.

Total tax collections for the year 1913 were made known by City Collector Parker, and amount to $35,032,698.54, which is about the same percentage as collected in 1912, but is a cash increase of $2,486,949.05. The increase is due to the increased assessed valuation. While collections were made with more difficulty than in former years, increased activities on the part of the collectors and the dread of having their property sold at public sale made the last hours of collections very busy ones. The total number of properties listed for public sale was 15,000, and has been since reduced to 5000 by subsequent payments.

APR. 1914

CITY GROSS AND FUNDED DEBTS SHOW DECREASE

City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell's report on the city's financial condition for the first two months of the fiscal year 1914-1915 show a decrease in both the gross and net funded debt.

In the past two months the city's gross funded debt has decreased 103,000, representing a decrease in the gross city debt of $75,003, gross county debt $8000 and the gross water debt $20,000.

During the same period the net funded debt has decreased $97,273.40, which is mostly due to a decrease in the city debt.

The gross funded debt April 1 was $120,422,581.01 and the net funded debt was $78,864,096.40.

The total amount which the city may borrow within teh debt limit prescribed by law, according to an estimate of Feb. 11, is but $3,283,045.

APR. 1914

COUNCIL WAITS FOR GOVERNOR

Absence of Governor Walsh in New York made it uncertain today whether any important appointments would come up for consideration at the regular Wednesday meeting of the Governor's council. The Governor is expected to return late this afternoon and the council will not meet until then.

The confirmation of Christopher Callahan as justice of the superior court was declared to be assured. Governor Walsh had not informed his secretary whether he intended forwarding any more appointments.

APR 1914

PLAYGROUND WRIT OVER MATTAPAN LOT DISMISSED

By agreement the petition of Edwin B. Barnes and nine other tax payers against various city officials to stop the taking for a playground of a lot containing 135,000 square feet in Oakland street, Mattapan, owned by Thomas L. Hayes, was dismissed in the supreme court, today. It is understood some of the persons whose names were signed to the petition say they never authorized their signatures to be affixed to the petition.

It is said that the purpose of the petition was to hold up the matter so as to give the finance commission time to investigate it and since that purpose was attained the petitioners were satisfied to have the court proceedings dropped.

MONITOR APR 1914

PUBLIC LIBRARY ADDITION URGED BY EXAMINERS

Committee Recommends Erection of Wing on Strip of Land in Rear of Central Institution for Less Than $200,000

A-1

ECONOMIES PROPOSED

Erection of an addition to the Boston central public library at a cost of less than $200,000, wider cooperation with the Harvard College library, the Boston Athenaeum and the state library so as to conserve funds to purchase books in special fields of learning and minor improvements to branch libraries are recommended by the examining committee appointed by the library trustees in the report of the latter made public today.

Attention is called by the committee to a strip of land in the rear of the central library which could be used for the addition, and which appears to be adequate to the needs of some years to come. The total assessed valuation of this land is in the neighborhood of $150,000, which, with the cost of the structure, would amount to less than $350,000 for the addition.

The addition, an immediate need according to the committee, would be large enough to add to the stack room and perhaps afford a chance to rearrange some of the utilities and afford greater space for the public rooms of the institution. The top story, it is pointed out, with roof lighting, would be adaptable for mechanical purposes.

In the practise of economies the committee claims it is highly important that the value of the library to scholars in special fields should be maintained unimpaired. One means of bringing this about is proposed in cooperation with other large institutions and another in having newspapers print a few durable copies for libraries so as to avoid duplication, which is necessitated by some paper wearing out quickly.

Commendation is given by the committee to the department of fine arts and music, which it considers has been one of the most important factors in the library since its organization. For this branch of the institution more assistance is sought, especially in expediting the labeling, cataloging and general preparation of the photographs which are constantly coming to the library in large quantities.

Regarding the growing use of lantern slides, of which the library now has about 4500, it is said that some constructive plan of cooperation should be worked out with the library trustees, the school board and the teaching corps of Boston, so that there would be no duplication of purchase, since it was learned that some schools were buying their own collections.

The total receipts for the year to be used by the trustees in the maintenance of the library are given at $416,909.32 and receipts which are accounted for and paid into the city treasury for general municipal purposes totaled $6903.22.

During the year there have been added to the library collection 37,606 volumes as compared with 35,538 added in 1912. Of these 27,316 were purchased, 6855 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals and so forth. There were purchased for the central library 11,860 volumes and 15,466 for the branch libraries and reading room stations.

The total amount expended for books, including $7452.72 for periodicals, $2000 for newspapers, and $823.36 for photographs, was $49,094.70 or about 12.3 per cent of the entire expense of the library. The corresponding expense for the year 1912 was $50,264.51, including $7133.18 for periodicals, $2000 for newspapers and $1022.10 for photographs, or about 13.6 per cent of the entire expense of the library.

According to the report the average cost of all books purchased was $1.42 per volume, as against $1.50 in 1912.

There were issued during the year for direct home use 260,965 volumes at the central library, compared with 264,507 in 1912, and from the central library through the branches and reading room stations 82,782 others, while the branches and reading room stations also issued 1,300,348 volumes for direct home use.

A-2

The corresponding figures for 112 were 77,325 and 1,211,310. There were also issued from the central library, branches and reading room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 204,878 volumes, as against 191,736 issued in 1912, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,848,973 volumes, as compared with 1,744,878 in 1912.

APR. 1914

APPOINTMENTS WILL BE MADE BY MAYOR SOON

Fifteen Vacancies, Six of Them Carrying Salaries Ranging From $5000 to $1000, to Be Filled in Next Month

NAMES BEFORE BOARD

Twelve vacancies to be filled by Mayor Curley occur this month through the expiration of the terms of department heads on April 30. Three other terms expire a little later.

Six of these positions carry with them a salary while nine are on unpaid boards.

In order that the civil service commission will have time to act on the names of any new appointees before the offices become vacant it is expected that the mayor will announce all changes he proposes making not later than next week.

The position carrying the largest salary, $5000, to be filled by the mayor, is that of city collector, at present held by Bowdoin S. Parker. Collector Parker has held this office since 1910.

The next position in order of salary is that of city registrar. Edward W. McGlenen has held it for 14 years. He was appointed after nine years service in the department. The position pays $4000.

For the position of superintendent of public buildings there has probably been more rivalry than for any of the others within the gift of the mayor. At present the place is held by Manus J. Fish, appointed by former Mayor Fitzgerald in 1910. The position pays $3600.

Another position carrying a definite remuneration is that of director of the port of Boston. The term of William F. Fitzgerald on this board terminates this year, but, due to date of appointment, his term does not expire until June 30. This position pays a salary of $1000.

The term of Dennis J. Sullivan on the buildings board of appeal expires July 31. This appointment is made by the mayor on the recommendation of the buildings trade council. The members of the board are paid $10 per day for the actual days given to the board work and are limited to an annual income from the position of $1000.

The term of Charles D. Maginnis as art commissioner expires April 30 as do the terms of sinking fund commissioners, James W. Dunphy and Max E. Wyzanski.

APR. 1914

TWO-PLATOON BILL PROTEST IS FILED BY CITY COUNCIL

Mr. Sullivan Enters Objection to State Plan to Reform Boston Fire Department

Members of the House today received from John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, a protest against house bill 284, providing for a "two-platoon" fire department system in certain cities. Mr. Sullivan says Boston should be exempted from the bill, which he says the bill discriminates against Boston providing for a popular vote on the petition of 25 per cent of the registered voters in any city of 50,000 inhabitants, except Boston, and in Boston upon a petition of 15 per cent only. He also says there is no reason for the bill; that it would increase Boston's expenses nearly $500,000 at once, and inside of five years the increase would be about $750,000 a year.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 1914

HOUSE DEFEATS CURLEY PLAN TO ABOLISH SCHOOL

Decides Boston Should Take Care of Its Own Truant Children.

JUDGES MUST PAY VISITS TO PRISONS

Bill for 80-Cent Gas in East Boston Is Substituted by Close Vote.

The House again yesterday gave the cold shoulder to Mayor Curley of Boston when it defeated the bill to abolish the parental school in West Roxbury and establish disciplinary day schools in the city, the vote on the bill being 34 to 70.

McLaughlin of Boston opposed the bill on the ground that it would result in turning over the Boston truants to the "tender mercies of the State Board of Charity."

Donovan of Boston declared that Boston can take care of its own truant children, and moved that the bill be referred to the next General Court.

A motion for the previous question killed the Donovan motion, and Tague of Boston also opposed the bill on the ground that the city should care for its own children.

Cross of Royalston urged the passage of the bill because it was favored by the mayor, the corporation counsel and the school board.

Doyle of East Boston declared the opposition to the bill was brought about through animosity to Mayor Curley, and spoke in favor of the measure.

J. J. Murphy said the bill was designed to distribute the truants and give them a better chance to reform.

Might Have to Undo It

The bill to allow minority stockholders of corporations representation on boards of directors was referred to the next General Court, after Davis of Boston declared it was unconstitutional and that the Legislature might have to be called in special session to undo the wrong if it passed the bill.

By a voice vote the bill to revive the powers and extend the time for the incorporation of the Boston and Providence Interurban Electric railway was passed to be engrossed, after an attempt to postpone action had failed.

In spite of the fact that the purchase of bunting for United States flags has been disposed of in Washington and the alleged purpose of Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department to buy from English manufacturers has been abandoned, the House Republicans played horse with their Democratic opponents yesterday and adopted resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of local manufacturers by a vote of 103 to 82.

Doyle of East Boston called the attention of the House to the fact that the matter had been disposed of in Washington, and Twohig of Boston gave notice that he will move reconsideration of the adoption today.

The bill to provide that political parties which cast 10 per cent. of the vote on election day shall be entitled to representation on election boards was killed without division by a rising vote of 37 to 52. Carr of Hopkinton, Progressive, gave notice that he will move to reconsider today.

On motion of Lomasney of Boston, the House substituted a new bill relative to the qualifications for admission to the bar, as follows:

"Said board (bar examiners) may, subject to the approval of the Supreme Judicial Court, make rules with reference to examinations for admission to the bar and the qualifications of applicants therefor, and determine the time and place of all such examinations and conduct the same; provided, however, that an applicant for admission to the shall not be required to be a grad of any high school, college or university."

Judges Must Go to Jail

By a vote of 49 to 48, the bill to require judges to visit biennially the institutions to which they commit prisoners was passed to be engrossed.

The House overturned the adverse report of the ways and means committee and substituted the bill, recommended by the governor, to provide for the supervision of water supply [illegible] by the gas and electric light [illegible] the vote on rejection, [illegible]ed by the ways and me[illegible] being 82 to 68.

Collins [illegible]esbury urged the acceptance [illegible] report of the committee, on t[illegible] ground that no one had appeared i[illegible] favor of the bill and that it would cost the State $8500 a year.

Hays of Boston, chairman of the public lighting committee, pointed out that it was recommended by the governor; and Tague of Boston declared that companies engaged in the sale of such a necessity of life should be under the supervision of some official board.

Niland of East Boston succeeded in having the adverse report of the public lighting committee overturned, and a bill to provide for 80-cent gas in his section of the city was substituted by a rising vote of 36 to 34.

With Representatives McLaughlin of Boston and Morrill of Haverhill dissenting, the committee on social welfare reported a bill to provide for a general contributory system of pensions for State, county, city and town employees, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the special commission on pensions which reported to the Legislature this year.

Mayor Curley

has at last settled the vexed question of locating the high pressure fire service pumping station by choosing a spot on the Charlesbank playground not used at present. The spot selected is now an artificial hill. The building will be an ornamental structure, so as to harmonize with the surroundings, and will be above ground.

The mayor believes that with the water on one side and the Charles Street Jail on the other the building is sufficiently protected from fire.

MAY - 27 - 1914

MAYORS GUESTS OF SHOE MACHINE CO.

Bay State Club on Visit to Beverly—Curley One of the Speakers.

Beverly, May 27.—Fifty mayors and former mayors of Massachusetts cities, members of the Mayors' Club of this State, were guests of the United Shoe Machinery Company today.

The party was met at the station by Mayor Herman A. MacDonald. The guests were taken to the United Shoe Machinery plant in automobiles and inspected the establishment. They expressed strong commendation of the industrial school and of the factory clubhouse, in front of which they had a group photograph taken.

Former Mayor C. F. Lynch presided at the meeting. A dinner was served at 1 P. M. at the clubhouse and addresses were made by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and former Mayor George Fall of Malden, both of whom praised the methods of the company in working for the welfare of Beverly and its employees.

Motion pictures showing the manufacture of shoe machinery were exhibited, after which the guests were taken on an automobile trip to Gloucester. They returned to Boston at 4.45 P. M. The next meeting of the club will be held in Worcester, June 17.

Among those present were A. H. Linscott of Woburn, John O. Hall of Quincy, George L. Richards of Malden, J. J. Shaughnessy of Marlborough, Eugene R. Stone of Quincy, Charles S. Taylor of Medford, H. P. Wasgatt of Everett, John J. White of Holyoke, John F. Kent of Brockton, Thomas Kearns of Waltham, J. B. Tracy of Taunton, M. A. Scanlon of Lawrence, George A. Fall of Malden, F. A. Dodge of Beverly, J. J. Whipple of Brockton, J. F. Hurley of Salem, T. H. O'Hallo[illegible]n of Marlboro, G. M. Wright of Worcester, Charles A. Grummonds of Somerville, F. H. Good of Cambridge, P. J. Murphy of Lowell, G. H. Newhall of Lynn, G. M. Lovering of Medford, J. H. Harvey of Waltham and J. A. Wallace of Beverly.

John N. Cole,

formerly Speaker of the House and once a candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor, has been mentioned within the past few days as a possible candidate to run against Grafton D. Cushing and Col. A. E. Goetting for the second place nomination of the Republicans this year. Those who have been bringing his name to the front admit they have not talked the matter over with the chairman of the Boston Industrial Development Board, and it is believed that if they should do so they would not find Cole in a very receptive mood.

There is a feeling that Cole will come back one of these days and have his inning against those who were responsible for pushing the steam roller over him in the last few days before the caucuses in which Louis Frothingham was nominated, but his intimates say that when he comes back it will be as a candidate for first place and not for any second-fiddle position.

TRANSCRIPT - APR. 1914

A city is a corporation, and the ideal of its administration is to conduct its affairs as economically and as efficiently as those of a successful private corporation are conducted. That ideal has rarely been attained, though in some municipalities there are growing aspiration and effort in that direction. These are at the basis of the many new experiments that have been on trial during the past few years but which have hardly yet been worked out to satisfactory conclusions. It is a good sign, however, that they have shown discontent with the old order of things, and at least, unlike Boston, do not propose to be thrust back upon the outworn and discredited methods of the past, a prospect which we seem to be nearly facing in Mr. Lomasney's new plan for the City Council.

Had we been told a few years ago that the city of New York would soon show a disposition to pass us in the race for efficiency, we would have been scornfully incredulous, no doubt; yet it appears to be a fact that while the circumstances of politics have so shaped themselves that we are threatened with a decidedly retrograde movement, much has happened within the year that promises to turn the face of the big city toward the morning. The highest offices have been put in the hands of honest and progressive men and for the first time in years the citizens of the metropolis have confidence in their administration. At the Auburn conference of mayors and other municipal officers, to which we have already referred, Mayor Mitchel declared his official policy anew, telling the gathering that it was his intention to run the affairs of the city on a business basis. He announced that its business was to be conducted next year without an increase of taxes and he saw no reason why that record should not be maintained during the four years of the present administration.

One way in which he proposed to accomplish this—and an excellent way it is—was to make efficiency the basis of all promotions. He has been studying the operation of the bureau of efficiency in Chicago and he likes it. "We are going," he said, "to establish standards by creating efficiency records and giving those men and women who have so long depended upon politics for advancement an opportunity to go ahead on the basis of merit and work done. The day of politics, for help or hurt in New York city, is past. We are going to put promotion and punishment on a just basis." He should know by this time whether he can carry out such a plan and if he is able to do so he will find it a wonder-worker. It is a new note in the history of the city's internal affairs, but a very cheering one. It proposes to reverse the methods that have so long cursed that municipality. Instead of making its positions asylums for those whose profession is politics it actually suggests service, and efficient service at that, as the key that will unlock the door of opportunity.

Municipal efficiency means putting into every position, so far as the appointing or choosing power can honestly decide, the man or woman best fitted for its peculiar duties. When that is done the particular form of administration is of minor consequence. "For forms of government let fools contest; whate'er is best administered is best." There is no more fertile field in any part of the country or the world for putting such a plan into operation, and admirable results should follow. The biggest city should set the best example but it has been a long time awakening to its responsibility. Let us hope that it will henceforth take no steps backward.

APR. 1914

WILL BUILD ANOTHER ANNEX

Mayor Curley Favors Fitzgerald Project of Eleven-Story Office Building

An eleven-story office building on the site of the old Probate Building in Tremont street, at a cost of about $260,000, which was advocated by the former mayor who had plans drawn by Harrison H. Atwood, is favored by Mayor Curley. He will ask the City Council for permission to sell police station 2 in City Hall avenue and the school committee building on Mason street.

For years the sale of the police station has been advocated because of its dilapidated condition. In the matter of selling the Mason-street building a legal question may be raised over the right of the council to authorize it. The building is under control of the School Committee and it may be necessary to obtain the board's consent.

The new building would be built of granite and brick and it is planned to house the police on the ground floor, second floor and basement. The School Committee, the schoolhouse commissioners, the penal institutions department, the infirmary department and possibly the Finance Commission would also be housed there. The City Hall annex will not have sufficient space for all city departments now in rented quarters.

APR. 1914

LOMASNEY'S VICTORY

No more than was expected has happened in the passage to engrossment of the bill to enlarge the City Council in the form in which Mr. Lomasney desired it. He has been successful in preventing the adoption of a proposed amendment which would have given the people of Boston at least a chance to vote intelligently when the question of ratifying this action came before them. Now even that right is denied them. The form which the referendum will now take simply slushes the ways for it triumph at the polls. It is a plain bunco game upon the public of this city. "Sit down," said Mr. Lomasney, to a member who seemed disposed to exercise a little personal independence while the bill was on its passage, and the member promptly sat down. Should the governor sign the iniquitous measure Mr. Lomasney will be busy telling his satellites when to sit down and when to stand up, and they will have their primer by heart when the time comes to apply its precepts.

This project has been carefully staged for the deception of the public. The referendum attachment has been its lubricant in both branches, not because anybody believes in its honesty or fairness, but because it has given a chance to plead justification when certain members have paid this as the price of getting support for their own schemes. The result of the change, should it prosper to the end, will be to extend the log-rolling which has been so notorious in the Legislature to the affairs of the city. Business in Boston politics has not been as good as Mr. Lomasney has desired, but this will make it much more satisfactory for his purposes. The bulk of his own party, of which he is of course the acknowledged leader, has blindly followed him and he has debauched enough shifty Republicans to accomplish his end.

There will be no better chance for the governor to show his courage and his desire for fair play than is afforded him in this bill. He cannot be ignorant of the methods by which it has been corkscrewed through the Legislature, or the impossibility of getting a fair expression of public opinion by the kind of referendum that is proposed. It is not a referendum at all. It simply provides for the marshalling of Mr. Lomasney's well-disciplined forces against the unorganized voters of the city. For the governor to sign the bill would be simply to indorse a vicious farce, to pretend to give the people something when there was no chance to deliver the goods. He can keep the malign power of this municipal boss within its present bounds or he can give him license for broader exploitation than he at present enjoys. The path of duty is plain. Will he follow it?

APR. 1914

LYNCH IN FISH'S PLACE

Inspector of Plumbing in the Building Department Confirmed as Superintendent of Public Buildings to Succeed Manus J. Fish

An old friend of Mayor Curley, Richard A. Lynch, for eighteen years an inspector of plumbing in the building department, took office today as superintendent of public buildings, succeeding Manus J. Fish. His salary is $3600, or $2000 more than he received in his old position.

Once more the Civil Service Commission has expressed its confidence in the mayor. Lynch was appointed on April 17 and the appointment was confirmed at a special meeting of the commission yesterday afternoon. The time limit for consideration would have expired this week. To date the commission has not rejected a single appointment of the mayor's.

Lynch has been in the city employ practically all his life. When John F. Fitzgerald went into the mayor's office for the first time eight years ago Lynch was slated for removal. Curley was then a member of the Board of Aldermen and was successful in having him retained. Before going to the building department Lynch was for seventeen years in the water department.

Manus J. Fish was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald and served four years. His chief work has been that of supervising the building of the City Hall Annex. Lynch is expected to reorganize the department.

TRANSCRIPT - APR. 1914

LOMASNEY VERSUS BOSTON

It is undoubtedly true, as the Boston Charter Association has declared, that if Martin Lomasney "withdrew his support in the morning the anti-charter bill would be dead before noon. It is a clear case of the boss against the people." He has accomplished his purpose with respect to this reactionary measure in the Senate, though not a member of that body, and the charter bills have been scheduled as the regular assignments for tomorrow in the House, with which he is more directly identified. The opposition to the proposed changes includes about all the responsible social, political and business elements and organizations in the city. These changes are recognized as a serious potential handicap to the progress and prosperity of Boston. They would carry us back to conditions from which the present charter, even if it has no other merits over its predecessor, has to a very gratifying extent rescued us. Our City Council may not be ideal, but since it was established we have had no such saturnalia of log-rolling, graft and incompetency as characterized some of its immediate predecessors and would again be experienced should the Lomasney plan triumph.

The passage of the measure through the Senate was accomplished by the treachery of a few members whose convictions were against it. Not being citizens of Boston and being indifferent to what happened to it, they sacrificed their honor and manhood as sworn legislators for the State in order to secure support for matters in which they were more directly concerned. They are self-confessed log-rollers, and so perhaps it was not strange that they should give their votes to a bill that would foist a log-rolling system upon this city. We do not believe the Lomasney bill appeals to the judgment of a majority of the House, but there are many of its members who care little for the best interests of Boston just as Mr. Lomasney cares little for the towns or cities which they represent. Under such conditions the basis for unscrupulous trading is plainly established.

The only reason given for the proposed slaughter of the best feature of the present charter is that Lomasney wants it. The entire weight of argument has been against interference. The enlarged chamber would cause additional expense and decreased efficiency. But the loss of efficiency would not be the worst result. It would greatly increase the opportunity for the play of machine politics and give the chief performer a firmer grip upon municipal affairs. It would be a pitiable surrender by a majority of the House to a minority leader. Already the action of the Senate has elicited from the press outside the State criticism and ridicule, both of which have undoubtedly been warranted. Is the House prepared to put itself in the same class?

The tendency in all municipal government is not in the direction of larger bodies of administraton, but smaller ones. The commission idea has been rapidly spreading, and cities like Dayton and Seattle have even gone beyond that to try the experiment of a city manager. Whether that will succeed or not it is too early to say, but it shows the trend of public opinion to which Mr. Lomasney's plan is violently opposed. It is a method that has been tried and repeatedly condemned. It is not alone the proposed increase in the number of councilmen that is objectionable, but in the light of past experience the plan of their election is decidedly reprehensible. Are the wishes of Boston, or are those of her political boss to determine the form of government that she is to have?

APR. 1914

LET BOSTON BE HEARD

In meeting tomorrow to ratify the action of its board of directors the Boston Chamber of Commerce will have an opportunity to add the voice of Boston to the impressive chorus of protest of business men all over the country against any further Federal legislation at this time for the regulation of interstate trade. The resolutions adopted by the directors are admirable in tone. They neither go too far nor commit the Chamber to any permanent policy. It is urged simply that the whole subject be postponed until the next session, and that Congress in the meantime, through its committees, shall take the opportunity to invite the coöperation of business men throughout the country in framing needful legislation. The opinion is expressed that "what the country needs at the present time is a rest from new legislation affecting business and an opportunity to adjust itself to the new conditions created by recent legislation." Consideration is invited of the obvious fact that there is not sufficient time during the present session of Congress to study with the deliberation to which it is entitled any legislation contemplating changes in or additions to the present restrictions on interstate and foreign trade.

It is hard to see what reasonable objection can be offered to the adoption of these resolutions. Representative commercial organizations of other cities—New York, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Rochester, Atlanta, Dallas, Baltimore and Louisville, among others—have expressed themselves much more emphatically, though no more unequivocally, against all legislation at this time. In occasional instances where commercial bodies have weakened the force of their opposition to general legislation, by expressing approval of the principle of a trade commission, they have not indorsed any one of the trade commission bills now under consideration by Congress. The Chicago Association of Commerce, for instance, proposes that a trade commission should have power to advise business men as to the legality of contracts they are planning to enter into, but neither of the bills now pending confers any such power. The commissions proposed by the House and Senate bills are radically different from that suggested by the Chicago Association or by any other representative business body. If created, either one of them will be a handicap to business, especially to business of moderate size, and there is not one chance in a thousand that any commission created during the present session will have constructive merit.

For the Boston Chamber to declare now in favor of a trade commission can serve no useful purpose; and it would seriously weaken the effect of the resolutions adopted by the directors. The safe and sensible thing is for the Chamber to indorse without amendment the recommendations of the board. Its action cannot then be subject to misinterpretation and it will help to sustain the business organizations north and south, east and west, in their opposition to the enactment at this session of any trade legislation.

APR. 1914

"LOAFING PLACE FOR CHILDREN"

South Boston Evening Centre Denounced by a Committee

The South Boston "Evening Center" was criticized in a committee report to the South Boston Citizens' Association last evening. The committee, which had been selected to investigate the centre, reported that it was not being conducted in a community spirit and that the attendance was padded by enrolling children who were attending day schools. This, the report said, was a grant waste of the city's money and these children, from twelve to fourteen years of age, used the centre only as a "loafing place." The committee objected to the weekly dances, to which a fee of ten cents was charged, and said that these dances were not limited to students. It charged also that an offensive dancing exhibition had been held some time ago and that the children were learning to play pool. Archibald T. Campbell, who has charge of the centre, was present and discussion of the report was deferred to another meeting.

APR. 1914

City Will Award Contract for Massachusetts Avenue at Reduction of Fifty Cents Per Yard—First Work for Lawrence Expert

Boston's first paving work of the year will be of granite on that portion of Massachusetts avenue from the railroad bridge to Columbia road, and it will cost the city $10,500, or $3.10 per square yard, instead of $3.60 per square yard, the customary price for last year. This was the first contract to be advertised this year. There were several bidders and an absence of all suspicion of collusion.

Commissioner Rourke has also instructed to advertise for the paving of Atkinson street, in the same locality, which is extensively used by heavy teaming from the railroad freight yards, and two other jobs with granite blocks, one on Magazine street and the other on Columbia road, from Dudley street to Massachusetts avenue, will soon be undertaken by the city.

This work will give Paul Hannigan of Lawrence, engaged as consulting engineer of the public works department, his first opporportunity to apply in Boston the paving theories that he has successfully applied in his home city.

The mayor, in addition to buying at one time the city's coal and flour supplies for the year, has ordered the supply department to advertise for a year's supply of gasolene. It is announced that the General Motors Truck Company will receive the contract for supplying the city with two trucks to take the place of teams in the South End sanitary service, that company being the lowest of several bidders.

TRANSCRIPT- APR. 1914

INQUIRY OFFICE NO MORE

Fitzgerald's Information Bureau Deemed Unnecessary by Curley and Abolished—"Tim" Mooney Transferred

Persons seeking information at City Hall or desiring to lodge complaints against a department will not have so good an opportunity as in the past three years, for the information bureau presided over by Timothy Mooney has been abolished. Mayor Curley has laughed at this institution, established by his predecessor, but he waited until the street commissioners adopted their rules and regulations governing the use of signs and advertising devices on the streets, before deciding to act.

This set of regulations will give the street board a great amount of work and it was absolutely necessary to enlarge the force. Mooney was regarded as the best available man to put in charge of the department and, on the request of the board, he has been transferred. He was brought up with John F. Fitzgerald in the old North End, played ball with the former mayor, went to school with him and has followed him in all his political contests. He entered the service of the city in 1887 and has been continuously employed at City Hall since. When the new charter went into effect at the beginning of Fitzgerald's second administration, Mooney, then connected with the city messenger's office, was taken under the wing of the mayor and a brand new office created for him. A room was set apart for his use and "The Bureau of Information" painted on the door.

Mooney could not keep busy answering questions of visitors and investigating alleged faults of departments, but Fitzgerald saw that he rendered the city eight hours' work each day by giving him a hundred-and-one additional duties in the office and out. His salary, beginning at $1500 a year was gradually increased to $2100. He will receive the same salary in his new position.

APR. 1914

CURLEY'S BILL IS READY

Sprinklers in Light Shafts, Elevator Wells and Stairways and Fire Escapes of Tower Variety Are Features

Mayor Curley will submit a fire-hazard bill to the Legislature tomorrow which must be considered by the Committee on Rules on the question of admission. He believes that the provisions are sufficient to prevent such fires as that which destroyed the Melvin apartments in Allston.

The bill, which was drawn by Corporation Counsel Sullivan and embodies the views of Building Commissioner O'Hearn, provides for sprinklers on the light shafts, elevator wells and stairways of all hotels, lodging houses and apartment houses; requires elevator shafts to be enclosed in brick, terra cotta or some other non-combustible material and provides for fire escapes of the tower variety, cut off from the rest of the building and walled in.

A first-class construction district is established running from Charles River over Arlington street to Park square, to Eliot street, to Summer street, to the harbor and land commissioners' channel line, thence round the water front and up the Charles River to the starting point.

Smoking, now permitted in three theatres, will be prohibited after Aug. 1.

APR. 25, 1914

ARBOR DAY AND SILVICULTURE

By the governor's appointment this is Arbor Day in Massachusetts. In some States it is a legal holiday. In our own it has to be especially designated each year. This is done in accordance with custom, but as a rule it is rather perfunctorily observed where it is observed at all. We have also days appointed for other special purposes. Some time ago we had a Fire Prevention Day. Next month there is to be a Clean-Up Day. If these have any value it does not consist in what may be voluntarily accomplished between sun and sun once during the three hundred and sixty-five days. The hoped-for force of the observance is to set people thinking of their individual responsibilities, to show them the way in which everyday duties should be performed, and to turn their attention toward making cleanliness and carefulness a habit.

APR 25 1914

It should not be necessary to exhort the people of Massachusetts to observe the purpose for which Arbor Day was instituted. In some of the Western States trees by the million are planted at every annual recurrence. The spirit and the impulse are apparently more favorable to such a movement in the newer States. Here we have been engaged for nearly three hundred years in getting rid of our trees as rapidly as possible. They were the great obstacles to settlement and cultivation. They sheltered the savage and the wild beasts and we have associated them with primitive conditions that it was the part of enlightened progress to overcome. Hence, following the suggestion of these traditions, the State has been cut over several times, and each time the recurrent growth is less stalwart and less valuable, in not a few cases degenerating into mere scrub that prevents cultivation but offers nothing to compensate for its lack of responsiveness to civilized needs. Of such waste territory we have thousands and tens of thousands of acres, land that invites reforestation, but in its exhausted state awaits replenishment.

It is somewhat encouraging that more attention than formerly is being paid to this condition. This week the Committee on Agriculture has reported a bill to establish a Forestry Commission to consist of the State forester and two others to serve without pay, these to have authority within the resources granted them to acquire woodland or land suitable for the growth of trees, to constitute a system of State forests. There is land coming under that classification that can be purchased at a very nominal rate, land that might safely be devoted to this experiment because at present it is valueless to the owners and to everybody else. In other countries, like France and Germany, this has been the method of recovery from reckless denudation of forest land. They are so much older than our own that they learned that lesson earlier and have atoned for ancient slaughters by rehabilitating their former timber tracts.

APR 25 1914

We can easily establish State agencies for such a purpose without great expense, if the proper authority is given. But we need the coöperation of private owners of woodland or sproutland. The governor has suggested that April should be observed as Arbor month, and we believe this is the

DISCIPLINING STREET SIGNS

Relief and gratitude for the regulation of the street signs. The Board of Street Commissioners have said what shall and shall not be; their rulings have been for sanity and public interest, and, curiously enough, the effect of them among the maintainers of the street signs has been one of relief also. The rivalry to have the largest sign or the most signs was, in the long, self-embarrassing. "Repeatedly," says the report, "the board has been asked to grant permits for signs of inordinate size merely because the signs which the petitioner already had were hidden from view by the canvas attachments hanging from awning frames next door." As to these, the new rule aims to confine the use of awnings to their true purpose—sunshades, not display advertising.

The need of standardization in signs need not be argued æsthetically at all. It can maintain itself commercially, for the configuration of building and street is such that, no matter how advantageously placed, any shop is sure, in an unrestrained contest for the public ear and eye, to be worsted at some point. Regulation spells the best results for all parties.

The canopies and sidewalk clocks have, also, come in for discipline. Gratefully we learn that the Street Commissioners do not consider it necessary nor virtuous for the canopies to drain their rain spouts on the curbstone or down the necks of unwary pedestrians. The architects of the newer buildings are rimming their canopies at the edges and tilting their plane toward the building wall from which they depend, thus draining them at the inside of the walls. "Depend" is a qualifying term, for, as things are, not a few of these canopies are supported by posts set, quite contraband, in the sidewalk, and these, the commissioners rule, must come out. The sidewalk clocks, especially on the crowded length of Washington street, have been something between a definite bane and a dubious blessing. As the report points out, the argument that they are a convenience to the public hardly holds for five within as many blocks, with the clocks on Old South visible all the way between, especially when hardly any two of the dials agree. These timepieces have been given a year to withdraw.

Aside from the public seemliness of the streets served by these rules, and the equalization of advertising opportunity by building signs, is involved a definite issue of public safety. In those high winds which visit this seacoast city several times a year, elaborate or flimsy signs, awnings, canopies, projections, are a grave danger to anyone who walks abroad. They come crashing down or hurtling across the street, and more than one life has been lost in consequence. The city walls and roofs, should, in a gale of wind, be put "in lashings" as snugly as the decks of a vessel in storm trim. And this, luckily for us, is what is now in prospect.

TRANSCRIPT - APR. 1914

SUGGESTIONS FOR FIRE PREVENTION

Although former Fire Commissioner Cole rests from his labors as the head of the fire department, his works do follow him, and his annual report is a public document which we commend to the attention of the citizens of Boston, especially that portion of them who have recently been making play for a repeal of the slight progress made in the past twelvemonth toward better construction and increased protection against fire. Though in the light of the do-nothing policy which has so long prevailed in this city, some of his recommendations doubtless appear radical, they are almost all practical and would prove very effective in reducing the loss of life and property, lessening our immense outlay for the means of fire extinguishment and securing lower rates of fire insurance. His position has given him exceptional opportunity to study the conditions of this problem and he has made good use of it. He declares that it seems incredible to him that the business interests of Boston do not rise en masse and demand the simple remedies which the law easily could give them.

He finds two leading causes of preventable fire losses, a lack of enforcement of existing laws owing to a scattering of authority through different boards, and "the inadequacy of the laws with respect to the material, construction and occupancy of buildings." His suggestion that no more wooden roofs or wooden coverings on roofs be allowed, touches a very prolific cause of the spread of fires. It is by travelling over the combustible roofs that a small fire may grow to be a great one. Several years ago the flying embers from an unfinished three-decker in the Brighton district set thirteen other fires in the vicinity, nearly all of them catching in the roof. From the conflagration that started in the National League baseball grounds twenty years ago, thirty other working fires were set, some of them as much as a mile away, and in these instances, also, the roof was the favorite point of lodgment for the igniting sparks and embers.

Among other recommendations are included a requirement that all buildings of five or more stories shall be of fire-proof construction; that no building of any kind be nearer than ten feet to another building unless openings in the walls are suitably protected, and that no part of any third-class building shall be nearer than twelve feet to any other part of a third-class building. A special building zone is proposed in which only buildings of first-class construction shall be allowed. The commissioner has even gone so far as to recommend that fires due to carelessness and indifference be made misdemeanors for those responsible for the conditions, with appropriate penalties. Perhaps this is going further than public sentiment in American cities would sanction, though it would be less drastic than the French regulations, which make an owner responsible in damages if a fire on his premises spreads to those of a neighbor.

It seems to us that recommendations like these are entitled to serious consideration. They have a disinterested source; they are based on experience and close observation. They would to a large extent check the saturnalia of flimsy construction now in progress, especially in the more undeveloped portions of the city, and gradually substitute safety and stability for the conflagration centres that are having such a mushroom growth. The longer such a reform is delayed the more difficult will be the reaction from the constructive degeneracy that is now so rapidly going on. The jerrybuilders would then have to go out of business or reform their methods.

APR. 7, 1914

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS

Men out of work naturally favor a change in the political status quo. An election offers them the opportunity to vote this preference and they are generally quick to take advantage of it. This is what happened Tuesday in New Jersey, when at a special election in the Seventh congressional district a Republican was elected with more than 5000 plurality. In 1912 the late Congressman Bremner carried this district, his plurality exceeding 3000. The Wilson Administration was the issue in Tuesday's contest with the new tariff as the centre of attack. The Democratic candidate in his defence of this point was aided by a strong battery of senators and congressmen from Washington, supplemented by the hearty personal indorsement of President Wilson. But neither these nor the appeal made to "stand by the President" saved the day. The seventh is in the manufacturing section of the State. Many New Jersey industries were hard hit by the new tariff. The consequent curtailment in production has thrown many men out of work. The verdict of these voters may be prejudiced, but it is a potent factor at the polls.

What happened in the Seventh New Jersey will be repeated in other manufacturing districts next autumn unless business conditions improve. This is the lesson of Tuesday's defeat for the Democrats in Congress. It is a warning, too, which the President will do well to impress upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is holding up the railroad request for authority to increase rates. Otherwise another year may find the President with a hostile House of Representatives on his hands and that would be a poor start toward his re-election in 1916.

In the light of the news from New Jersey the Democrats may be expected to point to the result in the Twelfth Massachusetts as an indorsement of the Administration. So it is, the same kind of indorsement that South Carolina, for example, gives every Democrat nominated for any office. The Twelfth Massachusetts is not swerved from its Democratic mooring by policies State or national. It is, so to speak, traditionally Democratic, and is likely so to remain for some years to come. But in the comparative showings of the Republican and Progressive candidates there is no encouragement for either the Democrats or Progressives. The latter fell to third place in the Massachusetts election and in New Jersey proved a poor fourth, the Bull Moose polling only about 700 votes out of more than 21,000 cast. It is the same story all over the country—the rank and file of Republican and Progressive voters are uniting in a common opposition to Democracy. The Progressive leaders are bending all their efforts toward keeping up the fight against the union until after the autumn congressional elections, in the belief that they can then obtain better terms from the Republicans. Tuesday's elections indicate that they will fail even in this forlorn attempt unless they are soon aided by leadership from South America and a bettering of business conditions all over the country.

The result of the special election in New York to decide whether a constitutional convention should be held in 1915, instead of two years later when it would automatically take place according to established provision, was a victory for the affirmative side of the question. As in the case of the referendum upon the question of building a barge canal, it was the vote of Greater New York against the rest of the State that was the determining factor. Yet the indifference of the voters in general upon a proposition of so much importance was the significant and not very creditable feature. In the greater city the vote was less than sixteen per cent of that cast for mayor last fall, and in the other counties, as a rule, the proportion was even less. It cost the metropolis more than three hundred thousand dollars to hold this election and other sections of the State proportional amounts. All this might have been saved had the Democratic Legislature followed the suggestion of the Republican State convention and arranged to have the vote taken at the regular election of 1913. Moreover, a more representative expression of public opinion would have been obtained.

There has probably been considerable curiosity over the country to learn what effect upon results the newly released army of woman voters would have in Illinois and Chicago, especially. It appears to have materially increased the size of the vote without appreciably changing its character. The women went to the polls in about the same proportion as the men and exercised an equal amount of freedom and independence in casting their ballots. Although there were eight of their number candidates for the Board of Aldermen, they did not appear to give them a very enthusiastic or serviceable support, as all were defeated. Perhaps the fact that a majority of these candidates were on the Socialist ticket may have accounted for the lukewarmness; though the contest between Miss Drake and "Bathhouse John," which was of a different character, resulted in the defeat of the former by a vote of four to one. Outside Chicago, the votes of the women doubtless helped to add several counties to the "dry" list, but on the whole no very violent changes have resulted from giving the ballot to the women.

ADVERTIZER - APRIL - 1914

City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley yesterday decided not to issue the license for a moving picture theatre at 392 Hanover st., which was sought by Jerome Pettiti and to which there was great objection offered at a hearing in the Mayor's office last week. The Mayor made no statement other than that he had decided not to issue it. Representatives of churches, schools and others to the number of about 150 called at the hearing to protest the issue.

Mayor Curley is going to send Engineer Putnam of the Park and Recreation Departments to points in Connecticut within a few days, with Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation division, to inspect boulevards there that have withstood longer and better heavier travel than is given to roads locally. The Mayor says he has decided that the treatment Boston has been giving its roads is not the best suited for the traffic, and that a change is necessary.

Today is the last day on which the Civil Service Commission may act favorably upon the appointment of William F. Kearns as School House Commissioner. Efforts were made late yesterday by the Mayor's office to find out what the decision of the Commission on this appointment is to be, but these efforts proved unavailing. Mayor Curley said it is his opinion that the appointment will be confirmed.

The Mayor and Public Works and Park Department officials made an inspection of the streets in Boston yesterday, in and out of the park system, and found them to be in a deplorable state. Roads built as late as 1912 are among the worst at present.

The contract for two electric auto trucks, 5 tons each, for the Public Works Department was awarded yesterday to the General Motors Co. with the Mayor's approval. The price is $7300. This company was the lowest of six bidders.

John J. O'Callaghan, secretary of the Board of Street Commissioners, yesterday received this telegram from Congressman Gallivan:—

"Just chosen by leaders for important foreign affairs committee. Great fight."

This is the committee that is at present dealing with the Mexican war. Congressman Gallivan thereby succeeds to the place that was formerly held by Mayor Curley as a member of Congress.

Mayor Curley has rewarded one of those who did much in his campaigning for Mayor with appointment to the Mayor's office in the admin. of "Eddie" Burt campaign singer for the Curley band-wagon, to the office staff as messenger. Burt supplants William N. Cronin, who took to the small tasks of the Mayor's office at about the same time that "Jerry" McCarthy became "bat-carrier" for the Red Sox.

"Billy" Cronin probably has the largest acquaintance of any boy in the city, particularly of the class of notables and near-notables that have occasion to frequent the Mayor's office. In the course of his work in the Mayor's official family, he has breakfasted with a President, lunched with Congressmen and Senators innumerable, dined with Tris Speaker and Joe Wood, and been the invited guest of actors and actresses at the big theatres in the city.

When he graduated into long trousers recently, Mayor Curley decided to give him a promotion to clerk and messenger and secretary to Joseph P. Lomasney in the School House Department.

Mayor Curley greatly pleases one class of manufacturers of protection to buildings in case of fire by his regulations for apartment houses, hotels and lodging houses, but he is bringing down the wrath of others upon him. His advocacy of the installation of the sprinkler system is pleasing manufacturers in that line, but making it compulsory removes the chance of manufacturers of other forms of protection doing a large business so they are in arms against the Mayor's regulations.

The Mayor says he is confident in the ability of the sprinkler system because of what he saw personally when he was a workman in a piano factory.

APRIL - 1914

DISCUSS CITY'S LIGHTING CONTRACT

PROTEST MADE ON MAKING CONTRACT WITHOUT BIDS

Commr. of Public Works Rourke Called on to Explain Signing of 10-Year Agreement.

Many prominent persons appeared in the aldermanic chamber at City Hall last night at the hearing on the new 10-year gas lighting contract between the city and the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. The hearing was given by the City Council.

The chief reason for the hearing was the fact that the contract was drawn up and sent to the Council by the Mayor for acceptance without bids being asked or any other bids being taken into consideration.

The only opposition shown at the meeting was presented by William B. Lawrence, attorney for the Public Lighting Service Co., of New York, which company is making strenuous efforts to have its bid taken into consideration.

Supt. of Public Works Rourke, upon whose request to the Mayor, the contract was drawn, explained to the Councillors the reasons for considering but one company. He said that the city had had no success in the past when asking for bids, and as he had secured a substantial reduction from the Boston concern over last year's contract, he, with Mayor Curley's authorization, had drawn the contract up.

Patrick A. Hearns of Roxbury attacked the status of the Public Lighting Service Co., which was recently formed, and questioned the advisability of using the style of lamp which they would install.

Edgar N. Wrightington, second vice-president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Co., explained the company's position.

Claims Saving.

Atty. Lawrence claimed that the New York company contract would save the city a considerable sum of money and furnish a lamp of 73 candle power. The lamp in service at present gives a light varying from 35 to 40 candle power, though the new contract calls for 60 candle power and contains a rigid clause binding the company to hold to this standard.

All of the Councillors questioned the speakers, during which it was brought out that if the New York company secured the contract, they would secure gas from the Boston Consolidated Gas Co., though no arrangements had been made regarding this.

After both sides had been heard, the meeting was adjourned without action, pending a report to be made by the Finance Commission and a committee from the Chamber of Commerce.

The Councillors were particularly interested in finding out the terms of a five-year contract, as they were not desirous of binding the city down to gas lighting for 10 years, in view of the many expected improvements in the next five years in electric lighting. Ex-Rep. Cummings of West Roxbury and Henry Kelley also spoke. Pres. McDonald of the Council presided.

Next Tuesday there will be a hearing on the electric lighting contract. The Mayor wishes a contract signed with the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., which will cost the city $500,000 a year. There is opposition, likewise, to this proposition.

APRIL - 22 - 1914

WOULD ADD $28,000 TO SCHOOL COSTS

W. STANWOOD FIELD MAKES REPORT TO COMMITTEE

Warns Board of Education of Costliness of Recommendations of Commission of Immigration.

A report as to the probable cost of carrying out the recommendations contained in the report of the Mass. Commission on Immigration relative to the instruction of the illiterates in this city was received by the School Commttee at last night's meeting from W. Stanwood Field.

Mr. Field's report showed that these recommendations, if made, would cost the city an additional $28,000 and would increase the number of sessions of the evening elementary classes from 109 to 120, if three sessions were held a week and to 160 with four sessions a week.

The carrying out of the recommendation would also prevent the saving of $5000 next year through the exclusion of compulsory continuation classes. The Commission's report states that the money must not be taken from the regular appropriation for schools but does not state where the money for the recommendations for this city shall be paid.

Thomas F. Harrington, Director of School Hygiene, reported the progress made in establishing open air classes in the parks. Plans were made last October for the altering of buildings on the West Fifth st. playground, South Boston, Charlestown Heights playground, and at the Charlesbank. The building in South Boston has been altered and classes are now being successfully carried on. The buildings at Charlestown and at Charlesbank are awaiting appropriations before the work can start.

Other Open-Air Schools.

The question of locating open air classes on Madison Park, Orchard Park and on Copps Hill is contingent also upon further appropriations being made. The Park and Recreation Department does not consider Franklin sq. park, Paris st. lot and the John Winthrop playground as being suitable for locating buildings which might be used for this purpose.

A letter from F. W. Shattuck, master of the Christopher school, Dorchester, was received calling attention to the condition of Bowdoin ave. in front of that school. No repairs have been made on that street since the school was built 19 years ago, and it has never been accepted by the city. On rainy days the street becomes a quagmire and becomes a serious menace to the health of pupils and teachers.

For the graduation exercises of the Girls' High School, which take place on June 18, the Schoolhouse Commission reported that they had hired Jordan Hall. A communication was received from the Board of Superintendents, recommending that the rules be amended to provide that credit for service in Hyde Park schools shall be allowed teachers of commercial branches and manual arts who are candidates for the High School certificate under the provisions of seven years' satisfactory service.

ADVERTISER - APRIL - 1914

State House Gossip

Rep. Prime of Winchester is being joked about the "elements," in connection with the defeat, by indirection, in the Senate, of his bill to expedite the grade crossing abolition in Winchester, which has hung fire for more than eight years, owing to the delay on the part of the commission to file any report.

Rep. Prime retorted to one joker—"The 'elements' have not been so prominent this year as usual, so when they appeared the Senators were pleased to greet an old friend."

The prospect brightens toward no action on the child labor act of last year. The stand-pat attitude has the endorsement of Speaker Cushing. The Social Welfare Committee had any number of bills bearing directly or indirectly upon the matter, but reports adversely on all. Some of the Committee favor a bill to increase the hours of children and women in mercantile establishments to 10 a day or 60 a week; but there are three, of whom Rep. E. A. McLaughlin is one, who favor reducing the hours to eight a day, and will fight for that bill if any attempt is made to lengthen the hours.

Admiring comments are heard on the fine job done by Prof. John Ritchie, as press agent for M. I. T., in pressing upon the State the tender of Tech's services.

A boom is in incubation for ex-Asst. U. S. Atty.-Gen. W. H. Lewis of Cambridge for the Senate. He had one term in the House a dozen years ago, and then the Democrats captured the seat, for the first time, mainly by drawing the color line, and Rep. Lewis proved to be the last representative of his race to have a seat in the Legislature up to now at least.

Ex-Rep. James H. Bean, who was given the Republican nomination last year for the Senate, but defeated by Senator John P. Brennan, may run against Lewis for the Republican nomination.

The report that Senator O'Rourke of Worcester is likely to run for Congress against Congressman Winslow causes surprise, because Senator O'Rourke might expect the Democratic nomination for the Senate without trouble, and the tendency is toward giving a second year to almost any member of the Legislature, unless he is a McDevitt; but Senator O'Rourke is very sanguine that he can defeat Congressman Winslow.

City Hall Notes

Dominick Maggi, known to the politician of a generation ago as one of the active forces in the Democratic State Committee headquarters, proved to Mayor Curley, at the hearing on the Hanover st. moving picture theatre application, that he still retains the old-time punch in delivering it, when the complainants against the application, that a moving picture theatre in the North End would add to abuses now there, he said:

"Why, Mr. Mayor, I have heard more about the terrible conditions in the North End here today than I ever saw in my life time as a resident of the section. But last Sunday in a walk through the district I heard the great sextette from 'Lucia' on Prince st. and the Miserere from 'Il Trovatore' on Charter st. And up in the Back Bay, from the homes of the Goo-Goos, you hear 'We Won't Go Home Until Morning.'"

Maggi intended his remarks to mean that the people of the North End are just as capable of withstanding temptations that might come from a moving picture theatre as are the people in any other section of the city.

Information has reached City Hall that the insurance men have decided to raise the rates in sections where there is an excessive number of fires, rather than accept Mayor Curley's suggestion of taking no risks at all in such sections. This action, the Mayor learned, has been taken within a few days in anticipation of the Mayor's request at a conference of insurance men on Friday on the matter of refusing risks in the West End. More than 600 invitations to insurance men to the meeting have been sent out by the mayor's office.

The Street Commissioners, after their second taking of land on Spectacle Island for the garbage disposal plant, award a total of $11,935 to the N. Ward Co. for the 266,500 square feet taken. This is the first award for the land taken three years ago ever made, no award having been made in the case of the first taking because the N. Ward Co. started a fight against the taking as soon as made. The first taking was, however, declared illegal by the Supreme Court, which fact necessitated this second taking.

Sensationalists who tried to make "a secret session" of the Fin. Com.-City Council conference in regard to the street lighting contracts received a sharp showing up from Thomas J. Kenny. Kenny made it plain that the mere fact that the members of the Council receive a delegation from the Fin. Com. in private does not mean a star-chamber session of the City Council.

The desire of the Fin. Com. to know how extensive an investigation of the electric lighting situation the Council want the Fin. Com. to make, was what prompted the conference. The Fin. Com. point out that because of preceding investigations abundant information is at hand on the gas lighting situation, but that it will require time and expense to provide similar facilities in the matter of the electric lighting situation.

By reason of his succession to the committee assignments of Mayor Curley before he resigned from Congress, Congressman Gallivan jumps into the thickest of the Congressional doings in regard to the Mexican situation. He takes Curley's place on the important Committee on Foreign Relations, which is the all-important committee in case of war with another country.

APRIL - 22 - 1914.

City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley is going to call a conference of insurance men in his office on Friday at 3 p.m. to take up the question of insurance risks on certain property in the city. He is going to ask that no risks be taken in the future on property in what is known as fire district four, and which consists mostly of Boston's West End.

As one reason for such drastic action, he cites the fact that there were more alarms for fires in this district last year than in any other district in the city. He points to the box at Poplar and Spring sts., where there were 47 alarms, or almost one per week during the year; Causeway and Lowell sts., where there were 35; Leverett and Lowell, where there were 33, and Minot and Wall sts., where there were 24, as being the worst fire starting centres of the city.

APR 23 1914

Mayor Curley informed representatives of the Pan-American Exposition Commission yesterday that he favors the idea of having a Boston exhibit at the exposition, dealing particularly with the school hygiene and medical inspection work. He will ask the Board of Health and School Board to meet later and make the necessary arrangements.

James Duffy, the winner of the B. A. A. marathon for 1914, will be entertained by Mayor Curley today with an auto tour of the park system. Park Commr. Gibson will be along to show off the beauties of the system. Duffy called upon the Mayor yesterday and received the Mayor's congratulations for his success in the race. He also carried away an autograph and photograph of Boston's Mayor.

From reports that the Mayor has received from the Metropolitan Park Commission, he has been led to believe that his protest against the adoption of the plan the Commission had selected for the joining of the Columbia rd. with the South Shore boulevard at the Neponset bridge, has been sufficient to cause the Commission to set the plan aside. He claims that the Commission is getting around to his idea of a shore road connection across Savin Hill beach and Tenean beach frontage, and he is going to endeavor to clinch the matter by personal appearance before the members of the Commission today.

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One of the difficulties that Councillor Watson experiences in his investigation of the Charles St. Jail is the matter of obtaining witnesses to testify at his hearings. He finds plenty of persons who will tell stories to him privately of abuses at the jail, but very few who will consent to having their names made public or appearing before the Committee on Prisons to tell their stories.

RECORD - APRIL - 1914 -

Astounding Conditions in Apartment Houses

Rep. H. E. Bothfeld of Newton, chairman of the Metropolitan Affairs Committee, and Reps. Wilson and Lawler of Boston, the three constituting a sub-committee of the Legislative Committee, visited the ruins of the Melvin fire horror in Brighton, in company with officials of the fire and police departments and made some discoveries which appear astounding.

"The trouble is," said Rep. Bothfeld, "That the city has not inspectors enough. Building Commr. O'Hearn agrees to that.

"We found the Melvin better protected by far than the majority of the apartment houses in the neighborhood. In fact it was the best protected of any we visited. Some, though five stories high, have no fire escapes, and only one method of egress—only a single staircase, mind you!

"We found other examples of non-compliance with the law which show exceptional culpability. For instance we found one kitchenette with the gas range hardly more than an inch away from the woodwork and no sheet of zinc behind it—absolute non-compliance with the law.

"While it thus appears to be demonstrated that the great trouble is non-compliance with present laws, we shall prepare certain amendments to Senate Bill 313, after conference with the building and fire departments and district police, in the endeavor to make the law still more protective."

Rigid Inspection Ordered.

Rigid inspection of every apartment house on Commonwealth ave. and surrounding territory similar to the Melvin apartments, which were destroyed by fire Monday morning with the loss of eight lives, has been ordered by Mayor Curley.

BUILDING COMM'R O'HEARN.

Building Commr. O'Hearn and District Fire Chief Madison, under the Mayor's orders, started this investigation at noon.

The purpose is to see what is the actual protection in case of fire furnished, and to recommend such changes immediately as in their opinion seem necessary to give proper protection to the dwellers in these apartment houses.

This summary order was the result of a score of letters and telephone calls that poured into the Mayor's office during the morning from residents in these apartments who are terror-stricken as the result of the exposure of conditions following the Melvin apartments fire. Letters and telephone messages told that the dwellers are afraid now to go to sleep at night on account of the exposure of the facts that they are much worse situated, on account of the cheap inside construction and insufficient fire-escapes and other fire protection, than are the dwellers in the so-called deadly three-flatters of wooden construction.

Will Wait Court Order.

The owner of one apartment house in the immediate vicinity of the Melvin apartments served notice on the building commissioner that he will not put on a fire escape until the Supreme Court orders it. He said that because there is no law compelling it he believes the board of appeal will sustain his claim that he can not be compelled to put on a fire escape.

Mayor Curley personally sent back word that if the board of appeal sustains any such claim, he will remove from office the members of the board of appeal forthwith.

One result of a crusade against the owners of public places that are not equipped with means of egress in case of fire sufficient to satisfy the Mayor was the agreement by the owners of the Arena to supply proper escapes and exits immediately. This settles a dispute that has been raging between the Arena owners and the building department for years.

Mayor Curley said that if the work has not been started within 30 days he will close up the building by the revocation of the permit.

CURLEY PLAN BAD FOR PORT

The movement to build up the port of Boston and increase its business will be dealt a severe blow if the quarantine service of the port is transferred from municipal to Federal custody, was the statement of agents of the big steamship lines coming into Boston at the hearing before the Executive Committee of the City Council yesterday on Mayor Curley's plans to shift the service over to federal authority.

Matter of Economy.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan stated the Mayor's position on the matter to be wholly a question of economy. Turning the service over to Federal authority, which, he pointed out, is willing to accept it, will save the city the $25,000 per year that the service now costs.

Advantages Named.

Calvin Austin of the Eastern Steamship Co. opposed the change on the ground that there is no complaint against the present system, the local control permits persons having to do with it to reach the controlling force at any hour of the day or night; that the local system permits the entry of ships at any hour of the day or night and gives the necessary service, whereas under the Federal rule of service only from sunrise to sunset. Great annoyance, he said, and loss of business would result when ships come into the harbor after sunset, as it frequently happens. In order to preserve competition with the railroads to the shipping lines which he represents, it is necessary that the ships be permitted to enter at any hour.

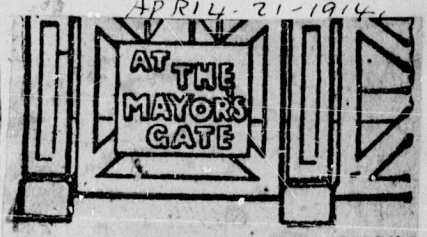
George E. Willey for the fish bureau registered the bureau's opposition also on the ground of the delays in the entry of ships that would result from the Federal supervision and its sunrise to sunset rule by which the fish trade would suffer.

Jerome Jones asserted that the Mayor's idea in giving the service to federal management is false economy, that the present service is efficient, and should be retained.

Albert Von Schroeder for the Hamburg-American line protested against giving the control of the quarantine service to somebody in far away Washington.

Charles Stewart for the Cunard line objected to statements that transAtlantic lines send ships to this port deliberately, when occasion arises, because its quarantine restrictions are less stringent than exist in other ports. The advantage of having local control of the service, he said, is in the fact that local officials will take more interest in the service and be more prompt to attend to matters in connection to it, which is an advantage that the shipping interests must be able to have to conduct their business.

APRIL - 21 - 1914 -



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Business Centre of the City Should Be Broadened Out and Port Developed

An earnest appeal for the creation of a metropolitan Boston was made by Councillor McGregor, who was the chief speaker at the dinner of the Boston Credit Men's Assn. at Young's last evening. Mr. McGregor also asserted that it is urgent that the business center must be broadened out, that a tunnel between the North and South Stations should be constructed as soon as possible and that $50,000,000 more may be profitably spent on the development of the Port of Boston.

Andrew A. Benton spoke on "Commercial Paper and Its Relation to the Federal Reserve Association." There were 150 present at the dinner, which was the last of the season.

At the head table were Pres. A. H. Decatur, Councillor Alexander McGregor, A. A. Benton, George C. Morton, Charles Fletcher, Walter C. Mitchell, H. H. Humphrey, E. E. Newell, F. W. Bourne, William D. Harvey, Charles R. Oliver, J. C. Soutter, W. J. Spaulding, F. B. Washburn, F. E. Elwell, Harry B. Peavy.

"Boston needs to be boomed," said Councillor McGregor, "for she is handicapped by her previous contentment and lotus loving habits. Her natural advantages have not been fully utilized; she is getting but a tithe of what is her due; she is denied privileges and benefits to which she is justly entitled; her wealth has flowed in streams to the West and South, carrying industrial development with it. It will be difficult for Boston to achieve her natural destiny if all this is not corrected.

Metropolitan Boston.

"In the first place we ought to have a Metropolitan Boston. All the suburbs within a radius of 10 miles of the State House should be incorporated into Metropolitan Boston. The citizens of these outlying portions of our greater city should be broad-visioned and loyal enough to consider the common good—all for one and one for all—unite their resources and energies and boost Boston and themselves and the combined interests involved, simultaneously. Concentration of energies, consolidation of interests and a united, efficient administrative unit is what the time demands.

Extend Business Centres.

"There is over $1,500,000,000 of assessed property here in Boston. The tax rate and the efficient conduct of the city government vitally concerns every man and woman who comes into the city from the outlying districts, and yet they have no say in the matter. The city at present spends over $35,000,000 a year and including county and national apportionments about $50,000,000. The appropriations for city and county purposes in 1912-13 were $10,000,000 more than in 1906-07.

"Not only should Boston's city boundaries be extended so as to include all the districts already outlined, but the boundaries of her business centre must be broadened out. The present congested area is absurd. Its bounds have not been materially increased in 25 years.

"People do not go into the congested districts because of its congestion—but despite the congestion. It is the facilities and conveniences that attract them. These facilities and conveniences have to be broadened out too so as to fully serve a much greater area. A cross town tunnel connecting the B. & M. and the New Haven systems has got to come sooner or later. Let us have it soon. It would help immeasurably.

"Shortly we are to have the biggest and best dry dock in the world, and the $9,000,000 already appropriated will soon transform into a hive of industry our erstwhile neglected water front. It is not for Boston alone that we are working, planning, doing and talking. It is for all Massachusetts—all New England. Boston is merely the pivot on which swings the enlargement and development of the resources of the State. A big thriving, growing, hustling Boston means new life, vigor, spirit and courage in the business of Springfield, Worcester, Fall River, etc. The business life of the entire State cannot but be quickened and magnified.

COUNCILLOR McGREGOR

Boom Boston.

"Let us boom Boston by all means; but let it be understood that it is not for ourselves alone that we labor, but for the continued happiness, prosperity and welfare of all New England."

Mr. Benton said that the new banking and currency law should not be regarded as a cold storage scheme to contract business, which is the view that some people have taken of it, nor as a gas plant for the expansion of credits, but as a great power plant, to be used for the convenient transaction of business.

Chairman George C. Norton of the Membership Committee said that there are now 571 members of the Boston association and that the organization is quite likely to move up from the sixth to fifth place in the list of such associations in the country.

MANY PLUMS FOR MAYOR'S AWARDS

Despite the fact Mayor Curley has named some 27 department officials since he went into office, he has at least six high-salaried and four smaller-paid positions, as well as eight unpaid offices, to fill before the end of the month, unless he intends reappointing some of the incumbents.

During the present month the terms will expire of City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker, who receives $5000 a year; Institutions Registrar Charles F. Gaynor, $3000 a year; Health Commr. William J. Gallivan, $4000 a year; Supt. of Printing William J. Casey, $4000 a year; Supt. of Public Buildings Manus J. Fish, $3600 a year, and City Registrar Edward W. McGlenen, $4000 a year.

The terms also expire of Fort Director William F. Fitzgerald, who gets $1000 a year, and Dennis J. Sullivan of the board of appeal. Director George E. Curran of the Workingmen's Loan Association, and Director Joseph P. Kennedy of the Collateral Loan Association, who get $10 each for every meeting they attend.

The unpaid officials whose terms expire are Cemetery Trustee Albert W. Hersey, Consumptives' Hospital Trustee Isabel F. Hyams, Infirmary Trustee Joseph I. Stewart, Sinking Funds Commissioners Max E. Wyzanski and James W. Dunphy, Statistics Trustee John B. Worcester, Art Commissioner Charles D. Maginnis and William C. Ewing of the city planning board.

Although it is generally understood at City Hall that the Mayor intends retaining Supt. Casey of the printing plant and City Registrar McGlenen, it is also understood that he has new men for the Collecting and Public Buildings Departments.

Immediately after the Civil Service Commission confirms Mr. Curley's appointment of Election Commr. John B. Martin as a principal assessor, the Mayor will have a $3500-a-year vacancy in that department. It is understood that ex-Election Commr. David B. Shaw is slated for the place.

CURLEY PLEADS FOR PORT

Mayor Curley has addressed a letter to Lieut.-Col. Craighill, in charge of the Boston engineering district for the United States Government, advocating a survey of Boston harbor and an appropriation that will anticipate the needs of the port for the next 50 years.

The letter is in the form of a brief and is the outcome of a conference with Col. Abbott in New York relative to having the unexpended balance of an appropriation for the continued improvement of the Neponset river used for widening and dredging Weymouth Fore River. This balance is $48,000, or thereabouts.

The Mayor points out the advantages Boston has over New York and other ports on the Atlantic by reason of its 85 miles of waterfront, its railroad facilities and the opportunities of securing reclaimed lands at a reasonably low cost.

In his brief the Mayor compares Boston with New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the three other great Atlantic sea ports, saying that this city has the greatest natural facilities for commerce of the four and presents the best opportunities for development of any big Atlantic port.

He asks the government to improve the channel facilities tributary to the main ship channel, and after reviewing the tremendous commercial strides of a number of foreign cities which grew rapidly after their waterways had been improved, he stated that with a little help from the government, similar growth would be open to Boston.

Boston, he said, stands ready to supply the organization and the brains to carry on the work of development which will place her in the forefront of the nation's leading cities.

The Mayor stated that Boston is prepared to spend $1,000,000 a year through a commercial and industrial bureau which it has organized to bring about industrial development here.

Already more than $8,000,000 in new industries have been established in Boston in the short period of eight weeks, and two new steamship lines are now being organized to take advantage of the splendid opportunities that have become available through the opening of the Panama Canal, the Mayor said.

RECORD - APRIL 1914

COLE URGES BUILDING OF FIRE ALARM STATION

Ex-Fire Commr. Cole submitted his annual report to Mayor Curley for the year ending Feb. 1, 1914, and in it he makes a number of recommendations. The report also includes those of the chief of Department, heads of the different branches and boards; tables giving in detail the organization, work and cost of the branches; fire statistics for the year; location and valuation of Department buildings; valuation of property in charge of the Department; description of apparatus; changes in personnel, miscellaneous statistics and treasurer's report of the Boston firemen's relief fund.

The report says:—

The cost of maintenance, including all branches, was $1,924,913.84, an increase over 1912-13 of $198,797.31. The expenditures for permanent improvements under special appropriation was $72,340.27, while the total amount expended for maintenance and permanent improvements was $1,997,254.11.

EX-FIRE COMMR. COLE.

There are 988 permanent men assigned to duty in the fire fighting force as compared with 961 in 1912, an increase of 27. During the year there have been 21 retirements for age and disability. There are 116 employees in all other branches, the same as last year, making the total number of men employed 1104.

The city has been divided into three divisions instead of two as formerly. The marine district has been abolished and the boats attached to the different land districts, thus saving the salary of a District Chief without impairing the efficiency of the Department.

There have been 20,780 inspections of school houses, theatres, motion picture houses, buildings, etc.

There have been issued 2768 permits for fires in the open air, blasting, storage and transportation of dynamite, storage, sale and discharge of fireworks, under authority given by statute, ordinance or delegated by the district police. There have been 509 inspections for gasoline licenses and for permits to build garages.

Motor Apparatus.

During the year $64,896 has been expended, and $41,847 contracted for the purchase of motor apparatus. There are now in service, or contracted for: Seven motor driven combination chemical and hose wagons, four motor driven city service hook and ladder trucks, two motor driven pumping engines, two motor driven tractors for steam fire engines, one motor driven serial ladder truck, 28 chiefs' cars, and one motor driven emergency wagon.

Many steps have been taken looking toward the standardization of the different apparatus in the department. The chiefs' cars are now standardized, and the motor apparatus has been standardized.

In this connection the figures of losses in Boston from fires in garages are very interesting.

The average loss in 1908, 1909 and 1910 was $296,000. The loss during the last 10 months, or since the organization of this Board, was $45,000, which is at the rate of only $54,000 a year.

During the past two years there have been more improvements made in the Fire Alarm branch of this department than during the preceding five years.

Recommendations.

Specifically I would submit the following recommendations:—

Construction, Alteration and Maintenance of Buildings.

Within the building limits a section should be set off where, in the future, only construction of the first class should be allowed.

That no more wooden roofs or wooden coverings on roofs be allowed in the city.

That in all dwellings housing more than one family all construction below the first floor be fireproof.

That in all tenement houses there be no connection between the first floor and basement.

That all buildings of five stories or more in height be of fireproof construction.

That fire escapes run to roofs when so ordered by the central department.

Recommendations.

Placing limit for first-class construction only.

Barring of wooden roofs from city.

All buildings of five stories or more in height be of fireproof construction.

Third-class buildings be 12 ft. apart.

No buildings of any kind nearer than 10 ft. unless walls are protected with wired glass, metal frames and sashes.

Automatic sprinklers in manufacturing or business buildings where public safety may be endangered.

Fire Commissioner be a member of Board of Appeal.

Fifteen minutes each week in schools devoted to study of fire prevention.

Fire alarm boxes on theatre stages.

Use of none but safety matches.

To require removal of combustible rubbish.

To prohibit outdoor fires.

That all window openings to fire escapes be cut down to the level of the floor.

That all signs hereafter erected on buildings be subject to approval by this central department.

That in buildings of second and third class construction no horses be allowed to be kept above the first floor unless there are two means of egress, or unless the building is equipped with automatic sprinklers.

That no part of any third class building be allowed nearer than 12 feet to the nearest part of any other third class building.

No buildings of any kind should be allowed nearer than 10 feet of each other, unless all openings in walls within 10 feet of another wall are protected with wired glass, metal frames and sashes.

That automatic sprinklers be required by this central department in all buildings in the city used for manufacturing or business purposes in which the manufacture, trade or business may be dangerous to the public safety or the safety of the persons employed or living therein as a fire menace.

That the Fire Commissioner be a member of the Board of Appeal.

That the School Committee be required to provide a course for the study of fire prevention in the schools, for 15 minutes each week. This is done in several cities.

That every theatre be required to have a fire alarm box on the stage.

That the use of any but safety matches be prohibited.

I would again call your attention to the hazardous location of the fire alarm office and recommend that new quarters be erected of fireproof construction, and in an isolated location. In this connection, in the interests of efficiency and economy, I would recommend that careful consideration be given to the subject of placing the fire alarm headquarters in the new building to be designed for the high pressure pumping plant. If built in conjunction with the high pressure station, it would mean a saving to the city of $50,000 to $75,000 over what they would cost if built separately. I estimate the cost for the fire alarm headquarters to be $225,000.

If the finances of the city will not allow this to be done, I strongly recommend that very little money be spent on the present headquarters toward fireproofing it. The danger prom the present headquarters is the potential conflagration hazard and no amount of money spent on the present building would render it safe in case of a conflagration.

I would recommend a closer cooperation between the Building and Fire Departments and the Board of Health.

HEALTH DEPT. IS CHANGED

Sweeping changes in the Boston health department ordered by Mayor Curley were put into operation yesterday. They include reductions in salary, removals from office, and abolishment of positions, and the net saving derived will total about $25,000 per year, according to the Mayor's estimate.

A 5 p.c. reduction in salary to affect every employee in the department was the most important of the changes. The position of vital statistician held by Dr. William H. Davis since the Hibbard administration at a salary of $2500 per year was abolished, and Dr. Davis notified that his services will not be required after April 30.

The positions of police officers attached to the health department were abolished, and five patrolmen, including a brother of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, were ordered returned to the police department. These positions are regarded as sinecures by regular officers and are much sought, though the salary paid is the same as that paid regular officers on duty.

Effective This Week.

The five officers affected, all veterans in the Police Department, are: John S. Donahue, John Bohling, Jeremiah Sheehan, Joseph W. F. McDonough and Michael Fitzgerald, oldest brother of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

The reduction in salary is to go into effect on this week's payroll and the officers are to be returned to the Police Department immediately. The position of inspector of provisions, held by John L. Murdock at $1200 per year, was ordered abolished.

Charges ordered by Mayor Curley in another department was the removal of James F. Dowling of ward 23 from the board of second assistant assessors "because his services were unsatisfactory," Mayor Curley announced. He announced the appointment of Alonzo A. Pulvermacher in Dowling's place.

HERALD - MAY-4-1914

WANTS DEMAND MADE FOR CITY RECORDS

Finance Commission Reports to Mayor Curley That Papers Are Missing and Should Be Got from Fitzgerald.

MAY 4 1914 F1

A report to Mayor Curley of the finance commission's investigation into the concessions granted to individuals occupying portions of the city lands and buildings declares that Mayor Fitzgerald before the expiration of his term, removed from the mayor's office nearly all of the office records. These, the commission believes the former mayor should be called upon to return.

The commission advises Mayor Curley that the concession granted John J. Paget for swan and row boats on the Public Garden for $300 a year should be open to competition in the future and that the city should receive at least $500 annually for that privilege. In making that recommendation the finance commission refers to the removal of records, urging "that a request be made upon the ex-mayor for correspondence, reports and papers of the mayor's office, as city property should have been left in the office."

Pagets' Profits $2000 a Year.

"On account of the removal the report says, "it has been impossible for the commission to examine the correspondence between the mayor's office and the Paget family regarding this concession. Mr. Paget stated that his average annual receipts vary from $4000 to $5000 and his net profits from $2000 to $2500. The concession has been held by the Paget family for 35 years.

"It allows the holder to operate the swan boats and row boats in the Public Garden. The granting of the privilege is under the control of the mayor's office. In addition to the payment of $300, the lessee is required to build the wooden landings and runways and to maintain them in good condition."

The commission believes the authority to grant this concession should be transferred from the mayor's office to the park and recreation department.

Practically every concession granted by the city is tabulated individually in the report, and in many cases the commission believes that the city is not getting anywhere near the amount it should, and that the concessions should be granted to the highest responsible bidder.

Would Double Charge.

For the privilege of the Marine Park boat service, between the mainland and Castle Island and Squantum, for which ex-Representative Frank J. Gethro pays $500 a year, the commission believes that the city should get at least $1000 a year, because of the growth of the business and because the lessee does a commercial business as well as providing the boats for pleasure trips.

Gethro admits, according to the finance commission, that he makes a net profit of $4000 to $5000 a year. Although there is a provision in his lease that the lessee "shall, without charge therefor, allow the members of the park and recreation board and such persons as the board may from time to time specify, to enter upon and use or to be transported on his boats." Gethro got $1025 last year for transporting laborers of the department from the mainland to Governor's Island.

The commission also points out that the lessee is also using the boats for a general contracting business, doing business with the Boston Development & Sanitary Company and with W. F. Kearns & Company.

"While he denied the park department wharves at City Point were used for mercantile business," the report states in reference to Gethro, "he admited that he had on occasions taken materials from this landing to the islands in the harbor for private customers and that he had no other headquarters for his business."

Would Advertise for Bids.

The Gethro lease does not expire until Dec. 31, 1916, but in view of the fact that the business has increased to such an extent that the lessee has taken in $19,212.08 during the past two years, the commission believes that the city should advertise for bids upon the expiration of the present lease.

The commission also believes that Charles Bova, who conducts the Head House at Marine Park, should pay at least $3500 a year for the privilege, $1000 more than he now pays; that the concession should be open to public bidding and that the present terms of the lease should be strictly enforced. In addition to the use of the Head House for restaurant purposes, Bova has the privilege of letting bathing suits.

For the use of fresh water on the premises Bova pays nothing. The commission believes he should be charged for water at meter rates.

The commission criticizes the fact that Antonio Gregori pays nothing for the privilege of operating three booths on Castle Island, although he is required to have general care of the park and island. Gregori's son, who is a special policeman authorized to maintain order, and one regular policeman, have the whole supervision of the island during the summer. During the winter young Gregori acts as custodian of the island and is furnished with living and sleeping quarters in the old fort. The commission believes the concession should be open to public competition.

Want Income at Jamaica Pond.

For the refreshment station, boat landing and skating concession at Jamaica Pond, the city receives nothing from Mrs. E. L. Graves except a guarantee to keep the refectory building and bandstand clean, even though the park department payroll shows that a matron is employed by the city there for $10 a week. The refectory building and bandstand cost the city over $20,000. The commission recommends that this concession be opened to public competition.

APRIL - 1914

CHARGES FRAUD IN PROMOTIONS OF FIRE DEPT.

Mayor Gets Civil Service Board to Cancel Old Lists and Order New Examinations — Questions to Be Obtained from Other Cities — Call Favoritism Demoralizing.

Mayor Curley yesterday caused a sensation at City Hall by openly declaring that favoritism and advance information on civil service examination papers were responsible largely for the marks of rank held by members of the Boston fire department who are candidates for promotion.

The mayor made that declaration after announcing that he and Fire Commissioner Grady had called upon the civil service commission and induced that board to agree to throw out all lists of candidates for promotion in the fire department and issue a call for new examinations. Out of 1100 men in the department nearly one-half that number will be affected including district chiefs, captains, lieutenants and an army of privates.

Questions from Other Cities.

The mayor proposes that the civil service commission get fire department heads in the largest cities of the country to furnish lists of questions, which will be submitted to the candidates for promotion. Hitherto it has been customary for the district chiefs and others in the Boston department to furnish the questions.

"Favoritism and advance information of the questions on the examination papers got for many of the can-

Continued next page

APRIL - 1914

(1)

didates their marks," said the mayor. "Originally, it was necessary for firemen seeking promotions to 'eat' smoke at some of the down-town fire stations, but during the last few years the candidates were able to get all kinds of promotions after spending an easy time at the outlying stations, where there was seldom any necessity for actually fighting fires.

"Because of the conditions the civil service commission readily agreed to throw out the old lists, believing as I did that the present markings were unfair. All members of the department will thus be placed on an equal footing.

"I suggested the advisability of selecting the examiners from the leading cities in the United States so that none of the members of the Boston department would be able to learn anything about the questions until they took the examinaions.

"Time and again since I took office I have heard complaints of gross favoritism in the department The feeling has been such that the average young man in the department prefers to go to some of the outlying fire stations rather than to the in-town fire stations, believing that it is possible to get consideration in the matter of promotions without fighting fires. The feeling is demoralizing in the department.

"The only method by which relief could be afforded, I found, was by calling upon the civil service commission to order another examination. Two delegations of firemen called upon me recently and urged me to call upon the civil service commission for another examination. I listened to what they had to say, and I agreed that it is demoralizing in any department to have it known that some can forge ahead without being obliged to work in fire and smoke as an efficiency test.

"I propose to do all in my power to see that the men in the department get a square deal. I believe it would be money wisely expended if $10,000 was taken to get the fire chiefs of some of the larger cities to come to Boston to supervise an examination for candidates for promotion."

APRIL - 24 - 1914

'RAISES THE SHERIFF'S CHOWDER AND COFFEE

One of Councilman Watson's Witnesses at Jail Hearing Proves Disappointing—Lively Tilt Between Principals.

C. V. KNIGHTLY

"THE JAIL CLAM CHOWDER WAS EQUAL TO THAT OF THE TOURAINE"

ESTEL ABBOTT

APR 25 1914

Witnesses at Hearing on Charges Against Management of the Charles Street Jail.

The surprise of the hearing at the city council investigation into the Charles street jail yesterday afternoon came when one of Councilman Watson's witnesses declared that the clam chowder and coffee served at that institution were equal to the clam chowder and coffee the witness had had at the Touraine.

The witness who gave such rank to the sheriff's food was Charles V. Knightly, now serving a term in the state prison for forgery. Knightly was extradited from Canada and spent some time at the jail, awaiting trial. He had been summoned to the hearing by Watson, and was questioned by him.

"The ventilation at the jail is good, the beds are soft, and everything is clean," answered Knightly to one question.

"Well, how about the food?" tried Mr. Watson.

"The last time I was in Boston," replied the witness, "I stopped at the Touraine and I want to tell you that Sheriff Quinn can give them pointers on clam chowder and coffee," was the prompt reply.

The hearing brought out a heated exclamation from Sheriff Quinn. When Watson declared that he would, if the occasion required it, invade the jail in person and alone, the sheriff retorted, with much heat, that if the councilman did that it would be over the sheriff's dead body.

"You can't bluff me with that kind of talk," countered Watson, "I've heard enough of that kind of bluff about gun [illegible] I told you once you were the best fellow in the world. Now I tell you, you are the biggest bluff in the world."

Miss Clara West was the first witness. She testified that she was arrested on Oct. 1 for intoxication and sentenced to serve a month at the Charles street jail. She had been operated upon for a rupture and told the matron over her that she was in no condition to do heavy work. In spite of this, she claimed, the hardest kind of labor was allotted to her.

After working two weeks she said that her condition was so weak that she fell downstairs, 17 steps, and had to be taken to her cell by other inmates. During the remaining two weeks she was confined to her cot. She said that although she had requested treatment, the jail doctor did not visit her in that time, only sending her some pills. On her release she had all she could do to walk to the Relief Hospital, where it was found that her 9th, 10th and 11th ribs were fractured and she had some bruises on her head.

She had only $1.25 on her release and was out of work, so she was sent to Long Island, where she has been since recuperating. In answer to questions from the councilman, Miss West said that she asked a matron whether she would be permitted to have fruit brought in by friends and was told the fruit would never reach her.

Estelle Abbott, who is serving time at Sherborn, admitted that she wrote letters to the Boston papers, under another name, describing conditions at the jail.

The hearing was continued until next week.

HERALD - APR14 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN H. DUNN of the "fighting ninth" regiment, who is a member of the street commission, is anxious to again see action at the front, and is ready at any time to start for Mexico with his command.

A suggestion has been made that the mayor of the city be provided with a military staff, and that the uniformed "Yorktowns" be named as the members of the staff. The only objection to that staff would be difficulty in locating the members whenever their services were required.

"Dr." Michael W. Norris of Dorchester, a former health commissioner, is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of any plan that will boom business in South Boston, which was the scene of the former health commissioner's early activities.

Mayor Curley yesterday received from Edward Gardner of Lancaster, Neb., a heavy cane made by riveting together leather washers, which the mayor contends would make an excellent weapon for use in Mexico.

Having accepted an invitation to act as one of the judges for the president and fellows of Harvard College at the Boylston prize speaking contest at Sanders Theatre on Thursday, May 14, Mayor Curley will now be in line for an honorary degree at the university in June.

Charles Gibson, park and recreation commissioner, yesterday entertained "Jimmy" Duffy, winner of the Marathon race, and a party of friends by taking them through the park system and tendering them a luncheon at the Lenox.

Sheriff John Quinn will be exonerated by the city council committee on prisons of practically all charges preferred against the sheriff and his methods conducting the Charles street jail, a member of the committee declared yesterday.

Councilman Thomas J. Kenny, acting chairman of the executive committee of the council, has a faculty of conducting the business of his committee with dispatch and making it evident to some of the members that he will not tolerate any "butting in" by those who talk wholly for the purpose of hearing themselves talk.

"More action and less talk" is the advice which Chairman Salem D. Charles of the street commission gives the chamber of commerce, because of the neglect of some of the chamber committees to report upon some matters in which the genial and aggressive chairman of the street commission is interested.

The street commissioners' regulation against allowing any advertising matter on awnings and against allowing the awnings to hang over the sidewalks only at such times as the sun shines on that part of the building upon which the awning is placed, has brought forth a storm of protest from the store-keepers who have used their awnings for no other than advertising purposes.

The street commissioners are receiving many inquiries these days about the regulations governing the display of flags in these patriotic times. The rule about the display of flags is that United States flags, state and city flags, flags of United States recruiting stations, of foreign nations and of private clubs and institutions may be flown from buildings provided that they are not strung on wires or ropes across the street, and that the lowest part of the flag shall be more than ten feet above the sidewalk.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THOSE who had gained the impression from Mrs. Charlotte Smith's frequent appearances at the State House before committees that she, through her Women's Homestead Association, conducted a kind of free matrimonial bureau, learned yesterday that it was in reality a commercial adjunct to the association. Mrs. Smith, by offers to find mates for prominent bachelors of the state, has gained a lot of free advertising.

Members of the House yesterday received copies of questions asked by Mrs. Smith's organization of girls who are matrimonial candidates, and with these questions each candidate was informed of the commercial features of the organization by the following paragraphs:

"Each and every candidate must sign a Homestead card and become a member of said association.

"The membership is $2 per annum; you have the privilege of the office for one year. No names or addresses will be furnished, except through this office. We keep a file of all candidates—male and female—who correspond with us.

"The office expenses of the woman's homestead matrimonial department of the association will cost $5000 per annum, which will increase as we enlarge our territory."

In a recent House debate Representative Haines of Medford was asked to yield by one of the Progressive members. Mr. Haines declined and added that while he would be pleased to yield in most cases, he was unable to determine which Progressive was authorized to speak for his Bull Moose brethren.

Men who desire to go to the front in case of war with Mexico are now besieging Gov. Walsh at his hotel to find out how to do it. One man was so eager to go that he called up the Governor over the 'phone at midnight.

Practically every member of the Senate wore a small American flag in his button-hole yesterday.

APR14 - 1914

HEARING ON GAS LIGHTING BIDS

Makes No Decision After Lively Session with Agents of Two Companies.

The city council at a hearing last evening on the question of awarding a contract for municipal gas lighting failed to reach any decision. Representatives of the two competing firms appeared. Edgar N. Wrightington presented the claims of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and William B. Lawrence spoke for the Public Lighting Service Corporation of New York.

Among the developments of the evening was an admission by Mr. Lawrence that the New York concern, if awarded the contract, would expect to purchase its gas from the Boston company with which it is competing for the contract for either five or ten years' service.

For the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Mr. Wrightington offered to make a five-year contract at $22 each light per annum, or a 10-year contract for $21 each light per annum. Mr. Lawrence said his company stood ready to make a contract at $1.15 lower than the offer of the Boston corporation on either the five-year or the 10-year price.

Councilman Watson went into the question of testing the candle power of the lights, and wanted to know from Commissioner of Public Works Rourke how many different methods he knew for doing this. The commissioner only knew one, and said that there was only one in existence, so far as he knew.

John A. Kearns of Roxbury caused commotion when he began to cross-examine Mr. Lawrence. Daniel J. McDonald, president of the council, ordered Kearns to be seated, stating that he was asking improper questions, and it was not then the time for putting in evidence for the Boston company. Mr. Kearns remarked that he knew something of the New York company's methods. After an energetic use of the gavel by President McDonald, the argument ceased for a time, but Councilman Watson insisted on hearing what Mr. Kearns had to say and the latter was given permission to speak.

Mr. Kearns said that the Public Lighting Service Corporation was nothing but "a wild cat scheme" and he stated that the city of Annapolis had used its service recently and had severed its connection with the company. He said that Mr. Lawrence was unconsciously trying to foist a poor lighting system on the city of Boston.

Mr. Lawrence said the company he represented desired fair play. He said that the bid was about to be given out to the Boston Consolidated Gas Light Company, forming a complete monopoly, when his concern wrote to Mayor Curley and asked for an opportunity to bid on the contract. He said that the Mayor did not answer the letter.

"You say that you are going to sell this gas to Boston for $19.85. Where do you expect to get it and what do you expect to pay for it?" inquired Councilman Kenny.

"We expect to buy the gas from the Boston Consolidated Gas Lighting Company," answered Mr. Lawrence, "and expect to pay as low a price as any other firm using the same amount of gas."

HERALD - APRIL - 1914

CURLEY GIVES $100 FOR BOYS

Drops in at Luncheon of Clubhouse Campaigners—Is Against Bread Line.

Mayor Curley dropped in at the luncheon of the Roxbury Boys' Club house men's committee unexpectedly last night. He made a speech giving the stamp of his approval to the movement to raise $100,000 for a clubhouse and contributed $100 to the fund. The teams reported a total of $2132.75 received or pledged yesterday and the women's organization took in $433 at the noon luncheon, making a grand total to date of $45.981.

The day's result by teams yesterday showed $838.75 from the young men's committee's 15 teams, $681 from the executive committee, $307 from the citizens' committee and $306 from the business men's committee.

The mayor had planned to be the guest at tonight's luncheon, but business engagements have come up requiring his attention, so he passed up a meeting of the school committee last night to visit the Boys' club headquarters. He was presented by Councilman Walter Ballantyne, who is chairman of the campaign committee, and had a flattering reception, the cheers lasting fully five minutes when he got up to speak.

In his speech the mayor said he expected to reduce the estimates of the school board $147,000 before the appropriation is made. "I believe the reduction can be made without injury to the school work, and the money saved will be of great benefit to hundreds of laborers and mechanics who can be given employment," said the mayor. Reference was made to the bad effect the "soup kitchen" has had by the mayor.

"If it were not for the reformers and misguided philanthropists," he said, "it would be possible for this city of Boston to take proper care of the unemployed. Our own municipal department has accommodations for 200 nightly, and for the first two months of this year that number has been accommodated, with about 30 additional; and since the 'bread line' has been established we have been housing about 360, and they are not residents of Boston or even Massachusetts, and they are increasing and now we have got to take care them."

APRIL - 2 - 1914

STATEMENT OF FITZ UNTRUE, SAYS MURRAY

HERALD BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, April 1.

Representative Murray, slated to be next postmaster of Boston, heard today how ex-Mayor Fitzgerald had criticised Postmaster-General Burleson. Thereupon Mr. Murray started to prepare a statement setting his old-time friend in Boston politics right and standing up for his one-time colleague in the House and future official superior, Postmaster-General Burleson. Mr. Murray's statement, given in part below, speaks for itself:

APR 2 1914

"I have today read the statement of the former mayor of Boston, severely criticising the conduct of the postoffice department by the postmaster-general, Mr. Burleson, and have made an investigation of the facts in regard to compensation by the government to the railroads of the country for carrying the mail.

"My investigation makes me know that it is absolutely untrue to say the postmaster-general is compelling the New England railroads to carry parcel post mails without reasonable compensation.

"The weighing on the railroads in the New England states was done during the fall preceding the time when the parcel post law became effective. At the request of the postoffice department Congress made provision for additional compensation to all railroad companies for parcel post mails and authorized the postmaster-general to add to the compensation on routes that were not weighed after the first of January, 1913, additional pay not exceeding 5 per centum of the compensation on July 1, 1913, and to continue until the next regular weighing of mails on such routes. Under this authority of law, which applied to the routes in the New England states, the department has made allowances of additional annual compensation effective from July 1, 1913, of $1,700,000 for the whole country, of which amount $76,125 per annum went to the New England roads. The Boston & Maine received $16,516.75 of this amount and the New Haven $25,159.95.

"The amounts allowed were all that the estimated weights would warrant under the statutes fixing pay on railroads for carrying the mails. These adjustments will continue until the next regular weighing on the railroad routes affected and cover the increase in weights of mail resulting from the inauguration of the parcel post service."

APRIL - 2 - 1914

COMMITTEE FO.. ADMISSION OF CURLEY'S BILL

Police Measure Will Now Take Its Chances with the Full Senate.

Mayor Curley has scored with the Senate rules committee on his bill to allow him to reduce the wages of Boston policemen without the consent of Commissioner O'Meara.

Late yesterday afternoon the committee, with Senator Timilty reserving his right to dissent, voted to report in favor of the suspension of the rules, thus following the example of the House committee.

It remains now to be seen whether the Senate itself will accept this suggestion. In the event of such acceptance, the matter will be ready for assignment to a committee and for regular hearings.

Frank L. Randall, chairman of the prison commission, was before the committee on social welfare to urge favorable action on the recommendation of his commission to place county jails and houses of correction under state control. The proposition was opposed by county commissioners from several counties and by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan of Boston, who called the proposed change "an experiment—and we are experimenting in criminality too much."

Street Railway Bonds.

The sub-committee on street railways held a long session with the public service commission upon the petition of the Massachusetts street railway companies for legislation to put such companies on a par with the steam railroad companies in the issue of bonds. In 1912, under the Grand Trunk act steam roads were permitted to issue bonds to the amount of twice their outstanding capital stock, but with a mortgage security. In 1913, under the Washburn act, the steam railroads were allowed to include their short term, and their long term securities and to issue bonds to twice the amount of such capital outstanding without any bond.

As represented to the committee there is a number of street railways in Massachusetts whose stock is selling below par and the laws of Massachusetts do not allow the issue of additional stock where the stock of a company is selling below par. Consequently the companies are unable to get the money they need for development of their lines and ask relief in the issue of bonds under similar privilege with the steam railroads.

After the conference Senator Gordon stated that it was suggested a bill might be reported to give the street railway companies authority to issue bonds to the amount of 120 per cent. of their outstanding capital stock, which is a concession of 20 per cent. The sub-committee will report its recommendations to the full committee in executive session tomorrow.

Boston & Eastern.

The sub-committee also heard Charles A. Baxter and Edward L. Logan, attorneys for the Boston & Eastern Electric Interurban Railroad on the petition of that company for an extension of time in which it shall file the $400,000 bond required by the act for beginning construction of the road.

"Messrs. Baxter and Logan stated to the committee that from the outlook of the money market they felt justified in giving their assurance that if the Legislature will grant their request for an extension of time to April, 1915, that they will be able to file the bond and to begin operations; or if they do not they will not ask for a further extension of time. This matter also will be taken up in full committee.

AMERICAN — APRIL 4 - 1914

Four Massachusetts Democrats True to Platform

Murray, Deitrick, Phalen and Mitchell Are the Names of the Bay State Congressmen Who Disregarded the Patronage Whip and Voted Against the Repeal of Free Tolls for American Coastwise Ships.

The constituents of Congressmen Murray, Deitrick, Phalen and Mitchell ought to remember for a long time the courage it took to stand unflinchingly under the lash of the patronage whip wielded by the administration to force a cowardly Democratic Congress to violate their party platform and humiliate their country in the eyes of the world and to throw away the sovereignty of a great canal connecting our two great oceans and our two great coasts, built upon American soil, with American money, by American brains and enterprise. It would not appear to require much courage to refuse to do all these extraordinary things, but the power over the federal jobs is exceedingly great, and the President wielded it without compunction.

It is to the honor of the Massachusetts Democratic representation in Congress that a majority of them refused to be browbeaten by an administration which was asking them to sacrifice everything which should be dear to a Democratic Congressman.

In painful contrast to the honorable conduct of Murray, Deitrick, Phalen and Mitchell, is the behavior of Gilmore, Thacher and Peters. These men violated their party platform, voted to throw away forever the vital interests of the United States, all for the profit of the railroads and of England.

If the party platform has no power over the action of these men, if they think that Congress has no duty except to obey abjectly the will of the President, who disdains to give them any reason for his commands, even when the command means the sacrifice of a great advantage in the most stupendous enterprise America has been engaged in for half a century, then it is time that these men were left at home by their constituents.

APRIL - 11 - 1914

POOR BUILDING WORK BLAMED BY CURLEY

Mayor Curley visited the Hotel Melvin after the fire today. He inspected the ruins with Building Commissioner O'Hearn and District Chief John Madison, and said:

Well, it's the same old story of second-class building construction—something that I have always fought against and will continue to fight.

These poor people didn't have a chance.

It's simply a case of unprotected air shafts.

The architects have been making the laws for the builders. It's time for the people to make the laws now, and I am sure they will. This second-class construction has got to be stopped. That's all there is to it.

APR 1 1 1914

O'HEARN PROBING FOR FACTS OF TRAGIC FIRE

Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, who was Mayor Curley's first appointment, says he will "go the distance" in investigating the fire at the Hotel Melvin, Commonwealth avenue, Allston, and placing responsibility.

When a reporter arrived at Commissioner O'Hearn's home, No. 122 Melville avenue, Dorchester, at breakfast time today the commissioner had just ordered his automobile for a ride over to the fire scene. He said energetically:

"All you've got to do to find where I stand on this fire matter is to refer to my minority report, made when I was Fire Hazard Commissioner. As the city grows older and reads this report it will find that I was about right.

"New construction should be fireproof construction. This second-class construction—the same as in Allston—is not right, especially in a building of this kind, where there is only a brick wall, wooden interior, with five stories containing thirty suites.

"Nothing in the world could save the people in case of fire.

"This is the kind of construction I'm going to keep after all the time. Remedies should be made and, while I am building commissioner, I intend to make them.

"I shall use the full powers of my office to go the distance in the matter of this fire and, if need be, I shall put my entire office force to investigating it and to finding out just where the trouble was.

"In regard to these kitchenette buildings, I shall see that they are built right. I am not responsible for those which were built before my term. Some buildings in the city are no better than this one was and we are getting after them to have them put in first-class shape."

APRIL - 5 - 1914

SHIPPERS FIGHT CURLEY'S PLAN

Boston shipping interests yesterday made formal protest at the Mayor's office against the Curley plan to turn over to the Federal government the quarantine service of Boston Harbor.

The only American ports not under Federal health inspection are Boston, New York and Baltimore.

"And keep us right there," the interests affected say in their protest.

"The Port of Boston," they say, "under the control of the Health Department of the city has won a name for efficient medical inspection."

Complaints at the Boston station, it was pointed out, are adjusted without serious delay, and with great satisfaction, by men on the ground closely in touch with the best interests of the city.

Under Federal control complaints would have to be sent to Washington for adjustment. This would be sure to cause delay.

The protest will be considered by the City Council tomorrow.

APR 5 1914

HERALD - APRIL - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THE "trial" of Chairman Matthew Hale having been adjourned for two weeks, Mr. Wendell P. Thore desires to announce that he is giving serious consideration to the advisability of forming "another Progressive party."

To show that the first part of Mr. Hale's "trial" was not a tame affair:

"Give the gentleman all the rope he needs."

"He has already strangled himself."

"I want to say that the chair is talking too much."

"He's a nut."

"Sit down and shut up" (chorus).

"I simply cannot have confidence in her." (One lady speaking of another, who was present.)

Senator Wells of Haverhill has been asked to allow the use of his name as a mayoralty candidate in his home city, but has not as yet made any statement relative to the matter.

In the Senate a resolve was read providing that a commission, consisting of Chairman Barker of the gas and electric light commission, Chairman Macleod of the public service commission, Tax Commissioner Trefry and Atty-Gen. Boynton, be appointed to consider the taxation of signs and other devices for commercial advertising and to report their findings and recommendations to next years' Legislature.

A special message from Gov. Walsh relative to proposed taxation reform is scheduled to reach the Legislature today.

APRIL - 8 - 1914

MAYOR CONFERS WITH MILKMEN

Improved Inspection, Increase in Wagon Fee and Pasteurization Discussed.

Milk dealers from all over the city, more than 100 in number, attended Mayor Curley's conference yesterday on the questions of improving the milk inspection system through co-operation, of increasing from 50 cents to $5 the license fees and of having all milk pasteurized.

APR 8 1914

George Whiting of the Whiting company characterized the Boston system of inspection as the best in the country. He opposed any change and believed that municipal pasteurization was not practicable.

John Whiting of the C. Brigham company opposed any plan for compelling the dealers to stand any portion of the cost of milk inspection and said that the license fee should not exceed the amount charged in Chicago, which is $2 for each wagon.

Patrick Hurlihy opposed any change in the system of inspection but favored harmony and co-operation.

J. P. Bowditch believed that nearby farms should be exempt from pasteurization, and believed that a higher license fee would be proper.

William A. Graustein said that pasteurization is the only solution of obtaining the best milk. He believed in a $5 fee for each wagon and favored a pro rata tax on the dealers for milk inspection. He believed that the city should pasteurize for the small dealers.

John Buckley denounced the pasteurization of milk and characterized the bacteria inspection as "all poppycock." He contended that some of the milk inspection by men in the health department resulted not only in prosecution but persecution.

Mrs. Catherine Tirrell said that she found no occasion for pausterizing milk and believed that the milk produced at her farm, handled in a clean manner, could not be improved upon.

Myron E. Pierce and Mrs. William Lowell Putnam spoke in favor of the Ellis bill pending before the Legislature giving the state the power to make outside inspection and the city home inspection.

The mayor informed those present that while he wished to provide a better system of inspection, he did not wish to inflict a hardship upon any one.

After the milk hearing the mayor expressed himself in favor of the Ellis bill, on the ground that the state board should inspect the dairies instead of the Boston board of health.

APRIL - 15 - 1914

MARTIN AND CRENEY ARE CONFIRMED AS ASSESSORS

City Auditor Mitchell Also Approved by Civil Service Board.

The civil service commission yesterday notified Mayor Curley of its confirmation of his appointment of Election Commissioner John B. Martin and First Assistant Assessor William A. Creney as principal assessors, and of the confirmation of City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell, whom the mayor reappointed.

There are still pending before the civil service commission the appointments of William F. Kearns as schoolhouse commissioner, Patrick H. Graham as superintendent of markets, Frank A. Goodwin as street commissioner and Matthew Cummings as sinking funds commissioner, and the reappointments of City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery, Soldiers' Relief Commissioner John E. Gilman, Children's Institutions Trustees Elizabeth M. Needham and James P. Cleary, and Infirmary Trustee Mary A. Dierkes.

APRIL - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

ACCORDING to reports which have reached City Hall from the City Club, every available place has been spoken for by those anxious to hear ex-Mayor Fitzgerald on Thursday evening when he will answer all the attacks upon his administration made by Mayor Curley and the finance commission.

The police are anxious to get the city council to amend the city ordinances relative to the free passage of pedestrians on the sidewalks so that they may summon into court all who make a daily practice of blocking the sidewalks in the business sections of the city.

The pay rolls of the park and recreation department for the past week show a decrease of $593.44 over the corresponding week of last year, when the rolls amounted to $12,200.87. The public works department rolls are $1036.59 higher for the past week than they were for the same week of last year, when they amounted to $52,610.80.

The City Record for the past week did not make an appearance until today. That is due to the fact that it was decided to print in that number the advertisements of all real estate which is to be sold for the taxes.

Councilman William H. Woods, chairman of the city council fire hazard committee, has announced he will hold another hearing on Wednesday afternoon on the extension of the city's building limits.

Ex-Senator Edward J. Slattery, assistant secretary in the mayor's office and one of the best after-dinner speakers at City Hall, will deliver an address Wednesday evening, April 22, before the members of the Men's Club of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in South Boston.

The Mt. Hope Citizens' Association, of which George H. Cherry is the leading factor, has written Mayor Curley, commending him upon his position against approving the $500,000 loan order for street widenings until after the city devotes some attention and consideration to the acceptance and construction of streets in the suburban districts.

Representatives of one of the State street banking institutions have informed the mayor of their willingness to provide money for buildings on the land which the mayor is anxious to set aside for market purposes.

APRIL - 1914

DORCHESTER DEMANDS BEACH IMPROVEMENTS

Despite the explanations by city officials why it is impossible for Boston at present to expend any great amount of money in improving Tenean beach in Dorchester, 350 members of the improvement association of that district voted to urge on the city government the appropriation of $40,000 for the construction of a concrete bathhouse to replace the one that had been burned.

Supt. Dillon astonished many of his hearers by declaring the beach is the property of Hamlin brothers and that they have been unwilling to sell the land.

The condition of affairs at Tenean beach under the Fitzgerald administration was denounced by Supt. Dillon and defended by Matthew Cummings, a Fitzgerald lieutenant.

The meeting was held in the hall of the Mary Hemenway school.

HERALD - APRIL-1914.

...RKLEY AND TH... BARD ARE AFTER FITZGERALD

This Time Othello Is Quoted in Renewed Attack on Engine House Site Deal.

Shakespeare's "Othello" was brought into play yesterday by Mayor Curley in reply to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's explanation of the purchase of a fire station site at Joiner and Park streets, Charlestown, that he was prompted to take that property as a public duty even though he was very reluctant about taking family property.

"Who steals my purse, steals trash,
'"Twas something, nothing;
'"Twas mine, 'tis his,
"And has been slave to thousands.
But he who filches from me my good name.
"Robs me of that which not enriches him,
"And makes me poor indeed."—Othello.

Mayor Curley thus quoted and stated that "as a matter of public duty I again quote from Shakespeare in behalf of the city."

"In reply to my statement that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's family unloaded property on the city for an unnecessary engine house in Charlestown, Mr. Fitzgerald says that he was very reluctant to purchase the family property for the city, but that he was forced to do it as a matter of public duty," Mayor Curley said.

"Pathetic Spectacle."

"Nothing is more pathetic than the spectacle of a public official torn by conflicting emotions, love for his city, and dislike for his family enrichment at the city's expense. He must have shed tears of grief in this dilemma, but the tears did not blind him to his family interest. He acted with great promptness when he saw his duty clear. He signed an appropriation of $3000 for plans for the proposed building on Nov. 25, 1913, feeling that he had thereby committed the city to the project. But the loan order of $80,000 for the land and new building was rather slow in materializing.

"It came at last, however, receiving its final reading in the city council on Jan. 30, 1914. Mayor Fitzgerald signed it as quickly as he could put pen to paper—on the same day. On the next day, Saturday, Jan. 31, the street commissioners took the Fitzgerald lot by eminent domain, and as I was to take office on the following Monday, two days later, and Mayor Fitzgerald thought I might not approve the scheme, he took time by the forelock and signed the order of taking on Jan. 31. To make assurance of the family's interest doubly sure the street commissioners recorded the taking in the registry of deeds on the same day.

Found Deal Closed.

"When I took office on Monday, Feb. 2, the deal had been closed and I had no power to reopen it. If Mayor Fitzgerald had left the order of taking stand two days longer so that I could have decided on its approval or disapproval, the city would have been protected, as a disinterested mayor would have taken final action. This is what Mayor Fitzgerald was bound to prevent. His Caesarian rapidity cannot be accounted for in any other way.

"He says in defence that I have approved the award for damages. I had to do it. When a taking is recorded the mayor cannot recall it, and the city cannot appeal from its own street commissioners' award. This pretense on his part is now fully exposed. He did what I said he did, deliberately unload his family's property on the city without regard to the city's interest.

"He seeks cover under former Commissioner Cole's statement that this was the best site and that it was needed.

"In the opinion of Fire Commissioner Grady it was entirely unnecessary, and I believe the public will attach more value to the opinion of the veteran Grady than to that of the novice, Cole.

Commissioner Grady's Views.

"Grady points out that the new site is only about 500 feet distant from the engine house on Winthrop street. The armory was located in the Winthrop street building up to Nov. 1, 1911. It was then abandoned as an armory and the space became available for fire department uses. Commissioner Grady says the old building can be remodelled, at a cost not exceeding $40,000, so as to provide for everything needed by the fire department in that district. The engine house and the armory are on land owned by the city, and the city can have everything it needs in the way of a new building without having to purchase new land and save $40,000. Mayor Fitzgerald knew that, but he preferred to spend $80,000 of the city's money on a new site and building in order to help his family in a land deal than to spend $40,000 on the old site and take care of the city's interest just as well."

Fitzgerald's Defiance.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald issued this statement last night:

"Looks as though that King John quotation got the mayor's goat. I said before, he's a good long-distance fighter, but he hasn't got the nerve to come to the City Club on April 16 to hear the truth about my administration."

APRIL-2-1914

MAYOR ORDERS FIRE ESCAPES IN BACK BAY

Also Directs Changes at Hotel Arcadia and Modifies Building Department Cut.

APR 2 1914

Accompanied by Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, Mayor Curley yesterday visited the Riverview apartment house on Hemenway street, burned some weeks ago, and promptly issued orders that fire escapes be placed on the building, which is being reconstructed. The mayor also visited the Hotel Arcadia on Washington street, which was the scene of a holocaust during the winter, and after inspecting the fire escapes being placed on the building notified the owners that he would not permit the wooden apartments similiar to those in the building before the fire.

While the mayor was with the commissioner, he discussed the proposed changes in the building department staff and decided to make a five per cent. reduction in all salaries rather than the seven and one-half per cent. cut, originally ordered. Through the five per cent. cut, the mayor says he will save $6600.

The mayor also instructed the commissioner to confer with the city's law department relative to charging a fee of one dollar for licenses given elevator operators. The mayor says that the department issues some 4000 of these licenses annually and believes that the city is entitled to that revenue.

With the saving of $6600 through salary reductions, a few retirements and other changes and a revenue of $4000 from the elevator operators' licenses, the mayor believes Commissioner O'Hearn will be able to conduct his department within the appropriation.

As the result of a conference with President Bancroft of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the mayor says that the work of street widening and relocating the tracks on Norfolk street, Dorchester, and Harvard avenue, Brighton, will be started on April 20. During the past year the work was held up because of differences of opinion between the city and the road.

Characterizing the trees on Boston Common as "hat racks," because of the manner in which they have been pruned and trimmed during the past few years, the mayor announced that he had instructed Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation board to call in the near future a conference of tree and soil experts from various universities and state and national agricultural commissions for the purpose of determining what method should be pursued to help tree life on the Common.

APRIL-1914

THEY'RE OFF

In a district that was cut cut for a Democratic congressman it would seem that so able and energetic a man as Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan would have little difficulty in winning the seat which Mayor Curley vacated. His nomination in the primaries yesterday was a deserved tribute by the Democratic voters of the district. Should Mr. Gallivan win this bye-election, it means that he will get the nomination and election next fall without a serious struggle. The two campaigns are being, in reality, fought together.

In nominating Frank L. Brier the Republicans have kept away from silk-stockingism. Mr. Brier will make a strong appeal to those who like to see a man who has worked his way to a position of high standing in the community. Running on national issues he may expect the support of the national congressional organization. The Progressives have renominated James B. Connolly, author and personal friend of Col. Roosevelt. After the showing he made against the present mayor in the 1912 campaign, the appropriateness of his selection was obvious.

The fight in the 12th district should show how the people regard a Democratic administration after a trial of a little more than a year.

TRANSCRIPT- APR. 1, 1914

AGAIN FLAYS FITZGERALD

Curley Repeats Charge That Predecessor Enriched His Family at City's Expense in Taking Engine House Site, Charlestown

Mayor Curley charges that his predecessor railroaded through the taking of land in Charlestown for a new engine house in the closing days of his administration to enrich his family at the city's expense. Curley states that Fitzgerald, within twenty-four hours after the council had appropriated the money, signed the order and the Street Commissioners had taken the property and recorded it at the registry of deeds. The mayor quotes Fire Commissioner Grady as saying that the purchase of a site for a new engine house in Charlestown was unnecessary as the old house can be repaired at a saving of $40,000 to the city.

"In answer to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, as a matter of public duty I again quote from Shakspeare in behalf of the city," says Mayor Curley:

> Who steals my purse, steals trash;
> 'Twas something, nothing;
> 'Twas mine, 'tis his,
> And has been slave to thousands.
> But he who filches from me my good name
> Robs me of that which not enriches him
> And makes me poor indeed.

"In reply to my statement that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's family unloaded property on the city for an unnecessary engine house site in Charlestown Mr. Fitzgerald says that he was very reluctant to purchase the family property for the city, but that he was forced to do it as a matter of public duty.

"Nothing is more pathetic than the spectacle of a public official torn by conflicting emotions, love for his city and dislike for his family enrichment at the city's expense. He must have shed tears of grief in this dilemma, but the tears did not blind him to his family's interest.

"He acted with great promptness when he saw his duty clear. He signed an appropriation of $3000 for plans for the proposed building on Nov. 25, 1913, feeling that he had thereby committed the city to the project. But the loan order of $80,000 for the land and new building was rather slow in materializing. It came at last, however, receiving its final reading in the City Council on Jan. 30, 1914. Mayor Fitzgerald signed it as quickly as he could put pen to paper—on the same day, Jan. 30.

"On the next day, Saturday, Jan. 31, the Street Commissioners took th Fitzgerald lot by eminent domain, and was to take office on the following M y, two days later, and Mayor Fitzgeral thought I might not approve the scheme, he took time by the forelock and signed the order of taking on Saturday, Jan. 31. To make assurance of the family's interest doubly sure the Street Commissioners recorded the taking in the Registry of Deeds on the same day, Jan. 31.

"When I took office on Monday, Feb. 3, the deal had been closed and I had no power to reopen it. If Mayor Fitzgerald had left the order of taking stand two days longer, so that I could have decided on its approval or disapproval, the city would have been protected, as a disinterested mayor would have taken final action.

"Grady points out that the new site is only about five hundred feet distant from the engine house in Winthrop street. The armory was located in the Winthrop-street building up to Nov. 1, 1911. It was then abandoned as an armory and the space became available for fire department uses. Commissioner Grady says the old building can be remodelled at a cost not exceeding $40,000 so as to provide for everything needed by the fire department in that district. The engine house and the armory are on land owned by the city, and the city can have everything it needs in the way of a new building without having to purchase new land and save $40,000. Mayor Fitzgerald knew that, but he preferred to spend $80,000 of the city's money on a new site and building in order to help his family in a land deal than to spend $40,000 on the old site and take care of the city's interest just as well.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald in his reply temporarily abandoned the classics and got down to 1914-model English.

"Looks as though that 'King John' quotation got the mayor's goat," he said. "I said before he's a good long-distance fighter, but he hasn't the nerve to come to the City Club on April 16 to hear the truth about my administration."

APR. 1, 1914

PLANS NEW STREET WORK

Curley Insists on Paving Experiments

Would Use Asphalt Coating on Granite

Also Has Simple Plan to Deaden Noise

Calls Street Problems Most Serious Here

Certain experiments in street surfacing in the downtown district have been ordered by the mayor, not only for more sanitary conditions but to eliminate noise, so far as possible, from the granite blocks. The mayor has also decided to have no more wooden block or brick surfaces unless the property owners pay for that construction, his reason being that wood block and brick are controlled by so few people as to make their use burdensome.

The mayor declared that while in New York he was taken over the city by one of the engineers engaged in street work and became greatly interested in the coating of asphalt that the city is using over granite paving where surfaces are rough. The asphalt, one and a half inches thick, gives a smooth surface and results in a saving in street cleaning, as it can be satisfactorily flushed. Throughout the business district of Boston the granite block pavement presents so much unevenness that teamsters and automobile drivers are continually complaining. It is only on the wider streets, however, that the mayor will experiment with the asphalt surface. On the narrow streets asphalt would be worn into grooves with constant traffic.

There will be a conference of street construction engineers in the near future, by direction of the mayor, at which the problem of the streets will be thoroughly considered. The mayor is convinced that the time has come to study these problems with more thoroughness then ever before in Boston. He believes that it will be possible to eliminate much of the noise that now exists with granite block pavement, and has suggested to Commissioner Rourke a new method of setting the blocks, with the use of asphalt and concrete, that may work to advantage. He is also anxious to make headway during his administration in resurfacing the 250 miles of macadam streets that at this season of the year are mud holes. Commissioner Rourke has estimated that it would cost the city $30,000,000 to do this work, but the mayor would be content with the expenditure of $2,000,000 annually for ten years on streets and $1,000,000 annually for sewer and water-pipe extension.

"The street problem I consider the greatest that the city must struggle with," said the mayor. "I have given it much study for two years and I intend to devote much attention to it during my administration. There will be less activity in public building and parkway work during my administration and more attention paid to the streets."

The mayor has instructed Commissioner Rourke to advertise for bids for the paving with granite block of Massachusetts avenue from the New Haven bridge to Columbia road, where there is heavy teaming. The cost will be about $42,000. He has also assured the New Haven road officials that the city will coöperate in the paving of short streets leading off Southampton street.

APR. 2, 1914

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION

Though the Chamber of Commerce is in charge of the active opposition to Mayor Curley's plan to turn the quarantine service of this port over to the Federal Government, and in that attitude faithfully represents the entire business interests of the city, it is by no means alone in protesting against the movement. The ocean liners that are increasingly making use of our port facilities take the same position. The reasons which the committee on maritime affairs are able to present should be conclusive in checking the progress which the mayor may have already made upon his own initiative without taking the trouble to learn in advance whether such action would have the indorsement of the people of Boston. We do not question the efficiency of the national quarantine. It claims to be systematic and undoubtedly is so. In fact, it may be too systematic for the best results locally. That is the fear of those who use the port and have the most intimate knowledge of conditions.

On the other hand we know that our own service is efficient and that it is satisfactory. It acts promptly and the cost of maintaining it is comparatively so small that even from an economic point of view it is many times offset by its advantages. The movement on the part of the Federal Government to take over the quarantines of States and cities did not have its origin in any needs that were manifest in this section, but in conditions that developed in the South and Southwest in epidemic seasons. There is no demand for paternal oversight of this port, but the situation does require that we shall be in a position to act promptly for the convenience of the large amount of shipping that enters here.

TRANSCRIPT- APR. 1, 1914

EVENING SCHOOLS TO END

Season Will Close on Thursday with Graduations

Certificates for 5112; 328 Get Diplomas

Exercises Largely of Commercial Nature

Year Most Successful in History of Work

APR 1 1914

After a season of twenty-two weeks the evening schools of Boston will come to a close on next Thursday evening with their annual graduation exercises. This season is longer than that of last year when time had to be suddenly lopped off the end of the season on the discovery that the appropriation had been exhausted. Throughout the city the year has proved an exceptionally good one from several points of view, this in the opinion of Stanwood W. Field, director of evening schools, who refers to it as "the largest and probably the most successful year in the history of public evening schools in this city. Seven commercial high schools will graduate pupils as follows: Central School, fifty-eight; Charlestown, twenty-four; Dorchester, sixty-two; East Boston, thirty; Girls', sixty; Roxbury, thirty-six; South Boston, fifty-eight.

The total number of high school graduates is 328, which is larger than in any previous year. From the eighteen elementary schools there will be 796 graduates. This total is thirty-eight less than was graduated in the largest previous year.

At two of the high school graduations Superintendent Franklin B. Dyer will take part. These are the Roxbury and the East Boston High. At other schools those taking active part will include Hon. Timothy J. Buckley of the governor's council, who will give the address at the Central School; Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., and Miss Frances G. Curtis of the School Committee, Augustine L. Rafter and Jeremiah E. Burke of the Board of Superintendents, William Orr, deputy commissioner of education in Massachusetts; Hon. William T. A. Fitzgerald and Director Field of the Evening Schools. In almost every case the programme will be carried out along the lines that will suggest the commercial character of the schools.

In all twenty-five subjects have been followed during the year. There will be 5112 certificates carrying with them diploma points granted to high school pupils, these to be given out at tonight's sessions. This is a larger number than for any previous year, and exceeds the number granted in 1913 by ten per cent. As indicating the popularity of some of the courses it may be stated that bookkeeping for beginners was the most popular, 556 having studied this during the season. The next most popular study was first year penmanship, which was studied by 489; next in order were first-year typewriting with 391, commercial arithmetic with 364, and first year phonography with 313.

There have been two studies, however, that exceeding the highest of these in point of number of pupils, but they can scarcely be placed among the most popular courses, as in a sense they are compulsory in some cases. They are first and second year English composition and the total certificates to be issued in the one case will be 832 and in the other 501. At the beginning of the season such pupils as do not appear to have sufficient groundwork on which to begin phonography or typewriting are advised to make English composition one of their studies. Thus it will be found throughout the entire city favorite combinations for the two hours are English composition and phonography, or English composition and typewriting.

One feature of the conclusion of the school work this year, which is the suggestion of Director Field, is that of acquainting employers of the pupils with the progress made during the season. At last night's session cards were distributed among those who cared to have their employers know of their progress and on these they were asked to sign their name and the name and address of the employer. This information will be filled out on specially prepared cards, each of which will bear the signature of the principal of the school and will be sent to their proper addresses.

The total enrolment in all the evening schools of the city up to March 1 was 21,337. This number has not been exceeded except in the four years from 1905 to 1909, but the number of pupils enrolled is not considered significant except in comparison with the average attendance. The number of pupils in average attendance during this year exceeds by more than twenty-six per cent the largest number of pupils in average attendance between 1905 and 1909, and by nearly twenty per cent the largest number of pupils in average attendance of any previous year. The most significant fact in the minds of the director and principals is that this season the pupils have pursued their courses with a more definite purpose than ever before, and most of them selected their courses at the beginning of the term with a special view to either improving themselves in their present lines of occupation, or fitting themselves for some other department of work.

APR. 1, 1914

CURLEY WARNS ASSESSORS

ints Out Dilapidated Down-Town Buildings and Calls for Improvement—Wants Fair Assessments and More Vigilance

Boston's assessors were told in very ain English today by Mayor Curley that ey must give the city the best possible rvice this year, if they are to retain their sitions; that they must strive to do their ty to taxpayers as well as to the city d that as long as they did so they would upheld by him.

APR 1 1914

The principal assessors, first and second ssistants gathered in the old aldermanic hamber as is customary the day before ney go about their annual work and, besides listening to the mayor for about wenty minutes, elected for the eleventh ime A. Glendon Dyar as chairman of the looming board. The mayor's appearance was greeted with prolonged applause. Mr. Curley made no preliminary announcement. Turning to the window he pointed out the type of building that he declared was all too common in the down-town districts and told the assessors that they should well consider the advisability of compelling improvements.

"You are expected to do your duty in safeguarding the city's welfare and at the same time deal justly with the public," he said. "As long as you do that you will receive the support of the mayor's office."

The mayor told them that it was his purpose to secure $500,000 in the next four years to provide for the blocking out of the down-town wards with a view to equalizing assessments by creating a just system of values. It was not unusual for the assessors to discover pieces of property that had escaped taxation for years. The only way to protect the city is to block it out, he had learned.

The assessors start on their annual duties tomorrow morning and will be continuously occupied for several months.

APR. 10, 1914

PROTESTS AGAINST FIRE-LIMIT REPEAL

At several successive hearings before the Committee of the City Council on Fire Hazard the time was given up to those who were making demands with much sound and little sense for a repeal of the ordinance adopted last year extending the fire limits of the city. Perhaps their protests would have been moderated somewhat had they been made after the Allston apartment house fire and perhaps not. Fire prevention plays but a small part in their enterprises. Prospective loss of life and property does not disturb them. At the Wednesday afternoon meeting very different testimony was given and it received added force from recent events. As former Commissioner Cole said: "If you repeal this ordinance the Legislature will pay no attention to your request for building restrictions." That would be the coronation of the hopes and endeavors of those who have been agitating for repeal. They desire no changes in either building statutes or ordinances. They are well suited with the conditions under which they are operating to the detriment and danger of the city.

By each speaker at the latest hearing suggestions were made for radical changes. All were opposed to the backward step of repealing the ordinance and most favored the extension of the fire limits to include the whole city, though certain exemptions might be made for two-family houses. But we have reached a point where we must at least make a demi-volt if not a right-about-face in the building regulations. The towns and cities immediately around us are showing a keener realization of their economic and humanitarian responsibilities than we are. Were there enough buildings of safe construction to accommodate the people of Boston the situation would take care of itself because the other kind would not be profitable; but these people must live somewhere and under our present laws more or less peril lurks in the most attractive.

The time to make a positive move in the direction of safety is the present. We have an object lesson freshly before us. We have had a number of them during the year, but hardly any other has been so shockingly impressive. Both the State and municipal legislatures are available for action and their duties along this line can never be plainer. If the lives of our citizens are worth caring for there is but one course to pursue. There is no problem about it. It is well known to all who have had any experience with fires, and to architects and builders, what can be done to make structures safe. It is merely a question of authority to have it done, and that can easily be conferred where human lives are given a higher rating than dollars and cents.

TRANSCRIPT- APR. 1, 1914

BIG DEAL IN CITY REALTY

Draper and Dowling Buy Seventeen Parcels

Two Are Estates in Federal Street

Several Apartment-Houses in Back Bay

About $2,000,000 Involved in the Sale

APR 1 1914

One of the biggest and most important of the recent deals in down-town and Back Bay realty was completed today and deeds went to record this noon. It involves the purchase by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling of seventeen parcels, including two mercantile buildings in Federal street, and a large amount of apartment property in the Back Bay, together with some vacant land. The total amount involved is about $2,000,000. The sales, in detail, follow:

Messrs. Draper and Dowling have bought of John T. Linzee, and others, the property at 135-137 Federal street, comprising 4500 square feet of land valued at $112,700 on which is a four-story brick mercantile building taxed at $25,000, making a total value of $137,700; the estates at 139-141 Federal street, comprising 5932 square feet of land valued at $148,300, and a four-story brick mercantile building taxed at $27,000. The total taxed value of these two pieces of property is $313,000. C. W. Whittier & Brother were the brokers in this transaction.

The same buyers have purchased the property at 9 Haviland street, consisting of 3476 square feet of land and a four-story, eight-apartment house taxed at $27,000.

No. 11 Haviland street, consisting of 3476 square feet of land and a four-story, eight-apartment house, taxed on a total of $27,000.

No. 15 Haviland street, consisting of 3746 square feet of land and a four-story, eight-apartment house, assessed on a total of $27,000. Title comes from General George T. Cruft, executor.

They also have purchased from General Cruft the Hotel Longffellow at 150 St. Botoiph street, corner of Blackwood street, consisting of 5526 square feet of land taxed on $15,500, and a six-story brick building taxed on $75,000, making a total value of $91,500. Frederick W. Woodruff was the broker in this transaction.

The estate of John C. Haynes has sold to Messrs. Draper and Dowling the following parcels:

Nos. 40-48 Stanhope street, corner of Morgan street, comprising 8833 square feet of land and a five-story brick mercantile building, taxed on a total of $75,300.

No. 50 Stanhope street, consisting of 2745 square feet of land on which is a power plant, taxed on $44,600.

Nos. 52-56 Stanhope street, comprising 5081 square feet of land and a five-story brick mercantile building, all taxed on a valuation of $47,800.

Nos. 58-60 Stanhope street, 4864 square feet of land and a five-story brick building, taxed on a total of $39,600.

Nos. 63-70 Stanhope street, 5355 square feet of land and a five-story brick building, taxed on a total of $46,000.

No. 727 Boylston street, 2688 square feet of land and a five-story office building, taxed on a total of $87,000.

Nos. 729-731 Boylston street, 2806 square feet of land and a six-story modern office building, assessed on a total of $87,000.

Vacant land on the southwesterly side of Dartmouth street, opposite the Copley-Plaza Hotel, containing 18,158 square feet, with a total tax value of $157,000.

Nos. 572-576 Tremont street, 2364 square feet of land and brick buildings thereon, taxed at $21,000.

Nos. 578-584 Tremont street, 1900 square feet of land and a brick building; total tax, $27,000.

No. 50 Union Park street, corner of Tremont street, 3144 square feet of land and a brick building; total tax, $12,100.

Nos. 76-84 Berkeley street, corner of Chandler street, comprising 10,152 square feet of land and six apartment houses, taxed on a total of $90,600.

Total tax valuation of all this property is $727,000. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers in this transaction.

MAR. 24, 1914

SMALL STREETS WILL WIN

Mayor Curley's Opposition to Council's Use of $500,000 on Big Widenings This Year Will Bear Fruit

MAR 24 1914

There is a strong feeling in the City Council that Mayor Curley should have his way with regard to the expenditure of $500,000 this year on streets, as provided by the Horgan act of last year. The mayor appeared before the executive committee of the council and argued in behalf of the small streets and the private ways in the suburbs that have been neglected for years and which in the spring and autumn are quagmires. He told the members that while he would favor another year the widening of the thoroughfares which the council had designated for improvement with the initial appropriation of $500,000, such as Chelsea street, Charlestown; Norfolk street, Dorchester; Centre street, West Roxbury; Hyde Park avenue, Hyde Park; North Beacon street, Brighton; Faneuil street, Brighton, and Amory street, Roxbury, it was his opinion that the appeals of the small householders for relief should be recognized as soon as possible.

There are at least 2400 small streets and private ways that figure in petitions on file with the street commissioners. Some of these petitions have been unacted upon for ten years or more. Every year the board takes up petitions for street laying-out and apportions the annual appropriation of $300,000 in districts where the needs are deemed the most urgent. If all petitions were acted upon this year a total of $1,600,000 would be needed. If the $500,000 of the special appropriation is available for this purpose, the total of $800,000 would enable the commissioners to make much headway.

Some of the members of the council expressed a willingness to appropriate within the debt limit a sufficient amount of money to lay out every private way in the city. However, another conference will be held between the mayor, the commissioner of public works, the street commissioners and the City Council, at which definite plans will be made.

In addition to appearing before the City Council yesterday, the mayor sent a letter to Senator Malcolm Nichols, urging that his committee reject the bill of Senator Frank J. Horgan making it compulsory for the city of Boston to borrow money outside the debt limit for the construction of streets. He pointed out that this would add greatly to the debt of the city, thereby increasing the huge interest charges now paid.

MAR. 19, 1914

O'MEARA FIRM FOR SALARIES

Tells City Council Committee That If He Is Obliged to Economize He Will Not Fill Vacancies—Hospital Hard Hit

There will be no reduction of salaries in the police department despite Mayor Curley's demand, according to the statement made by Police Commissioner O'Meara before the City Council Committee on Appropriations yesterday. He stated that if he is obliged to economize he will do so by not filling vacancies, and that course would not badly cripple the department. Payments to the police department can be made by requisition, the commissioner stated, but he had never taken advantage of that provision and did not intend to do so. The mayor had cut his estimate for the year by $65,000, and he would try to meet the reduced expenses.

City Councillor "Jerry" Watson and Sheriff Quinn met unexpectedly at the hearing, the councillor being a member of the committee, and the sheriff appearing to tell the wants of Charles-street jail. Watson asked the sheriff what the cost per capita of the jail was last year, and the sheriff replied that he did not know. He said that the cost of food was $17,000, and that of this amount about $1800 was for the sheriff's own table. He explained that he furnished sick prisoners with food from his own table. The councillor asked the sheriff what he would say if it were shown that the meat delivered to the jail is cost- a cent more a pound than the same of meat can be bought for, and the riff replied that it was not true.

ire Commissioner Grady, Chairman Ma- of the Health Board, Dr. Holt of the y Hospital, Superintendent McKay of market department. Commissioner e of the penal institutions department, erintendent Casey of the printing plant, sident Benton of the library trustees, irman Fowler of the overseers of the were among the other municipal and county department officials called upon to explain the amount of money necessary for their respective departments. Reductions were made in each department by the mayor and the department officials said they would do all in their power to cut down expenses.

Dr. Holt said that if the City Hospital ived within the reduced appropriation it would be necessary to close two or three wards. tI was impossible to operate the hospital to the present extent on the amount of money which the mayor has allowed.

MAR. 1914

Under the impression that their side wa to be heard this afternoon, twenty or mor representatives of the Chamber of Com merce and other people, including forme Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole, wen to the hearing on fire limits held by the fire hazard committee of the City Counc only to find that Chairman Woods had de cided to continue to hear those who wan the limits cut down. The Chamber wants to have the limits kept as they are fixed now under the ordinances passed last yea and their opponents want the lines contracted.

When the people who are for the reten- tion of the present limits were told by Mr. Woods that he intended to keep on with the protestants' side they felt somewhat disturbed and left. About fifty others stood up when the presiding officer wanted to know ho wmany were desirous of talk- ing for the protestants' side; then he said that all would be heard if the sessions had to cover a month.

RECORD - APRIL - 1 1914

Edward L. Dolan, secretary to Mayor Curley, has solved a problem that has been confronting secretaries to the Mayor for many years and that has given much trouble. That is the problem of how to persuade the Mayor out of the Mayor's office at least at five minutes before an hour when he is to keep an appointment some distance away on the hour.

Sec. Dolan simply sets the clock in the Mayor's private office about 15 minutes ahead of time, so that when he enters at 1.10 p.m. and, pointing to the clock, says, "Mr. Mayor, you had such an engagement at 1 p.m.," the Mayor grabs his hat and runs.

Previously it required at least 10 minutes of nagging at the Mayor to induce him to drop what he was doing and go and keep his engagement.

APR 1 1914

Mayor Fitzgerald had some reputation as a hustler in doing things in the Mayor's office and in bustling about, but Mayor Curley in that respect has Fitzgerald "beaten a mile," according to those who have tried to follow both. Mayor Curley admits to his private office and talks with ten men per day to one by former Mayor Fitzgerald. Yet he refuses to delegate the authority to use the rubber stamp to his chief clerk in the majority of cases, but insists on reading and signing the documents that must secure the Mayor's signature personally.

As an illustration of his speed, two newspaper photographers who tried to accompany him fro mhis home to City Hall when the Mayor was doing the stunt for "the movies," and a Sunday newspaper, assert that he is the fastest man walking they ever saw. One collapsed from exhaustion at Dover st. in trying to keep pace with the Mayor on his way in to City Hall, and the other had to stop "to tie his shoe laces" a few yards further, but did not catch up to the Mayor again.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald's opinion of Commr. of Public Works Rourke has undergone some change since the former mayor lauded Rourke as "one of the greatest men of his time, a man who moves mountains and deflects rivers from their course," when he announced the coming of Rourke, at his appointment, to the city service, judging by the former Mayor's political talk. He says now:

"It looks as though Commr. Rourke's commendation of the present Mayor, that he was the best ever, has resulted in getting him his job for another four years, which was probably what Mr. Rourke had in mind when he made the statement. A move on the part of the Council to make the salary of the Mayor $6000, the Corporation Counsel and Public Works Commissioner $5000 each would be very appropriate just now."

Of Chairman Minton of the Election Commission, another of former Mayor Fitzgerald's discoveries, and now the "Pooh Bah" of the Curley administration, the former Mayor remarks:

"We are told, and it rather astounds us, that John Minton takes considerable pride in the fact that he is called upon to wield the axe. Considering the number of years John and members of his family have enjoyed Democratic pap, he should resent rather than relish opportunities that mean sorrow and distress to those just as deserving as himself. Be a man, John."

As the result of another conference between Mayor Curley and Pres. Bancroft of the L road, the track work on Harvard ave., Allston, and on Norfolk st., Dorchester, concerning the delay of which repeated complaints have reached City Hall, will be started April 20, and the work rushed through to completion.

The Mayor announced that the L officials have agreed to sit down with Commr. Rourke and plan together the street work to be done by the L during the year, so that the city service will be handicapped as little as possible, and that there may be little delay in the work.

APRIL - 4 - 1914

NEW SITE DEFENDED BY COLE

APR 4 1914

Ex-Fire Commr. Cole issued a statement last night in which he explains the selection of the new site for the engine house in Charlestown and says that he was influenced solely by business reasons and increased efficiency.

He says:—

"In view of the many advantages of the new site over the old one, I would state emphatically that in the interest of economy and efficiency, the city should go ahead and build on the new site and sell the old Winthrop st. site.

"My conclusions are based upon the opinion and judgment of former Chief Mullen, whose intimate knowledge of the workings and needs of the fire department is superior to that of any man in Boston.

"The city would save money. A building on either site would cost the same, but the plans covering the new site are already paid for, whereas plans on the old site have yet to be drawn and would be an additional cost.

Value Will Increase.

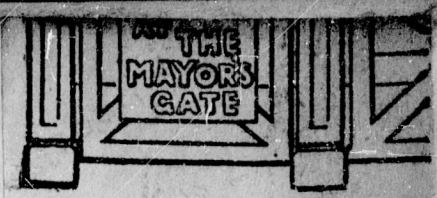
"The new site is on a main thoroughfare and will increase in value as the years go by. The old site on a side street will never be worth materially any more than it is today. The new site is on a corner and the apparatus can go in all four directions. Car tracks go by the new site, which can be used by the apparatus when heavy snow is on the ground.

"It is almost a straight run from the new site to the city proper. It was the nearest available site to the valuable Hoosac Tunnel docks with their millions of dollars' worth of property.

An 85-ft. aerial ladder could be placed in a house on the new site, but could not be used on the Winthrop st. site on account of the narrowness of the street.

"This aerial ladder would not only take care of Charlestown with its fast growing business interests, but would also take care of the North and West Ends of Boston until such time as the city could alter over ladder house 1 or build a new house in that section of the city. Today there is no aerial ladder from the Somerville line to Fort Hill sq. The question of the aerial ladder alone should decide the matter in favor of the new site.

"In view of the fact that this appropriation was voted by a former City Council and approved by a former Mayor, it would seem to me that it would be proper to refer the whole matter to the Finance Commission for their opinion."



Councillor Collins is going to make a fight this year to have the city double the amount of money it has been in the habit of spending yearly for new streets. Collins places the need for new streets as far ahead of other needs that are being met annually. In particular he believes that the city should spend as much for new streets as for new sewers.

For sewer work, already $1,000,000 has been voted, as against $300,000 voted for new streets.

Unless new arguments are brought forward by Mayor Curley to aid his efforts to have the municipal quarantine service transferred to national authority, it is not likely that the Council will concur with the Mayor in the adoption of an ordinance to that effect. So much opposition to the idea has presented itself to the Councillors to date that they believe the public wants the city to retain control of the service.

The gross funded debt of the City of Boston on March 31 was $120,422,581.01, or $103,000 less than it was on the departure of John F. Fitzgerald from City Hall as Mayor. Before the Monday meeting of the Council the city had the right to borrow to the extent of $3,283,045.91, but when the figures are made up for next month by the City Auditor, it will be found that yesterday's session of the Council materially disfigured that amount.

The Civil Service Commission now has under consideration 10 appointments by Mayor Curley. Until action has been taken on the majority of these, it is not expected that the Mayor will send any new appointments to the Commission. The appointments to which most interest by the Commission is attached are those of William F. Kearns for School House Commissioner and Patrick H. Graham for Superintendent of Markets.

Though the next Congressional election in the Boston districts are still many months away, in all three candidates are already getting ready for the fray. Coincident with the announcement that Congressman Peters will look for another term came announcements from Senator Timilty and Councillor Watson that they will contest with anybody for the Democratic nomination in the Peters district. Charlestown, East Boston and the South End likewise have candidates for the nomination in the 10th district, and there is talk now that there will be a contest in the 12th again in the fall. The prevailing opinion among the politicians, however, is that if James A. Gallivan wins the election in the 12th today, he will have a walkover in the primary in the fall.

APRIL - 9 - 1914

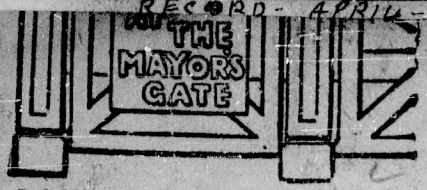
FIN. COM. OPPOSED TO COURT BILL

The Boston Finance Commission has sent a communication to the Committee on Public Service of the Legislature placing itself on record as opposed to the House bill transferring the custody of the Suffolk County Court House from the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to the sheriff of the county.

It says, in part: APR 9 1914

"The justices of the Supreme Court have made no complaint about the onerous duties placed upon them in the care, custody and control of the Court House, and there is no valid or logical reason for the passage of the proposed bill. It means extra expense and no gain in efficiency if the change is made."

RECORD - APRIL - 1 - 1914.



Judging by what has been taking place during the last few weeks in city affairs, membership in the Dorchester Club acts against, rather than for, a city employee in the matter of his retention in office by Mayor Curley.

In the first place, the Dorchester Club has been the hot-bed of Fitzgerald politics. It was founded and carried through its infancy by the influence of John F. Fitzgerald. There John F. Fitzgerald's warmest adherents flocked, and there John F. Fitzgerald put in hard work for the prosperity of the club.

When, therefore, the officers of the club posted James M. Curley for non-payment of dues on the eve of the last election, just when John F. Fitzgerald was doing his utmost to prevent Curley's election, which he attempted to counteract later, it was interpreted by Curley as a move by friends of John F. Fitzgerald to vent the spleen of John F. Fitzgerald on James M. Curley.

The results of that posting have been serious afflictions for the club. First, the club had unpleasant advertising when Mayor Curley ordered broken a contract for rental of a portion of the club as headquarters for certain features of the Park and Recreation Department work. This meant a loss of about $1200 to the club treasury per year.

Then the treasurer of the club, Richard M. Walsh, was removed from a $2800 position in the Law Department, and the secretary of the club, Edward G. Richardson, was removed from a $4000 position in the Assessing Department.

On top of that it is common talk that Tilton S. Bell, the president, is to lose his $3500 place on the Election Board, and that Charles H. Warren, the first vice president, is to sever his connection with the Assessing Department, where he is a $1000 per year first assistant.

City employees joined the club in droves at its start. Some joined because they wanted to, others because they were informed by persons interested in building up the club that the Mayor wanted them to. On Dorchester day the club profited handsomely from an entertainment given there, to which an admission was charged, and for the aid of which the administration saw to it that the biggest portion of the Dorchester day celebration was carried out directly in front of the club.

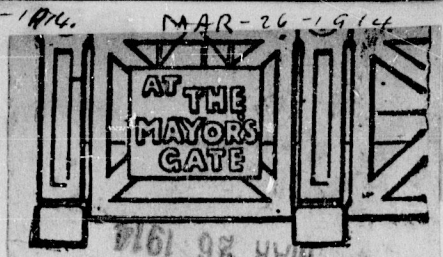
Now city employees are leaving the club without taking the trouble to notify the club officials of their departure. They know that Mayor Curley is not interested there to the same extent as was Mayor Fitzgerald. It is also said that the director of celebrations for the city, John F. Dever, has already received instructions from the Mayor's office, to which he owes his appointment, that the people of Dorchester who are not members of the Dorchester club must be given a chance at the Dorchester day celebration this year.

It is not likely that there will be any more changes in the Assessing Department until after the tax rate is fixed in August, but it is said by persons in position to know that it was the original intention of Mayor Curley to make two more changes in the board of principal assessors, two Republican members having been slated for removal.

The tip that the Civil Service Commission would refuse confirmation to their successors is said to have caused a change in the programme.

William T. Dunn, custodian of the third floor of City Hall, began his 39th year in the position today. He received many bouquets of Mayflowers from friends who desired to honor the occasion, all of which Custodian Dunn distributed among the women of City Hall.

MAR - 26 - 1914.



There are some in City Hall mean enough to try to take from Mayor Curley the credit of having made cuts in city expenses the like of which never occurred before. They have dug into municipal history and produced the fact that Josiah Quincy, who is still an active force in local politics, and is even said by some to be behind the Curley scenes, made a like cut in the days when he was mayor. The comparisons produced, however, fail to show a situation similar to the present with the city expenses running, a la Fitzgerald administration, $1,500,000 more than the city can raise in taxes to pay for them.

To those who harbor the idea that Mayor Curley and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald are still the best of friends, two references are offered. One is to almost any statement on a public question that the present Mayor is making, as, for instance, his statement before the Committee on Rules on the bill to take from the Police Commissioner certain powers. The other is to the recent edition of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's weekly paper. In both there is criticism of the one by the other that might be called anything but friendly. Mayor Curley shows that he has not yet, by any means, changed from his announced purpose to drive the ex-Mayor out of politics, and the ex-Mayor is beginning to show a proper appreciation of that fact.

Charles L. Harding of ward 24, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 12th district at one time in the contests which closed last Tuesday, may be found on the band wagon of James A. Gallivan, the Democratic nominee, if certain influences that have have been "nailing" Harding are not called off.

Harding claims that he was denied the support of the regular organization for the Republican nomination simply because he backed Curley for Mayor, while the leaders in the organization were trying to swing the city to Thomas J. Kenny. Gallivan has already told Harding that "he may rest his wounded head on the Gallivan breast, if the Republicans will not be good to him," and Harding is said to think so well of the opportunity as to be ready to accept it.

Herman Hormel, president of the Republican City Committee, is the campaign manager for Frank L. Brier, the Republican nominee for Congress in the 12th district. Brier is the man whom Hormel wanted to put first into the Council contest. Finally both Hormel and Brier supported Thomas J. Kenny.

APRIL - 1 - 1914

MAYOR CURLEY TO ADDRESS BOY'S CLUB CAMPAIGN WORKERS

Mayor Curley will address the workers in the campaign for the Roxbury Boys' Club fund at the luncheon at Intercolonial Hall, Dudley st., tomorrow evening. The total reported for yesterday was $35 1.75, $912 of which was collected by the women, who in their first day of campaigning were successful in obtaining 78 pledges. The grand total is now $42,411.75.

Young Men's Committee, of which Adolf Ackerman is chairman, still leads, and reported pledges last night for the day covering $1359.75, while the Citizens' Committee, William O. Curtis chairman, raised $695. Team 32, af which Eugene Masters is captain, raised the largest amount among the teams, reporting $342.

Team 66 of Section 2, of which Miss Barbara Hayden is captain, reported that they had pledges to the amount of $186. Mrs J. P. Silsby, captain of Team 85, section 3, reported $104. Section 1 reported a total of $141, while $296.50 was pledged by Section 2 and Section 3 had pledges of $214.50. The Executive Committee of which Mrs. Alpine McLean is chairman, reported pledges of $250.

MAR - 25 - 1914.

MORE FITZGERALD PLANS VETOED

More of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's schemes of improvements are to be stopped on the edge of fulfillment, according to the announcement that Mayor Curley made to the committee of the city council on the Parkman fund at City Hall.

There will be no horticultural building in the Fenway, the Mayor said, during his administration, and there will be no further improvements to the golf links at Franklin Park.

During the closing days of the Fitzgerald administration the former Mayor signed orders adopted by the council appropriating $25,000 of Parkman fund income for a new horticultural building in the Fenway and $12,000 for improvements to the golf links at Franklin Park.

Now Mayor Curley wants that money turned back so that it can be used for park department maintenance. He told the committee on Parkman fund that the money is absolutely needed to make up the $175,000 cut that he is forced to make in the park department budget.

Though there was no demand, except from former Mayor Fitzgerald, to the council for the adoption of the horticultural building order, there has been much agitation among the men of the districts surrounding Franklin Park for the golf links improvement and it is expected that there will be lively opposition to the Mayor's plan to take the money away for other purposes.

APRIL - 1 - 1914

SMITH AGAINST TAXATION AMENDMENT

Ex-Councillar Smith, in a letter sent to each member of the Legislature, regarding the amendment to the taxation clause in the constitution, calls attention to what the amendmen will mean as regards real estate in this state and disparages its passage. He says:—

"If it becomes necessary to give any thought to the amendment of that clause of our constitution, which says: 'All taxes shall be equal and proportionate.' I hope you will not lose sight of the following all-important facts:—

"Any change will unsettle financial conditions by checking the natural and increasing flow of taxable personal property out of Massachusetts.

"Any change will disastrously reduce the business income of the majority of investment brokers.

"Any change will controvert the fundamental established tax doctrine of this commonwealth, to collect only from the weak and helpless."

TRANSCRIPT - APR. 2, 1914

TREES ON COMMON DYING

Three Hundred Elms Must Be Sacrificed

Leopard Moth Has Worked as at Harvard

Every Old Tree on Malls in Sickly Shape

New Planting Will Be Extensive This Year

B1

At least three hundred of the oldest and hitherto most majestic of the old elms on Boston Common have succumbed to the ravages of the leopard moth and must be cut down. Two hundred more trees are in bad condition, but with careful attention may endure for a number of years. This was the rather startling statement made today by John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department, who has recently assumed office.

All along the broad walk leading from the corner of Park and Beacon street to West street, the famous Oliver Wendell Holmes path through the centre of the Common and the Beacon and Charles street malls the infestation of the most destructive of tree pests is seen at its worst. In the centre of the Common also, where streets are the most thickly planted, the view from the top of the hill is disheartening. Many of the trees show merely broad trunks with bark almost completely stripped off and large cavities partly filled with cement. Several trees enable the spectator to see through their trunks. The majority of them have only a few gaunt limbs fifty or more feet from the ground to indicate their former size and majesty.

"All we desire to do is to call the attention of the public to this very bad condition," said Chairman Dillon, "and to say to the thousands of persons who look upon this soil as sacred that, if they expect improvement in the trees, they will be sorely disappointed." Mr. Dillon, accompanied by the other member of the Commission, Charles Gibson; Arthur A. Shurtleff, for years advisory landscape architect of the Commission; Harris H. Reynolds of the Massachusetts Foresters' Association; Arthur E. Horton of the Fair Oaks Nurseries, Lexington, and a party of newspapermen, made a tour of the Common and Public Garden today, and outlined in the main what the Commission hopes to do in tree planting and rearrangement of flower beds.

It is Mr. Dillon's opinion that nothing could have saved the old trees from destruction after the leopard moth had become firmly established. He points to the havoc wrought in the yard at Harvard College, despite the most heroic treatment by experts who were summoned when the pest was discovered. But he does say that the trees on the Common have been subjected to injudicious pruning in the last few years, and that, owing to the wholesale lopping off of limbs and branches, Bostonians will shudder all the more painfully during the time that remains for the trees to die. It may be necessary before the summer ends to remove some of these trees, but many of them will exist for several years before they become dangerous.

It is regarded as peculiar that, while the trees on the Common have been so seriously afflicted, none of the trees on the Public Garden have suffered from the leopard moth. As a matter of fact, several years ago when infestation was discovered on the Common, the Public Garden trees were subjected to the most careful examination, and this has continued since. It was during the summer of 1909 that the moth was discovered in the yard at Harvard, this being the second report of the presence of the insect in the State. A short time later traces of destruction were found on the Common. Appeals were made to the Government and to prominent entomologists in the country for suggestions as to methods of extermination. As there had been no complete observations made on the life history and habits of the insect in this country, the result of this appeal was not entirely satisfactory, and showed that the habits of the moth would have to be worked out for this locality before the insect could be successfully combated.

Tirelessly the moth did its work, often on twigs and branches fifty and more feet from the ground, eggs and borings being hidden from view beneath the loose bark, making the work of detection and extermination all the more uncertain and dangerous. The pest on the Common got away from the investigators as completely as it did in Cambridge, and in a few years not one of the big elms of one hundred or more years ago will be in existence. According to Professor Riley, a Government entomologist who has investigated conditions in this locality, the only cure for the disease is to cut down the tree. There is not a single large tree on the Common that does not show signs of decay, though a few are not suffering from the moth.

As to the extensive resoiling on the Common, which cost nearly $300,000, Chairman Dillon has little to say. He is content to await results on trees and turf, but he is convinced that the work will not favorably affect the large trees. What effect it will have on the small trees is wholly speculation.

ADD

The setting out of many trees to fill the vide, open spaces on the Common is the Commission's immediate plan. The chairman proposes the planting of one path with native oak, another with rock maple, another with English elms and still another with the poplar (monolifera). The last-named tree has been exceedingly popular on the Public Garden, and Mr. Dillon wonders why it has not been used on the Common.

B3

Mr. Shurtleff has studied the Common thoroughly in the last few years and has made plans for certain rearrangement of walks that will be taken up in detail later.

One of the most interesting problems relates to the completion of the setting for the Parkman Memorial Bandstand. Trees and walks have been arranged in front of the memorial, but the rear has been left in a natural state. The plan contemplates a semi-circular planting of trees in the open area to enclose a large space where at least 10,000 persons can be accommodated at the time of concert or other exercises. Mr. Dillon favors the use of beach sand in the rear of the bandstand, instead of greensward, and tells of its success in similar planning abroad. Much attention will be paid to paths round the frogpond, and a plan for the rearrangement of walks leading to the monument will be developed.

On the Public Garden numerous changes in the flowerbeds will be made.

Concerning the trees the chairman says: "There is nothing that we can see in them now to denote beauty and ornament. They are like a person in the last stages of consumption. No relief is in sight. That they are eyesores every tree-lover will admit. They are in a decaying condition and require the same drastic action as the trees in the yard at Harvard had, their ultimate removal one by one. That they never can be restored is conceded by all who have studied the vegetable kingdom."

APR. 2, 1914

WOULD CUT DYER'S SALARY

Mayor Curley Tells School Board How It Should Economize—Sees No Need of Assistant Superintendents

Reduction of the salary of Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer; the elimination of the assistant superintendents and an increase in the number of grades in the grammar schools from eight to nine were topics discussed by Mayor Curley with the members of the School Committee at the Parker House this afternoon.

The salary of Dr. Dyer is $10,000, and the mayor believes that the position is not worth that money, in view of the salary of $10,000 paid the mayor and the salary of $8000 paid the governor. As for the supervisors, the mayor believes that there is no more need of six of them than there is need of six deputy mayors. At least, the number could be reduced to two, he believes, without impairing the efficiency of school direction.

A plan of arranging matters so that school department might be supplied by transfers from other city departments rather than by resort to civil service lists, was also broached by the mayor.

It was the first time in years that the mayor of the city and the school committee have sat down o luncheon and a friendly discussion of school matters. Mayor Fitzgerald for four years was in almost constant conflict with the School Board, though there were numerous consultations at City Hall with the chairman of the committee.

APR. 1914

SLATTERY REAPPOINTED

Mayor Curley Gives City Treasurer Another Four-Year Term—Also Reappoints Elizabeth M. Needham in Children's Department

Announcement was made today by Mayor Curley of the reappointment of City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery for a four-year term and Elizabeth M. Needham of the Children's Institutions Department trustees for three years. Both appointments will be transmitted to the Civil Service Commission.

City Treasurer Slattery has held that office since May 1, 1906, when he was appointed by John F. Fitzgerald. He has always lived in South Boston. He is a graduate of Harvard College. There has not been much doubt among the mayor's acquaintnaces that Mr. Slattery would be retained. He and City Auditor Mitchell were regarded as fixtures, though it was reported that the mayor, before taking office, offered the city auditorship to Louis D. Brandeis.

Messrs. Slattery and Mitchell are brought daily into the closest possible relations owing to the nature of their positions, and each has been the recipient of high praise from public acountants and the Finance Commission for the standard of excellence maintained in their respective departments. Mr. Slattery's salary is $5000 as treasurer. In addition he receives $1000 from the Teachers' Retirement Fund, $800 as county treasurer and $200 for handling the sinking funds.

Elizabeth M. Needham was first appointed to the Children's Institutions Department Dec. 29, 1911, by John F. Fitzgerald.

TRANSCRIPT. APR. 2, 1914

Tomorrow is the date scheduled for the third hearing before the committee of which Mr. Woods, the Brighton Councilman, is chairman, with reference to a repeal of the ordinance passed last year, extending the fire limits of Boston. The manner in which these hearings have thus far been conducted indicates an attempt by force of noise and numbers to jam through municipal legislation of the most retrogressive character. Rarely has a scheme been initiated in that body that was carried on upon a more personally conducted basis. Thus far the representatives and the beneficiaries of the shack system of furnishing homes for the people of Boston have been given exclusive hospitality before this committee. There may have been standing room for those who appeared to make pleas for the building improvement of the city, but they were told that shouters for repeal had not finished speaking their pieces, and until the last one had been heard from there would be nothing doing for the other side.

APR 2 1914

Certainly in the interest of fair play and even-handed justice, after the pettifoggin pleas for license to continue construction in this city on a kindling-wood basis, equal time and patience should be allowed for those who have ideas to present for making the building laws and ordinances more progressive and more in conformity to standards of stability and safety. That the fire limit ordinance, recently passed, has the promise of some good is evident from this extraordinary effort in behalf of the reactionary measure which has had so many interested advocates. It must have checked a few of the glaring excrescences that had been contemplated, else there would have been no occasion for these hysterical protests.

No doubt there have been those among these insistent gatherings who came there with honest purpose and entertained the honest but mistaken belief that in pleading for a continuation of the shambling construction that has so long cursed the city they were contending for cheap homes. There is no question about the cheapness in the sense of the manner in which they have been built, but if they can get more for their money they ought not be content with the bad bargains they have been getting. The speculators and jerrybuilders have imposed upon them by erecting so many of these flimsy and combustible stowaways and making them believe that they are the last word for their comfort. They should be given consideration in any plan of betterment and doubtless they will be, but as long as they keep up their alliance with the class that is piling up money at their expense they will make no advance toward a betterment of condition and the city as a whole will grow steadily worse.

It may not be wholly unfortunate that this matter has thus been reopened, though the motive was by no means one worthy of commendation. It brings the important issue to the front again and not only justifies but makes necessary a revival of the movement to put Boston on a less humiliating basis with respect to our building laws and regulations and their fruits than it now occupies. Let justice be done to all, but license, not justice, is what the class of builders who are engineering this movement most desire. Perhaps they think the time to make hay is when their interests are king in the sunshine of a build-

APR. 7, 1914

LEADS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer Speaks at Annual Meeting of the Superintendents' Union

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, addressed 230 members and guests of the Sunday School Superintendents' Union in Ford Hall last evening and urged more serious thought in the teaching of religious principles to children. He said that the day and the Sunday school are substantially the same since it is the aim of each to put the child in harmony with universal law, which is God. "To accomplish this we must give him a desire to put himself in harmony with the forces of the universe," he said.

"If a boy is to be a musician he must begin when the instinct comes—generally between the age of twelve and fifteen. So it is with religion. It may be starved out and never return. This is generally between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. If it does not come then it is because nature has not yet developed, and the harder it becomes to instill the instinct and desire.

"From eight to fourteen the child is of a social nature, when the emulation of surrounding activities becomes fixed. After twelve or fourteen the child is not so much impressed with outward things, but by books. He is no longer a child, but a young man. It is then that he gets his bearings. If he has good teachers there is not much difficulty about the studies, because it is the teacher's personality that has the influence."

APR 7 1914

Professor Norman E. Richardson of Boston University spoke on "Jesus as a Teacher."

The following-named officers were elected: President, Myron P. Peffers, Congregational, Stoneham; vice presidents, Robert P. Joy, Stanton Avenue Methodist, Dorchester; Chester R. Lawrence, Dudley Street Baptist; secretary, Ralph W. Richards, Baptist, Canton; assistant secretary, Harry G. Dixon, Congregational, Neponset; treasurer, Howard B. Blewett, Baptist, ...st Somerville; auditor, William H. ...ey, Congregational, Auburndale.

APR. 1914

Speaking for the city of Boston, Corporation Counsel Sullivan is strongly opposed to the bill providing a two-platoon system for fire departments in cities of fifty thousand or more. It contains a referendum attachment whereby the act could be accepted in any such city upon the petition of twenty-five per cent of the registered voters or fifteen per cent in the city of Boston. Men who are responsible for the efficiency of departments are naturally opposed to it, even though the question of increased cost does not enter into their objections. The chief of the Springfield department says it would increase the payroll in that city by about sixty per cent, and that would perhaps be an approximate measure of the increase in Boston, at least after the first year or two. The plan is said to have been adopted in some cities of Oregon, being one of the fillers with which its extended annual initiative and referendum list is made out. Chicago tried it, and after a brief experience abandoned it. It was experimented with in the battalion district in New York where the chief has his headquarters and also abandoned there, perhaps for one reason because the chief insisted on taking all the beds out of the houses and making the job one of waking watchfulness by night as well as by day. This has been a subject of regular agitation for more than twenty years, and the re officials of the cities interested should et together and present a solid front ainst it.

APR. 1914

WILL NOT SLIGHT HOSPITALS

Curley Will Bar Entertainments and Make Up Deficiencies from Contingent Fund

It has been customary for many years for the city to have a contingent fund of $50,000 to provide for entertainment of municipal guests by the mayor. This fund will be at Mayor Curley's disposal this year, but he says that little of it will be used as in the past. Instead, he will economize and devote much of the money to the needs of the City Hospital and the Consumptive's Hospital, whose estimates for the year's expenses have been cut more than $100,000. The City Hospital spent $616,301.02 last year and the trustees estimated that $675,688 would be required this year. The mayor cut the allowance to $625,000. For the Consumptives' Hospital the expenditure last year amounted to $200,804.48. The department asked for $262,864 this year and was allowed $200,000.

The mayor started to economize this week by another shakeup in the park and recreation department, the third shakeup in that branch of the municipal service since he went into office. In that department yesterday the mayor suspended three employees for five months and cut down the salaries of thirty-seven others, including the athletic instructors. Through the changes the mayor says that he will save the city $13,500, which, together with previous changes, will carry the net total saving in that department up to $33,000.

Arthur E. Ogden, clerk at $1600; Bessie I. Towne, stenographer at $1100, and Helen J. L. Kennelly, librarian at $520 a year, were the employees suspended, suspensions which are regarded as removals.

APR. 1914

The mayor has professed ardent zeal for the development of this port, yet if his purpose had been to handicap our commercial facilities and operations he could hardly have hit upon a plan better calculated to carry it out. It would give our rivals a decided advantage over us. It would enable New York and several other ports to offer inducements to coastwise and transatlantic commerce which we would be powerless to meet. The cost of the service is about eighteen thousand dollars annually. Cutting off three or four city automobiles would pay for it. There is no justification of the proposed transfer on the basis of economy and certainly there is no other good reason for such action, especially at this time. Cities that have placed themselves within the national service, like San Francisco and New Orleans, are not particularly enthusiastic over its operation, though there has been much more to warrant it in those places than there has been in Boston.

If at any time the change is to be made it should only be done simultaneously with such ports as New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The people of Boston and the business interests of the city are satisfied with conditions as they are. Our quarantine system dovetails with provisions for the care of contagious diseases, and the mayor must have acted upon impulse rather than knowledge when he started this ill-considered movement against local interests. The City Council should refuse to give its sanction to a proposition that would surely prove obstructive to the port development in which we are now so hopefully engaged.

HERALD - APR 14 - 2 - 1914

VACATING PREMISES ON AVERY STREET

Tenants Moving Out, but Owners Delay W[illegible] of Tearing Down the Buildings—City May Employ Wreckers.

Active work of vacating the premises on Avery street was begun today, by tenants of stores and offices along that thoroughfare in preparation of widening the street. Although the street department of the city had given owners of property there until April 1 to tear down buildings, nothing in that direction has yet begun and the city may step in and do the work itself.

It was said today that unless the buildings are torn down by next Tuesday the commissioners will advertise for bids from wreckers.

The buildings to be removed are along the south side from Washington street to Mason street. Another building that must be removed is the Josephine Cox property backing on Mason street and fronting on Tremont street at the end of Avery.

One wall of the Tremont Theatre building will be torn away and a portion of the building next the Cox property, together with about 15 feet of The Herald building on the rear end, will be removed.

Where Avery street joins Washington a portion of the corner on the north side is to be widened and the jog made by the curve of Washington street straightened out. This means that a portion of the Pastime Theatre will be taken off.

Work of actually widening the street will begin on May 1, according to the street commissioners.

APR 14 - 1914

By MISS LILLIAN R. GARSIDE.
(Teacher at State Home for the Blind, and One of the 1500 Blind Auditors of "Within the Law.")

I was one of the 1500 guests at the Majestic Theatre yesterday afternoon, where "Within the Law" was given for the blind people of Boston. Gov. Walsh and Mayor Curley were also present. Actors, management and attaches of the theatre gave their services for this extra performance for our entertainment. Half of the eyes turned toward the stage were sightless, and yet it might almost be said that the sightless saw.

Everything was done for us that could possibly be done by the management, for preceding each act Charles W. Towne came before the curtain, described the stage setting for that act and gave a brief synopsis of the action.

It was wonderful acting. We could tell that even without seeing. The blind depend very much on their sense of hearing; but in any company like ours there are always elderly blind persons who are also partly deaf. The friends with them explained what was going on. For every blind person attending the performance there was a companion who could see. The audience was limited to blind persons and their escorts. An old gentleman who was quite deaf sat next me, and, although I did not know him, he often asked me questions when he did not understand, and I explained to him.

A good deal can be got from the voices of the actors—from the tones as well as the words. Miss Cowl's voice is very beautiful and expressive; the sort of voice I should like to listen to all day off the stage. I am very fond of her, and of Miss Nash, too.

There must necessarily be a great deal that we miss, being blind; but we don't think of it as much as people believe. We depend on other senses, and get enjoyment from our surroundings in other ways. For instance, I was at an afternoon tea at the Copley-Plaza the other day. I am told that the tea room is very pretty, with palms and soft lights; but I didn't think of that at all. I was enjoying my tea and my friends. Finally someone began to describe to me the appearance of the room, with the lights, flowers and gowns, and I realized that there was something besides all the enjoyment that I myself was getting.

It was the same way at the play. We knew who was on the stage; we knew what was going to happen; we could follow the action when it took place. The programs were printed by the Perkins Institution for the Blind in "Braille," the raised special type that the blind read with their fingers.

Gov. Walsh had the lower box at the left of the stage, and Mayor Curley and his family the corresponding one opposite. Both made speeches, the Governor at the end of the first act and the mayor at the end of the second; and Miss Cowl herself spoke to us at the end of the third. The orchestra played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the audience arose and sang, for Julia Ward Howe, who wrote it, was the wife of the man who was instrumental in founding the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

Gov. Walsh thanked the players for the entertainment, and then spoke especially to the blind people.

"The people of Massachusetts are interested in you and want to help you," he said. "The Governor wants to help you. What we have already done for you shows only a little part of the love and affection we have for you, and of what we should do for you if our resources were greater.

"Although you cannot look upon the glories of Massachusetts, or see all that is being done to develop them, we want you to know that the highest and noblest emotions are not reflected through the vision. You are just as dear to Massachusetts as any other of her children; perhaps more dear; for, if you compare the relation of the state toward her children with that of a mother toward hers, you will find that the natural mother has more heart for the weak and the most unfortunate of her children."

Mayor Curley also thanked the management and spoke of the beauty of doing things for others.

Presents had been sent to all the actors, or little things made by the people whom they were entertaining. There was a wooden window wedge, hand carved by blind men, for each man of the company; a lavender bag, hand woven, made by women, for every actress, and a special work bag for Miss Cowl, together with a broom completely covered with flowers.

A basket, also hand woven, was filled with Easter eggs, one for each member of the company. Mr. Towne made acknowledgment of these for the company, but Miss Cowl, whom he led on, spoke for herself.

"It's just like a Christmas party," said Miss Cowl. "Lots of lovely presents and lots of enthusiasm. I want to thank you for coming, and say that you are the most appreciative audience we have ever played to."

Miss Cowl and Miss Nash were in the lobby before the play and met many of the blind people who came as their guests.

MAR - 26 - 1914

MAYOR CURLEY HAS NEW BOOM SCHEME

Would Send Men to Every Convention to Advertise City.

Mayor Curley has devised a new way of booming Boston.

His plan is to appoint a committee of three Boston citizens to attend all the conventions held in the leading cities of the country. At these conventions the three committee men shall make formal addresses on the advantages that Boston has to offer as a convention city.

"Why, such a plan, if carried out," said the mayor last night, "would make Boston the most popular convention city in the country. And this plan can be carried out if the hotel people, the business men of Boston and the city authorities co-operate. If we haven't already made Boston one of the greatest convention cities in the world, our failure to do so is due to lack of co-operation.

"No city has the historical interest that Boston can offer," said the mayor. "Why in its historical attractions alone, Boston has assets more potent than money. Every person in the country who [illegible] himself a true American plans and looks forward to a visit to Boston."

The mayor's plan was offered at the third annual dinner of the City of Boston Hotel Association at the Parker House last evening. The mayor was introduced by the toastmaster, Linfield Damon, vice-president of the association.

Other speakers were Amos H. Whipple, president of the association; John McGlynn, president of the New York State Hotel Association; Fred A. Reed, president of the New York City Hotel Association; James F. Kelleher, president of the New England Hotel Association, and Frank C. Hall, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association.

ADVERTISER - APR - 2 - 1914

City Hall Notes

Judging by what has been taking place during the last few weeks in city affairs, membership in the Dorchester Club acts against, rather than for, a city employee in the matter of his retention in office by Mayor Curley.

In the first place, the Dorchester Club has been the hot-bed of Fitzgerald politics. It was founded and carried through its infancy by the influence of John F. Fitzgerald. There John F. Fitzgerald's warmest adherents flocked and there John F. Fitzgerald put in hard work for the prosperity of the club.

When, therefore, the officers of the club posted James M. Curley for non-payment of dues on the eve of the last election, just when John F. Fitzgerald was doing his utmost to prevent Curley's election, which he attempted to counteract later, it was interpreted by Curley as a move by friends of John F. Fitzgerald to vent the spleen of John F. Fitzgerald on James M. Curley.

APR 2 1914

The results of that posting have been serious afflictions for the club. First, the club had unpleasant advertising when Mayor Curley ordered broken a contract for rental of a portion of the club as headquarters for certain features of the Park and Recreation Department work. This meant a loss of about $1200 to the club treasury per year.

Then the treasurer of the club, Richard M. Walsh, was removed from a $2800 position in the Law Department, and the secretary of the club, Edward G. Richardson, was removed from a $4000 position in the Assessing Department.

On top of that it is common talk that Tilton S. Bell, the president, is to lose his $3500 place on the Election Board, and that Charles H. Warren, the first vice president, is to sever his connection with the Assessing Department, where he is a $1000 per year first assistant.

City employees joined the club in droves at its start. Some joined because they wanted to, others because they were informed by persons interested in building up the club that the Mayor wanted them to. On Dorchester day the club profited handsomely from an entertainment given there, to which an admission was charged, and for the aid of which the administration saw to it that the biggest portion of the Dorchester day celebration was carried out directly in front of the club.

Now city employees are leaving the club without taking the trouble to notify the club officials of their departure. They know that Mayor Curley is not interested there to the same extent as was Mayor Fitzgerald. It is also said that the director of celebrations for the city, John F. Dever, has already received instructions from the Mayor's office, to which he owes his appointment, that the people of Dorchester who are not members of the Dorchester club must be given a chance at the Dorchester day celebration this year.

It is not likely that there will be any more changes in the Assessing Department until after the tax rate is fixed in August, but it is said by persons in position to know that it was the original intention of Mayor Curley to make two more changes in the board of principal assessors, two Republican members having been slated for removal.

The tip that the Civil Service Commission would refuse confirmation to their successors is said to have caused a change in the programme.

William T. Dunn, custodian of the third floor of City Hall, began his 39th year in the position today. He received many bouquets of Mayflowers from friends who desired to honor the occasion, all of which Custodian Dunn distributed among the women of City Hall.

MAR - 25 - 1914

CURLEY ASSAILS J. F. FITZGERALD

BOSTON MAYOR TALKS ABOUT PRODIGALITY

Says Land Was Bought From the Fitzgerald Family, and He Will Order It Sold and Do Without It.

"I anticipated there would be no extraordinary matter presented to the Mayor when I took office," said Mayor Curley before the Senate Rules Committee yesterday, "but on the second day I was in office I received an appropriation of $10,300. That was for a site for an engine house in Charlestown, within 100 yds. of where there is already an engine house, but it was loaded upon the city because the land belong to the Fitzgerald family, a relative of the former Mayor."

On his return to City Hall from the State House the Mayor announced that he had ordered the architect of the Charlestown building paid to date for the work that he has done on the plans for the new structure, and that the work be stopped immediately. The Mayor said that he will put an addition on the present fire engine house in that vicinity for about $12,000, and ask that the loan order for the $84,000 for the building be rescinded, or the money turned to some other purpose.

He also said that he will order that the land purchased from Mary E. Fitzgerald be sold.

Renews "Prodigality" Charges.

Mayor Curley made renewed charges of "prodigality" against ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, rather than against Commr. O'Meara, at the hearing before the Senate Rules Committee, on the Mayor's appeal for the admission, under suspension of the rules, of his bill to cut the pay of the Boston police to where it was before Mayor Fitzgerald raised it.

The House has already admitted the bill and referred it to the Committee on Cities.

Mayor Curley said that he has already reduced salaries approximately $700,000. The appropriations under the control of the Mayor amount to approximately $24,000,000, but of this sum the School Department takes practically $5,600,000, and the appropriation for police is about $2,000,000, and that was an increase of $137,500. The chief point in this matter is that there were two increases in the Police Department last year and two increases to members of the Fire Department. It has been proven that these increases were due to the activities of certain attorneys employed by members of the Police and Fire Departments, who were paid "unusually large" fees.

"Raids on Treasury."

There is no method, he said, by which cities and towns can protect themselves from similar raids on their treasuries. He continued:—

"If this method is to be encouraged, and to refuse to admit this bill would be to encourage it, then others who desire an increase of salary, who have a fund at their disposal, may divert money from the treasury of the people any time they may wish it."

The city of Boston, he continued, is permitted to expend $10.55 on each $1000 of valuation. An epidemic of scarlet fever was discovered and the health department and hospital authorities were unable to take care of the number of cases applying for treatment. The Mayor called the authorities together and instructed them to open up the smallpox hospital. "It seems an unusual thing," remarked Mayor Curley, "for a city to grant two increases in one department in the year and yet be obliged to house children infected with mild diseases in a hospital intended for the most malignant of infectious diseases.

"All I can say is that there was an absolute and total disregard of the responsibilities of his office by my predecessor."

"I have no desire and do not propose and will not remove a single laborer or mechanic," said Mayor Curley.

"It isn't the mechanic or the laborer who is responsible for the present financial situation in Boston; it is the overhead charges," he continued.

"I am endeavoring to strike at those who are best able to meet a cut or suffer a removal

"The last time that I talked with Mayor Fitzgerald," said Mayor Curley, "he said to me: 'I wouldn't wish my worst enemy in the position of Mayor of Boston after I give it up.'"

Corporation Counsel Talks.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan told the Committee that the present Mayor of Boston had to face estimates $1,900,000 in excess of the amount that could be appropriated, and that the $10.55 per $1000 valuation is appropriated to the last cent. He characterized the last raise in the pay of the Boston police as an "abuse of power," and said that it involved about $125,000 a year, and was to take effect three days after a new Mayor had been elected by the people of Boston.

Mr. Sullivan also told the Committee that the last Mayor had put in a bill to increase the tax rate from $10.55 to $11 on a thousand, and this had been opposed by the present Mayor, who had no desire to increase the tax rate, and desired to live within the limits, and so he had opposed this bill in good faith, and it has been killed this session.

APRIL - 2 - 1914

MAYOR CURLEY SCORES REFORMERS

Tells of Troubles With Unemployed, in Speaking at Campaign for Roxbury Boys' Club.

Mayor Curley was the guest at the luncheon of the Men's Committee who are raising the sum of $100,000 for a Roxbury Boys' clubhouse in a 12-day campaign, last night, and contributed $100 to the fund.

In his remarks the Mayor said that he felt that a reduction of $147,000 might be saved in this year's appropriation of the School Committee, who are asking for $6,000,000.

He said: "Their appropriations were submitted to me and I have studied them for the past six days and I believe that when I meet the committee tomorrow the reduction can be made without injury to a considerable number of people and will be of great benefit to hundreds of persons employed as laborers and mechanics who can be given employment."

He referred to the question of the unemployed by saying: "If it were not for the progressive reformers and misguided philanthropists it would be possible for this city of Boston to take proper care of the unemployed.

"Our own municipal department has accommodations for 200 nightly and for the first two months of this year that number has been accommodated with about 30 additional. Since the bread line has been established we have been housing about 360, and they are not residents of Boston or even Massachusetts. They are increasing and now we have got to take care of them."

The teams reported a total of $2100 or [illegible] for the day, while the women's organization, who held their luncheon at noon, reported a total of $433, and the grand total to date is $45,981.

Adlof Ackerman, [illegible] man of the Young Men's Committee [illegible]d a total of $528.75 pledged to the 28 teams. The Executive Committee reported $681, while the sum of $307 was pledged to the Citizen's Committee and $306 to the Business Men's Committee.

HERALD - APRIL - 3 - 1914.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

HERBERT W. BURR of ward 24 is the first of the Burr-Harding-Mill-Irum combination to get recognition at City Hall for support in the mayoralty fight. "Herb" has been designated as a street clerk in the assessing department.

Ex-Chief of Police Ernest Buffington of Winthrop is among the staff of street clerks in the employ of the assessing department.

Several changes were made in the first assistant assessor districts yesterday before the men went out on the street. A. Glendon Dyar was transferred from ward 20 to the first part of ward 7 to succeed Frederick L. McGowan, who resigned. Daniel A. Downey was transferred to Dyar's place, while D. Walter Creed was transferred from the first part of ward 24 to the second part of ward 20. John J. Dailey was transferred from the second part of ward 16 to the first part of ward 24, while Timothy J. Murphy was transferred from the second part of ward 24 to ward 3. John C. Cook, who is the veteran member of the first assistant assessors, has been transferred from ward 14 to the first part of ward 16.

Ex-Representative J. F. Eagan of ward 20, who was named as a first assistant assessor, has been assigned to ward 24. C. A. Gaffney, another new appointee, has been given the second part of ward 16, while Charles A. Murphy, another new man, goes to ward 24 to succeed Gen. William H. Oakes. John A. Hout has been assigned to ward 13, while ex-Representative Edward Emmet McGrath has been given ward 14, and Alonzo F. Andrews ward 18.

For the purpose of encouraging the separation of garbage and refuse in the North and West ends, the Boston Development and Sanitary Company is distributing free of cost some 10,000 garbage cans in those two districts.

Although it was originally intended that all the district foremen in the public works department would have their salaries cut to $1425 a year, it has been decided to give the $1800 a year foremen $1500.

John A. Murphy has resigned as editor and manager of the City Record, the official municipal weekly, and for the next four years the publication will be handled by Assistant Secretary Standish Wilcox of the mayor's office.

Through Mayor Curley's intercession President Wilson has issued an executive order releasing from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Benjamin H. McCormack of this city, a member of H company, 28th infantry, who was sent to Fort Leavenworth for from six months to a year for violation of the rules and regulations of the army.

Plans are being perfected by the mayor for a shake-up in the consumptives' hospital department, which will include a few removals and many reductions in salaries. Some of those who have talked with the mayor in regard to the reductions in salaries in that department say that there will be cuts in the salaries of some of the physicians which will be as heavy as those given some of the health department physicians on Saturday.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

"SENATORIAL COURTESY" was finally strained a bit in the Senate yesterday. Senator Doyle of New Bedford, chairman of the committee on cities, asked for postponement on a Haverhill matter until Tuesday next. Senator Wellis of Haverhill objected, and after a voice vote, a rising vote and a roll call vote had been taken, postponement was refused. Senator Doyle then moved postponement until Monday next, but again met defeat via the same route. Then Senator Brennan of Charlestown, a member of the committee, stepped into the breach for Doyle and moved postponement until Friday next. The Brennan motion was carried by the narrow margin of one vote on a roll call, but the whole matter left "senatorial courtesy" in a weakened condition.

The House yesterday passed to be engrossed the bill to have the Chelsea voters decide whether they want their license commissioners chosen by the Governor or by the mayor of that city. The mayor of Chelsea does the selecting now. There was some sharp fighting on the measure between Representatives Beck of Chelsea, who sponsored the bill, and Representatives Robinson of Chelsea and Haines of Medford, who opposed it. But Chelsea harmony is still safe, for Robinson and Beck shook hands amid applause after the bill had been passed.

Gov. Walsh yesterday asked the legislative committee on military affairs to postpone until tomorrow consideration of the bills to make the adjutant-general's tenure of office one year instead of five.

The leaders of the Boston Democracy say that Representative John H. Lynch of Cambridge, who is president of the city council in the University city, is one of the live-wires of the party at the State House.

How many bartenders, saloonkeepers and hotel proprietors are there in the state that know they cannot get a job driving an ashcart or digging a sewer in the city of Boston because they are vendors of intoxicating liquors? Representative McInerney's bill repealing that provision of the civil service law responsible for the above question has been reported favorably by the committee on public service.

When the joint ways and means committee yesterday filed in the Senate adverse reports on two bills to eliminate the state auditor from the commission on economy and efficiency, as Gov. Walsh desires, it looked at first as if the Governor had lost the first skirmish to have this change made. But Senator Gordon of Springfield, chairman of the committee, explained that there was still another bill to bring this about before the House ways and means committee, and intimated that this might come along without trouble. He said that he would ask the Senate to table the two adverse reports until the other bill had been disposed of.

One of the biggest obstacles in the way of the bill to abolish party enrollment at the primaries is the fear on the part of some of the Democratic leaders in the Legislature that the bill is but the first step of a movement to abolish party designations entirely.

Representative White of Newton is hard to fool on any political matter, as was evidenced when he accused Simon Swig of Taunton of being the instigator and nurse of the bill for ward representation in Taunton. Simon was at the side lines, as he was on the day that the bill was substituted for an adverse report of the committee on cities. Mr. Higgins of Taunton was given credit for the overturn on that day; on the next White gave it all to Mr. Swig and the bill was killed a minute afterward.

APRIL - 4 - 1914.

CUTTING SALARIES

Mayor Curley is not to be envied in the task on which he has set out. It takes a very courageous man to attempt to reduce municipal salaries. He must fly in the face of all the interests and desires and estimates of the people affected, many of whom are, or would otherwise be, his friends. It recalls the observation of Gen. Butler in his memoirs that a meeting was held in New Orleans which passed terrible resolutions against him, and then voted with enthusiasm to send a committee to lay this estimate before him. But in selecting its members, the assignment proved so unpopular that nobody came. This is usually the case with payroll reductions. Legislative and other economists advocate them, with great emphasis, but when it comes to dispatching an executive officer to put them in force, he usually sidesteps the opportunity. Mayor Curley is one of the few men who have actually gone about the job.

To commend his work is no more welcome task to a newspaper than it is for him to undertake it. We regret very much the necessity of any of these reductions. We hope we can get along with as few of them as possible, but the finances of Boston, it must be admitted, are in a desperate plight, and only heroic remedies will avail. Another four years of the lavish expenditures that prevailed in the last administration would hit the business of the city very severely, if, indeed, it is not already held in check by the tax burden.

APRIL - 2 - 1914.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION

While The Herald sympathizes with every endeavor that Mayor Curley makes in the direction of economy, we are convinced that the long discussed transfer of the quarantine establishment to the federal government would be a case of penny wise and pound foolish. The Chamber of Commerce has investigated the situation several times, through its appropriate committees, and has regularly decided against it. The truth is that the federal government works at long range, is exceedingly clumsy and cumbersome in all its ways, and would be sure to interfere greatly with that easy flow of traffic between this city and the maritime provinces to the north, on which this community so materially depends. Better leave things as they are! Nearly everybody who has looked into the question, no matter with what preconceived impressions he approached it, has finally come around to this conclusion. The less Uncle Sam does for us, that we can do for ourselves, individually or by local agencies, the better it will be.

HERALD - APRIL - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

"DISAPPEARING GUNS" is the name given the theodolite instruments in the engineering divisions at City Hall which the employes take out Saturday afternoon and return Monday morning.

"Shakespeare's works are regarded as the best sellers since Mayor Curley and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald opened their controversy," the clerk in one of the downtown bookstores informed a prospective purchaser the other day, while looking through a book of quotations from Shakespeare.

Chief Clerk Cornelius Reardon of the mayor's office was the private secretary for Acting Mayor Daniel J. McDonald during Mayor Curley's absence in New York.

Suggestions have been made at City Hall that Chairman William H. Woods of the city council committee on fire hazard hold sessions of his committee in each of the sections of the city to be affected by the extension of the building limits. Each hearing held at City Hall has been largely attended, and many letters have been sent to the committee urging that sessions be held in Brighton, West Roxbury, Dorchester, South Boston and East Boston.

With the approval of the mayor, Fire Commissioner Grady has retired on half-pay Capt. Charles W. Conway of engine company 37. Mr. Conway will receive $900 a year.

Dr. Frederick J. Bailey of Dorchester, who is connected with the city's health department, has been appointed as assistant city physician to succeed Dr. George A. Sargent.

John A. Murphy of Roxbury, who recently resigned as editor and publisher of the City Record, has entered a mercantile business at more than twice the salary he received at City Hall.

The city's retiring board has retired on half-pay the following veterans of the civil war: William T. Loring, water service of the public works department; James J. Sullivan, messenger, and Albert J. Rymes, engineer, paving service of the public works department; Jeremiah Phillips, Thomas Condry, Dennis Shea, Charles Carroll and Wilbur F. Wilder, public works department.

annual report of the fire department for 1912-1913, under the date of Feb. 1, 1913, under the heading of fire stations, made the following recommendations:

"'A new fire station should be built on the site of Chemical company 3, Winthrop street, Charlestown, for an engine company.'

"I think this recommendation of the former commissioner will answer his present contention in relation to the site."

In New York the mayor will confer this morning at 10 o'clock with Col. F. V. Abbott, U. S. A., United States district engineering officer, relative to the expenditure of an unexpended balance of $48,000 for dredging the Weymouth Fore river to make the river navigable for vessels of the size of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia.

APRIL - 2 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE assessors and assistant assessors gave Mayor Curley an enthusiastic reception when he appeared before them in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall yesterday to discuss the assessing department's annual work of assessing property, one newspaper pointed out; but the assessors do that every year just to display their loyalty to the mayor in office.

Mayor Curley has not finished with the park and recreation department, and proposes to give that branch of the municipal service another shake-up in the immediate future.

If the mayor carries out his plan of selling every parcel of real estate that he does not consider absolutely necessary for municipal purposes, his official auctioneer, "Sheriff Eddie" Foye, will be kept busy for some weeks to come.

Atty. Joseph Santosuosso, one of the Mayor Curley leaders in ward 6 during the recent municipal campaign, believes the mayor should remove every department head who has not tendered his resignation to the chief executive.

Meetings of the Parkman fund and also the fire hazard committees of the city council have been called for Friday afternoon.

John B. Cadigan, messenger in the city clerk's department and private secretary for Sheriff Quinn during the shrievalty contest, has been informed of his appointment as a court officer at $1700 a year, and $100 additional for uniforms annually. James Lane of ward 15, one of the per diem court officers, has been named as a regular officer at the same salary Mr. Cadigan will receive.

The mayor's cut of 1½ per cent. in the building department staff will save the city about $10,000 a year, the mayor contends.

The mayor does not propose to economize in the hospital department at the expense of the patients, but he believes that it will be possible to make a saving by cutting down the salaries of some of the physicians, orderlies and nurses.

The 18th ward furnishes the assessing department this year with two first assistant assessors who know more about land values than almost any other pair in the department—Ex-Senator John Butler and ex-Representative Edward Emmet McGrath.

APRIL - 2 - 1914

WORK BEGINS ON AVERY STREET

All Buildings Remaining Next Tuesday Will Be Sold at Auction by City.

APR 2 1914

The dismantling of the stores and offices on the south side of Avery street began yesterday, in preparation for the widening of the street, which will begin May 1. Owners of the property had been ordered by the street commissioners to have the buildings torn down by April 1, but none had obeyed the order, some of the tenants doing business last evening.

Yesterday notices were posted on the premises by the commissioners, announcing that all buildings not removed by next Tuesday would then be sold at public auction to the highest cash bidders.

The buildings to be removed extend from Washington street to Mason street. Another building that must be removed is the Josephine Cox property backing on Mason street and fronting on Tremont street at the end of Avery. One wall of the Tremont Theatre building will be torn away and a portion of the building adjoining the Cox property, together with about 15 feet of The Herald building on the rear end will be removed.

Where Avery street joins Washington, the corner on the north side is to be widened. This means that a portion of the Pastime Theatre will be taken off.

Mayor Curley yesterday authorized Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to start the work of constructing four streets with employes in his department.

The streets include Sydney street, between Savin Hill avenue and Hartland street, Dorchester, at a cost of $3600; River street, from Mattapan square to the Hyde Park line, at a cost of $5000; Neptune road, from Bennington to Saratoga streets, East Boston, at a cost of $4700, and Western avenue, from Waverley to Harvard streets, Brighton at a cost of $3600.

All the streets are to be constructed with a tar macadam surface.

APRIL - 2 - 1914

CITY AUDITOR MITCHELL GIVEN A NEW TERM

Patrick H. Graham Succeeds McKay as Superintendent of Markets.

The reappointment of J. Alfred Mitchell as city auditor, the appointment of Patrick H. Graham of 57 Mt. Vernon street, ward 16, as superintendent of markets to succeed George E. McKay, and the removal of Assistant Purchasing Agent John T. Caulfield of the supply department were among Mayor Curley's activities yesterday before leaving for New York.

The appointment of Mr. Graham to succeed George E. McKay, the veteran head of the market department, was a surprise. The latter has held the position since April 1, 1877, and received a salary of $3000 a year.

The removal of Assistant Purchasing Agent Caulfield was in connection with the mayor's plan of reorganizing that branch of the municipal service.

In replying to ex-Fire Commissioner Cole's contention that the site at Joiner and Park streets, Charlestown, was the best site obtainable for a fire station in that district, the mayor said:

"The former fire commissioner, in the

HERALD - APRIL 2-1914.

BRIER CONTINUES CONGRESS FIGHT IN THE TWELFTH

Gallivan Declares Republican Opponent Only One Who Really Counts.

APR 2 1914

Five rallies were held by Frank L. Brier, Republican candidate for Congress in the 12th district, yesterday. Two were at noon, Mr. Brier speaking to the employes of the George E. Keith Company and the French, Shriner & Urner Co. Last night's rallies were at Maynard Hall, South Boston, Meeting House Hill ward-room and John A. Andrew school, Andrew square.

Accompanying the candidate at the evening rallies were Guy A. Ham, Prof. George A. Douglas, ex-Representative Walter A. Meins, ex-Representative William S. Kinney, ex-Representative William F. Garcelon, ex-Representative Clarence A. Barnes, J. Mitchel Galvin, Charles T. Harding, Thomas Leavitt, Charles J. Kidney and others. Mr. Brier discussed the tariff principally, touching also on the Panama canal tolls, taking exception to the statement of Speaker Champ Clark that the tolls question is of greater importance than the tariff legislation. He held that the Democratic tariff bill had brought hard times, as shown by the many lay-offs of workmen by the large industries.

Congressman Patrick H. Kelley of Michigan and Philip L. Campbell of Kansas will arrive in Boston today to help in the Brier campaign. They will speak at Hugh O'Brien and Shurtleff schools tonight and at the Lincoln Club smoker at the American House. Mr. Brier will speak at these rallies, as well as at Pilgrim Hall, ward 14.

Gallivan Discounts Connolly.

"I have but one opponent who is worthy of mention—Mr. Brier, the Republican," declared James A. Gallivan, Democratic candidate, at two indoor rallies last night. The rain made it necessary to cancel the outdoor speeches. Mr. Gallivan appeared at the Milton A. A. and the North Dorchester Club.

"Any votes cast for the other person are thrown away," Mr. Gallivan continued. "He has even forsaken the party which he pretends to represent in the contest, and his literature does not even bear the name of that party.

"No one ever hears now of any mention of the Progressive party in the House of Representatives, and what a foolish thing it is for any intelligent voter in this district to even give the shadow of a thought to marking a ballot on Tuesday next which would be counted in favor of the so-called Progressive.

"The constructive policy of the Democratic party is to be the saviour of the nation's welfare. As the candidate of that party I expect the loyal assistance of every man in this district who wants to help in the reconstruction of our national affairs, which is going on, and is intended to work for the betterment of every individual in our common country."

APRIL -1914.

COLE EXPLAINS ENGINE HOUSE SITE DEFENCE

Mayor Curley Expresses Frank Opinion of Ex-Commissioner's Ability.

Former Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole last night advanced seven reasons why, in his opinion, the city should retain the site it has bought in Charlestown for a new fire station, and should construct on it a new building.

Regardless of from whom the site was bought, he believes that its selection was, and is, in the interest of economy and efficiency in the fire department, and he reiterates that it was chosen solely from a business standpoint.

In view of the fact that the appropriation for the new site and building was voted by a former city council and approved by a former mayor, he believes that it would be proper now to refer the matter to the finance commission for an opinion.

His statement is in part as follows:

"In view of the many advantages of the new site over the old one, I would state emphatically that in the interest of economy and efficiency, the city should go ahead and build on the new site and sell the old Winthrop street site.

"My conclusions are based upon the opinion and judgment of former Chief Mullen, whose intimate knowledge of the workings and needs of the fire department is superior to that of any man in Boston.

Gives Seven Reasons.

"1. The city would save money. A building on either site would cost the same, but the plans covering the new site are already paid for, whereas plans on the old site have yet to be drawn and would be an additional cost.

"2. The new site is on a main thoroughfare and will increase in value as the years go by. The old site on a side street will never be worth materially any more than it is today.

"3. The new site is on a corner and the apparatus can go in all four directions.

"4. Car tracks go by the new site, which can be used by the apparatus when heavy snow is on the ground.

"5. It is almost a straight run from the new site to the city proper.

"6. It was the nearest available site to the valuable Hoosac Tunnel docks, with their millions of dollars' worth of property.

"7. An 85-foot aerial ladder could be placed in a house on the new site, but could not be used on the Winthrop street site on account of the narrowness of the street. This aerial ladder would not only take care of Charlestown, with its fast growing business interests, but would also take care of the North and West ends of Boston until such time as the city could alter over ladder house 1 or build a new house in that section of the city. Today there is no aerial ladder from the Somerville line to Fort Hill square. The question of the aerial ladder alone should decide the matter in favor of the new site."

Curley Replies to Cole.

"Ex-Fire Commissioner Cole may be an authority on fire fighting, but I would prefer to rely on the judgment of a man who is a practical rather than a theoretical fire fighter—Commissioner Grady," Mayor Curley declared in reply to former Fire Commissioner Cole's defence in the selection of the land at Joiner and Park streets, Charlestown, for a fire station.

"Under Mr. Cole, for whom I have the most profound respect as a gentleman, and not as a fire fighter, the chiefs were supplied with motor vehicles while the apparatus necessary to fight fires was permitted to continue operated by horses. The department, in fighting a fire, is in relatively the same position as an army in battle, and no great battle was ever won with the army absent from the scene of engagement and the generals alone in action. I subscribe to the theory advocated by Commissioner Grady of motorizing the apparatus with which fires are fought rather than motorizing vehicles with which the generals, or chiefs, are brought to the scene of action.

"The greatest fire losses of recent years, and notably of last year, are not the most laudable tribute in the world to the ability as a fire fighter of the former commissioner. It is the desire of Commissioner Grady and my sincere wish that in the future fires be fought with water and apparatus and men rather than by conversation, theories and magazine articles.

"I guess that will hold Mr. Cole for a while."

APRIL -3-1914.

TURN THE WHEELS

SAID James A. Gallivan, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 12th district, in reply to Senator Lodge's statement that industry is not flourishing under the Democratic administration:

It is true that the industrial condition of the country at the present time is in a rather quiet state, but every sane citizen and thinking business man knows that just as soon as the railroad freight question is decided business will develop in this country and within a year's time the wheels of industry will be turning as never before.

APR 3

How comforting it must be to the man who has been laid off indefinitely to learn that "within a year's time the wheels of industry will be turning as never before." But a year is a long time to a man who is without a job and to the man on part time.

The tariff was disposed of in a special session in order to save the industries of the country from the long period of suspense. Now we are asked to wait until after the railroad rate cases have been settled. After that something else may turn up to wait for.

Watchful waiting as applied to jobs doesn't buy groceries. The time to turn the wheels of industry is now. The importance of next Tuesday's bye-election is not in whether a vote shall be added to one side or the other in Congress. Its importance is an indication of how the voters size up the effect of the Democratic administration upon their jobs. The intelligent voter will cast his vote where it will help to turn the wheels of Massachusetts industry in 1914.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 4 - 1914 -

APRIL - 8 - 1914 -

WIDENING BEGUN ON AVERY STREET

Buildings Are Being Razed, Although Some Tenants Still Remain.

APR 4 1914

In preparation for the widening of Avery street to forty feet, the building at 172 Tremont street is being demolished. This structure, known as the Colonade building, belongs to Arthur Dehon Hill. The razing was begun yesterday morning by the Thomas A. Elston Company.

Though by arrangement with the city tenants were given until April 1 to move out, many have not yet done so because of want of office space in other buildings. The city will raze the building next week, whether the tenants move out or not.

The property at 172 Tremont street will be on the corner of the new Avery street. Mason street is also to be straightened, which will necessitate taking off a few feet from the rear of the building at Tremont and Mason streets, occupied by the Herald.

The property in the rear of 30 Avery street, in Mason street extension, has been sold by James L. Little and others, trustees, to Arthur T. Lyman and others, trustees. The estate contains 1112 square feet and is now occupied by a portion of the Tremont Theater. The purchasers buy for investment. The sale was negotiated through the office of Edward H. Eldredge & Co. of the Devonshire Building.

Charles H. Cole has bought for investment from Carl F. Monk the property at, 42 and 44 Broad street. There is a four-story brick business block and 1209 square feet of land. The property is taxed for $51,000, of which $44,200 is on the land. The purchaser was represented by George W. Cole. The sale was effected through the office of Frederick L. McGowan of the Devonshire Building.

The apartment house property at 87 to 89 Barry street, Dorchester, has been sold by Margaretha Aiberth to Alfred R. Whittington. There is a six-apartment house of twenty-eight rooms, standing on 300 square feet of land. The property is assessed at $8300 and the price paid was larger. The buyer was represented by Chamberlain & Burnham and the seller by the Edward T. Harrington Company.

Papers have gone to record whereby Ann W. Seaver conveys to Charles L. Harding 3 Byron street, Beacon Hill. There is 960 square feet of land, taxed for $2900, and a brick house, with a total assessment of $1400. The new owner buys for improvement and will raze the present building and erect a new structure. Poole & Bigelow represented the grantor and Codman & Street the purchaser.

Erection of a nine-story warehouse with direct railway and trucking and cold storage facilities for the wholesale grocery concerns in this city on Commercial street is planned at a cost of $1,500,000.

The estate at 62 Beacon street, which was recently sold by Mary I. Wells to Catherine R. Walsh, has been re-sold to Gladys P. Drew, who buys for investment. The property is assessed for $52,000, of which $39,000 is on the 4250 square feet of land, and $13,000 on the building, which contains a store and several apartments. Codman & Street were the brokers.

One of the finest gentleman's farms in New Hampshire has just been sold through the office of F. C. N. Wilcox. The property conveyed is known as Cunete Farm and was formerly the summer residence of the late James T. Furber of the Boston and Maine railroad. It is situated at Somersworth, on a high eminence, which gives a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The grantor is O. M. Billings and the purchaser Ira W. Shipira of Boston.

JOSEPH J. CORBETT, former corporation counsel under Mayor Fitzgerald, looks like the best guess for appointment to the vacancy on the Land Court, to succeed the late Louis M. Clark as associate justice. Governor Walsh expects to make the appointment to this place at today's meeting of the executive council.

Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald of Boston and John D. N. Healey of Lynn are among the others mentioned as possibilities. Healey has the indorsement of a practically united Essex county bar.

GOVERNOR WALSH also expects to send in the names of the members of his new board of labor and industries, although there is a possibility that this matter will go over until next week. The governor said last night that he would like to appoint an entirely new board, but that in any event the stories that two members of the old board are to be reappointed were not true.

It has been understood that both Channing Smith of Cherry Valley and Mrs. Davis R. Dewey of Cambridge would be named for their old places on the board. The governor's statement last night was taken to mean the elimination of Smith and the feeling is that Mrs. Dewey, who was once appointed by Governor Walsh before he decided to remove the old board, will again be on the list.

REPRESENTATIVE CARR of Hopkinton, who has been christened the "Tom Giblin of the Progressive party" in the House, did not get very far with his attack on Speaker Cushing yesterday because of the Speaker's verbal chastisement of the House the day previous. The Speaker himself took a perfect fall out of the Hopkinton man. Washburn declared that he did not propose to sit around, for a thousand dollars a year, and listen to "that fresh northwest breeze from Hopkinton."

The climax came when one of the Democrats, Burdick of Adams, who has been trying to get the Progressives into line with the Democrats to do things in the House, announced that he was all through helping the Progressive from Hopkinton out on his efforts to secure roll calls, and that he would vote against Carr's motion to reconsider the defeat of his bill to give State laborers a minimum wage of $2.25 a day.

When the fuss was over, just eighteen members of the House arose in response to Carr's request for a roll call, and as thirty are necessary, Carr was effectually squelched.

COUNCILMAN JAMES A. WATSON has obtained figures from the statistics department which show that Boston is far from exhausted financially when compared with the other cities of the country and that Mayor Curley's statement that the city is bankrupt is without foundation.

According to the figures Boston has the third lowest net debt per capita, only Los Angeles and Tacoma, two small cities, leading Boston. In assets and property per capita Boston leads with New York second. Boston's per capita assets are $318.80 and New York's is $313.05.

DR. TIMOTHY LEARY, medical examiner of Suffolk county, was testifying yesterday before the committee on appropriations of the City Council and made the statement that his automobile, which is in very bad shape, would have to last him through the year because of the small amount of money allowed him.

"How much could you sell your machine for?" asked Councilman Watson.

"About $700," said Leary.

"And how much would it cost you for another one?" asked Watson.

"About $1300," said Leary.

"Well," said Watson, "that's much better than another official of this city who sold his old machine for $800 and bought a new one that cost $5300." The official was Mayor Curley.

MAYOR CURLEY'S ordinances now before the City Council are going to have a rough and stormy passage, according to present indications. Even his ordinance reducing the salary of the chairman of the Park and Recreation Commission from $7500 to $5000 is likely to be turned down by the City Council, because of the feeling that it will lower the standard of the men appointed to the position. The salary was set at the present figure chiefly to attract men of great ability to the position, and to reduce it is considered an act detrimental to the caliber of the future holders of the positions.

The transfer of the quarantine station is another ordinance that is to meet with great opposition. These things are piling up so that it will not be surprising if an open break occurs between the mayor and the council in the future.

COLLECTOR PARKER QUITS

City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker, Grand Army veteran, yesterday tendered his resignation to Mayor Curley to take effect at the mayor's convenience. The term of Parker was up at 5 o'clock last night.

The mayor would not give out the name of the man who will take Parker's place, but did say that he had his successor in mind. The guess at City Hall was Thomas F. Boyle, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, but this could not be verified. Parker was an appointee of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and has held office for four years. He is well known in Grand Army circles.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 4 - 1914

EX-FIRE HEAD IS SCORED BY MAYOR

Takes Exceptions Witi Cole in Engine House Statement.

APR 4 1914

Mayor Curley last night again scored ex-Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole for his statement that the Fitzgerald land taken in Charlestown as a location for an engine house was the best site.

"Would that my enemy had written a book," he quoted. "I don't know who the fellow was who said this, but it will make a good heading for what I want to say about Mr. Cole," he continued, producing a copy of the annual report of the fire department for the year 1912 to 1913, as compiled by Commissioner Cole.

"I find here under the heading 'fire stations,'" he said, "the following written by Mr. Cole: 'A new station should be built on the site of the chemical company No. 3 on Winthrop street, Charlestown, for an engine company.'"

This is exactly what Mayor Curley has contended all along, and is in direct opposition to what Cole said in his statement on Wednesday night, namely, that the new site, the Fitzgerald lot, was the best for an engine house.

"Poor Mr. Cole," sighed the mayor as he shut the book. "He keeps getting himself in deeper all the time."

Ex-Fire Head Gives Mayor Caustic Reply

Pointing out that the Albany street fire, the only one that has got beyond the control of the Boston fire department in eight years, was fought under the command of the present fire commissioner and not by former Chief Mullen, Charles H. Cole, former fire commissioner, issued a statement last night in reply to that of Mayor Curley, regarding the choice of a site for an engine house in Charlestown. The statement follows:

"I regret that I must admit that I am not a fire fighter. Like Col. Russell, and all my predecessors, I was obliged to rely on the department to put out the fires. Incidentally, I might say that this right to direct the work of putting out fires is given to the chief by statute law. The mayor should be told, however, that Chief Mullen always used water in quenching them.

"I must admit a large fire loss last year under Chief Mullen and myself, but the fires were all controlled, and I trust the mayor will not in the future accuse me of setting any of them.

"I will not admit, however, that Chief Mullen was in charge at the only fire that got away from the department during the past eight years. The present commissioner was in command.

"But what has all this to do with refuting my statement of the advantages of the new site over the old one for the new Charlestown engine house."

APRIL - 30 - 1914

URGE COLE AS NEW HEAD OF STATE MILITIA

Feeling Strong That He Will Be Considered by Walsh.

SENATE PASSES BILL TO OUST PEARSON

Governor Hears Protest of Taunton Mayor Against Lakeville Camp.

APR 30 1914

Speculation as to the man to be appointed to succeed Gardner W. Pearson as adjutant general, brought the name of Col. Charles H. Cole of the First Corps Cadets to the front again yesterday, and several of the leading men in the State militia are urging his selection by Governor Walsh.

Intimations in despatches from Washington, where Col. Cole has been for several days, were to the effect that he might not care to accept the position. In spite of this situation, however, the feeling is that he will be prominent in the governor's consideration as the successor to Pearson.

The Senate yesterday put through the bill to oust Pearson under a suspension of all rules. The measure will be engrossed and passed to be enacted in the House today and will probably be sent over to the Senate and enacted there before the afternoon session closes, so that the bill is expected to be on the governor's desk tonight.

Two Men Considered

Several weeks ago The Journal announced exclusively, on what was most excellent authority, that Col. Cole would succeed Pearson. Since the probability of sending troops to Mexico has become imminent, there has been much talk of Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser for adjutant general, and there is little doubt that the governor has been considering both these men, to the practical exclusion of all others.

It is believed now, however, that should Massachusetts troops be sent to Mexico Gen. Sweetser would prefer to be mustered into the United State army and serve as brigadier general in any possible campaign.

Because of the possibility of such a situation arising the talk of Sweetser for adjutant general subsided somewhat yesterday and Cole's name again came to the front.

Adjt. Gen. Pearson yesterday went ahead with arrangements for equipping the militia as if there were no thought of his displacement in the office.

He recommended to Governor Walsh that he requisition the War Department for 308 sets of harness, 39 wagons and 36 sets of horse equipment for mounted scouts. The wagons, he says, are the only item to which the War Department called atention as a necessary item of equipment to bring the Massachusetts militia up to standard.

If the troops are called into service, the adjutant general says that the militia companies will probably be recruited to a war strength of three officers and 148 enlisted men. This is the standard for war strength contained in the new federal regulations just received by the adjutant general's office.

Hear Protest

The governor yesterday heard Mayor Fish of Taunton and members of the Water Board of that city in their protest against the establishment of a mobilization camp at Lakeville, and told them that every effort would be made by way of stringent regulations to prevent any pollution of the city's water supply at Lake Assawampsett.

Preparations for occupying the Lakeville camp are under way, and after surveys by Engineer Harrison of the militia, the work of installing water pipes and sewage disposal incinerators will begin.

MAY - 23 - 1914

NEW "WHITE WAY" FOR PUSH CARTS

Curley Opens More Streets to Relieve Congestion in Market District.

MAY 23 1914

A push cart market or "White Way" will be established on South and North Market streets by Mayor Curley to relieve the tremendous congestion in the market district, especially on North, Hanover and Blackstone streets. The mayor reached the decision to establish this yesterday after a conference with Superintendent of Markets Patrick Graham, Fire Commissioner Grady and the street commissioners.

The merchants in the market district pull out from South and North Market streets at 3 o'clock on Satauday afternoon and ot 4 o'clock the place is vacant. Meanwhile there is a congestion in the other streets greater than is ever seen in any other city. The people are packed like sardines and there is always danger of a serious disaster. The mayor has therefore decided to establish a push cart market on South and North Market streets from Dock square to Commercial street, running along by the Faneuil and Quincy markets.

The street will be brilliantly illuminated from end to end.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 4 - 1914

CURLEY LOSES FIGHT TO CUT PAY OF POLICE

Timilty Persuades Senate to Refuse Bill Hearing Before Legislature.

DECLARES MEASURE INSULT TO O'MEARA

Prearranged Plan to Kill Off the Bill Is Charged.

APR 4 1914

Declaring that Mayor Curley's bill to give him authority to reduce salaries in the police department of Boston is "an insult to the efficient police commissioner," Senator James P. Timilty yesterday persuaded the Massachusetts Senate to refuse the mayor the courtesy of having his petition heard before the Massachusetts Legislature.

The action of the Senate was practically unanimous, in spite of the fact that the committee on rules, the private steering committee of President Calvin Coolidge, had reported in favor of suspending the twelfth joint rule to admit the mayor's bill.

But One Supporter

Senator Henry G. Wells, as spokesman for the rules committee, said that the committee simply desired to extend to Mayor Curley the same courtesy which has been extended to the mayors of other cities and the selectmen of towns, who have asked for legislation after the time for filing new business had expired.

With the exception of Wells's speech there was no one to lift his voice in advocacy of the admission of the bill.

Senator Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford, chairman of the committee on cities, which would have heard the bill if it had been admitted, said that while he had been quoted as in favor of the bill, he had never, during his seven years in the Legislature, opposed Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara on any measure.

When President Coolidge put the question there was the slightest murmur of a "yea" coming apparently from the vicinity of the seat of Senator Wells. Then all around the circle there was a vociferous "no."

No Doubt Raised

It would have required a good deal of courage for anyone to raise a doubt, and nobody apparently had the inclination.

The Massachusetts Senate had made sure that there would be no reduction in the salaries of the police officers who received increases during the closing days of the administration of John F. Fitzgerald as mayor of Boston.

After the session it was said that there was a prearranged plan, entered into by both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate, to kill off the bill and that even the four Republican members of the rules committee were in the scheme.

It was further declared that the mayor might have had one or two defenders if it had not been for the action of the House in the morning in killing the bill of Senator Horgan to provide that Boston should borrow $2,500,000 outside the debt limit for the improvement of streets in the city.

Horgan has been deeply interested in the bill and the opposition of Mayor Curley was credited with being responsible for the action of the House in defeating the measure by a vote of 86 to [illegible]

During the debate on the street improvement measure in the House, Chapman of Dorchester said that he had talked with Mayor Curley and that the mayor was unqualifiedly opposed to the bill, saying that if the business of borrowing outside of the debt limit was allowed it would result in bringing the flag to Boston.

MAY - 23 - 1914

Mayor Gets Enthusiastic Reception at Meeting in Neponset.

"There are too many bosses now in the city departments," was Mayor Curley's declaration last night in the Minot School hall, where he was enthusiastically applauded by 1000 persons when he outlined to the Neponset Improvement Association the plans for his administration and his particular views regarding the betterment of the Neponset section.

MAY 23 1914

"I will ask for $300,000 to make private ways into streets," he said, after he had made a preliminary announcement to the effect that while he is mayor he will not discharge any laborer, mechanic or widow, and had paid his respects to the "bosses." He continued to the effect that instead of making new municipal buildings he plans to erect fireproof buildings for the paupers "now housed in wooden structures."

"I will co-operate with the Neponset Improvement Association to do anything I can for this district," he said. "I want Tenean Beach improved, an extension to Old Colony avenue boulevard and a new $1,000,000 bridge to replace the present disgraceful structure over the Neponset. There should be a new street from Granite avenue to Neponset avenue to connect with the new boulevard to Brockton.

"There are four hills behind Neponset. The State should employ a force of men to level these and fill in the marsh land along the Neponset river, thus developing the stream. I shall do all I can to get larger fire mains and more fire apparatus. I intend to have Tenean Beach equipped with a new bathhouse that will provide comfortable quarters for women and children."

He suggested several minor improvements and asked the co-operation of the Legislature in dredging and widening the Neponset. He was cheered for fully five minutes, the demonstration accorded him being the greatest he ever received in the Neponset section.

CURLEY'S BROTHER TO BE COLLECTOR

Mayor to Dare Criticism by Making Appointment.

John Curley, brother of the mayor, now employed in the Collecting Department, is slated to be collector, succeeding Bowdoin S. Parker, whose resignation is now in the hands of the mayor.

Mayor Curley has intended to appoint his brother to the position for some time, but was held off, because of fear of criticism and charges of nepotism. Now it is understood that he has made up his mind to dare criticism and the Civil Service Commission by appointing him.

The first rumors of the appointment was received with incredulity, but on Saturday the story had received broad circulation and was accepted as a fact throughout political circles. Needless to say it caused as great a sensation as the appointment of John A. Sullivan as corporation counsel. There are some who do not believe that the mayor will go through with his purpose, but on the inside the men who know Curley's determination and disregard of criticism are saying that it is a certainty.

PLAN ISLAND PARK FOR CITY'S POOR

Commission Would Also Build Floating Isle in River Basin.

The City Planning Commission announced yesterday that the members were going to interest themselves in making the water parks of the city into real accessible resorts for the poor.

An island in the Charles River Basin to be reached by excursion boats restricted in the concession to a low rate of fare was one of the ideas that will be tried out. This would create a pleasure resort within easy reach of the people of the North and West Ends. The board announced that if an island was an impossibility, a floating structure several acres in extent should be placed in the Charles river. It is their determination to put the basin, which was laid out at great expense to the city, to the greatest public use. The basin is in charge of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

The islands of the harbor the commission also plans to have used to a greater extent. These preparations against the heat will be helped out as usual by the flushing of the streets and the Randidge fund excursions.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 4 - 1914

APRIL - 7 - 1914

MAYOR CURLEY'S AX KNOCKS OUT "MAYOR M'KAY"

City Market Executive Loses Place He Held For 37 Years.

PATRICK GRAHAM IS NAMED SUCCESSOR

APR 4 1914

George E. McKay, "Mayor of the market," for thirty-seven years the superintendent of markets of the city of Boston, was removed from office by Mayor Curley yesterday and Patrick Graham of 57 Mount Vernon street, Ward 18, was appointed in his place, subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission. The salary of the place is $3000 a year.

Since the day of his appointment by Mayor Frederic O. Prince in 1877, McKay has held autocratic sway over the entire market district, sitting as judge in every dispute.

Every mayor has reappointed him to office until Mayor Curley came into power. The mayor, in removing him, declared that he was a remarkable man, then added, "I have sent him a letter thanking him for his services."

Quincy and Faneuil Hall markets and the adjacent streets all came under his control, and every person doing business therein was subject to the rules of McKay. Disputes between the various stallholders were heard by him, and many times when a fist fight had been indulged in, the disputants were haled before him to give cause why they had allowed their tempers to run away with their good judgment. McKay had four police officers under him to enforce the rules of order, which he, as chief of police of the district, laid down.

All offenders were brought first before McKay in order that he might judge whether their offense was great enough to cause their arrest by the official police. Under his plan of saving the city all possible law expense, the offender was generally given a good lecture and sent on his way, carefully watched thereafter, however. The old offender was quickly sent to jail.

McKay was born in Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1841, so that he is now 73 years old, but he bears his years very lightly, getting about his duties as spry as a young man.

J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor, however, escaped the ax, Mayor Curley announcing his reappointment last night. Mitchell's term was to expire April 30 also. His salary is $7500 a year. Both appointments were sent to the Civil Service Commission for approval.

Mitchell's appointment was not a surprise, in spite of the fact that the mayor, when first entering office, tendered the position to Louis D. Brandeis.

John Caulfield, assistant purchasing agent of the city, was also removed yesterday by the mayor, in accordance with his plan to reorganize the system of purchasing supplies for the city.

PROTESTING AT M'KAY REMOVAL

Veteran Superintendent Is Supported by Hosts of Friends.

APR 4 1914

A petition protesting against the removal of Superintendent of Markets George E. McKay, after thirty-seven years of continuous service in that office, was circulated around the market district yesterday morning as soon as the market gardeners and marketmen in Superintendent McKay's district learned that Mayor Curley will not reappoint him to the office he has held so long.

Several hundred signatures had been set down and indignation at the mayor's contemplated action was running high when some influence intervened and the paper of protest was withdrawn from circulation.

None of the men who have rented stalls in the Faneuil Hall and Quincy Hall markets from Superintendent McKay for years would comment on the significance of his removal from office. All expressed sorrow that he was slated to go and enlarged upon the esteem and respect in which Superintendent McKay is held by those having business relations with him.

One of the stall renters who has known the "mayor of the market" ever since he has been in office, is said to have shed tears when he learned that he was to go. As proof of the confidence bestowed in Superintendent McKay it was pointed out that all disputes arising among those in the market district have been referred to him for years and his judgment accepted without murmur.

Friends of Mayor Curley said yesterday that the mayor has been influenced in his determination not to reappoint Superintendent McKay by the many complaints that have come to him that Superintendent McKay, in his position as judge of disputes in the market district, has always decided in favor of renters of stalls in the markets against customers appealing to him because of poor quality of goods sold to them by the marketmen, who refused redress of any sort.

That practise of Superintendent McKay, it was said, was one of the reasons for the mayor deciding to appoint Patrick H. Graham, dealer in paper stock, of 57 Mt. Vernon street, in his place.

Superintendent McKay, when seen at his office yesterday, said: "The only news I have received of the contemplated action of the mayor has been through the newspapers. I have so far received no official communication or even intimation from the mayor that he intended to make a change in this department. I would regret leaving here after my many years of service and the pleasant relations that have existed between myself and the men in this district."

It is believed that resolutions of protest will be adopted by 800 members of the Fruit and Produce Exchange and the 2000 members of the Market Gardeners' Association in the next day or two, in an effort to have Mayor Curley retain Superintendent McKay in office.

OPPOSE PRESENT LIGHT CONTRAC

Opposition to the contract for the s lighting of the city continued to d velop at the meeting of the City Co cil yesterday, Councilman James Watson introducing resolutions askin that the Public Service Lighting Co pany of New York, which has sou a chance to bid on the contract, allowed to give a demonstration of lights to the City Council. These re lutions were addressed to the may and were passed unanimously.

This company has offered to d lighting of the city about $1 a ye cheaper than the Rising Sun Com which now holds the contract. Wa son wants to see this company's li and if it is as good as the present c announces that he will vote against granting of the contract to the Bost Consolidated Gas Company.

A public hearing on the gas contra will be held April 22 at 7 P. M., in t old aldermanic chamber at City Ha Another hearing on the electric lig contract will be held in the same pla on April 28 at the same hour. T electric light contract has, like the g contract, been drawn up and approv by both the commissioner of pub works and the mayor. Both contra run for ten years, dating back to Ap 1, 1914.

APR 7 1914

Passes Loan Orders Aggregating $1,696,0

The council passed loan orders aggregating $1,696,000, divided as follows: F sewerage works in the Charles Riv Basin, $400,000; for general sewera works, $600,000; for high-pressure f service, $150,000; additional for pla ground, Ward 2, $4000; for the wideni of Washington street, between Warre ton and Pleasant streets, $42,000, a for widening certain streets in the ci $500,000.

This latter loan order was passed a third reading and now goes befo the mayor for his signature. It pr vides for the widening of the follow streets, the money to be borrow within the debt limit under the pro sions of the so-called Horgan a Chelsea street, Charlestown, $100,0 Norfolk street, $100,000; Center stre West Roxbury, $100,000; Hyde Pa avenue, $60,000; North Beacon stre $50,000; Faneuil street, $50,000 Am street, $40,000.

A transfer of $70,000 from the reser fund was made to provide furniture f the new City Hall Annex. The com mittee on Parkman fund recommend the passage of Mayor Curley's or transferring the sum of $25,000 from t appropriation for Horticultural buil ing, which was secured by Mayor Fi gerald, to an appropriation for the and aquarium and for the maintena of parks in existence in January, as provided in the will of George Parkman, who left the fund

ADVERTISER - APR - 4 - 1914.

BOSTON A RESERVE CITY.

The announcement that one of the regional reserve banks will be assigned to Boston, is not calculated to evoke much surprise, here. The arguments were all one way, on that proposition. New England is a section geographically set apart from the rest of the country. It does an appreciable amount of business with Canada, almost wholly sectional in its character. Boston is centrally located, as the one desirable point for a regional reserve bank for New England. Boston will undoubtedly establish branch banks in New England, where they may be needed, and it is certain that the cities which will profit by that distribution would have had no branch banks if the claim of New York to have New England included in New York's district had been allowed. Clearly the Administration has made a wise decision in allowing Boston's claims.

On the whole, the list of regional reserve banks will impress the general public as fair and reasonable. We may expect that criticism for a few days will be loud and strenuous. Seattle and Tacoma will rave fiercely that San Francisco has been made the regional reserve centre for the Pacific slope, probably. Cincinnati will feel deeply the allotment to Cleveland, but we believe that the business men of Ohio generally will feel that the Administration has reached a sound decision, in view of the modern importance of Lake traffic, and the comparative unimportance of the Ohio river business. Denver will feel slighted, but Colorado may possibly strive to secure a regional reserve bank through some special act of Congress.

If there is any very strong and specific ground for criticism of the list which is found in our news columns, today, it is that there is no Gulf port in the whole list. Just what considerations dictated the choice of Dallas, rather than Galveston, for the regional reserve centre of the Southwest, we do not know. It is the general expectation, of course, that with the opening of the Panama canal, the various cities along the Gulf of Mexico will assume importance, commercially, which they have never had, before. Dallas has not been regarded, at this distance, as the financial centre of the Southwest. With such cities as New Orleans and Galveston preening themselves as great centres of future American commerce, the choice of Dallas as a regional reserve centre is likely to be greeted with caustic criticism in most of the Gulf states.

THE COLE PLAN.

The support for the Cole Plan, for placing all of the state institutions under a single paid board will not increase, if the various members of the present state boards answer, as readily as Dr. Thompson of the State Board of Insanity, answered Mr. Tyrell of the Economy Board, yesterday. Mr. Tyrell wanted to know whether Dr. Thompson considered it a credit to the State of Massachusetts that it has, in proportion to its population, more insane and defectives in institutions, than any other state of the Union? Dr. Thompson promptly answered that he felt it was a credit to the state. Mr. Tyrell's methods of reasoning seem rather wobbly in their logic. The fact that Massachusetts cares for a larger proportion of its insane and feeble minded, than any other state does, is, of course, proof positive that the methods in Massachusetts are better than those of any other state. This is, in fact, the testimony (and the practically unanimous testimony) of the leading experts of the country. The methods and policies of the Massachusetts Board of Insanity now set the standard for the rest of the country. It seems a pity that the Board of Efficiency and Economy did not familiarize itself with the facts, before submitting its unwise recommendations.

THE MAYOR ON THE SCHOOLS.

Other utterances of Mayor Curley might have prepared the Boston public for the shock which it had yesterday in regard to the pay of officials of the Boston school system. Mr. Curley seems to feel that the teachers are overpaid at the top. He met with the members of the School Committee, to suggest to them that they reduce the pay of the Superintendent and of the Assistant Superintendents. One of the complaints made against the public school system has been that it offers so little to those who have reached the top of the profession of teaching that many ambitious men have therefore been deterred from selecting teaching, as a career. The school system is efficient because of its wise organization. It is hardly probable that Mayor Curley can judge so well of the needs of the system as the School Board can. A majority of the board have given years of study to the problems. They have had the advice of every friend of school progress in Boston. The matter, therefore, may be better left to their judgment than to the decision of the Mayor.

APR - 1914

BOSTON LICENSING BOARD IS ACCUSED

MINISTERS COMPLAIN TO GOV. WALSH

They Urge That Renewal of the Melbourne Hotel License Is Reason for Change in Board.

Gov. Walsh, yesterday afternoon, received a delegation of clergymen, comprising Rev. S. H. Roblin, Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, Rev. Leopold A. Nies, Rev. Dr. Schumaker, Rev. Samuel H. Brown of St. Mark's Congregational (African) Church, and Rev. Mr. Swain, pastor of the Columbus Ave. (African) Church.

They came, said the Governor, in vigorous protest against the renewal of a license by the Boston Licensing Board to the Melbourne Hotel. They desired, the Governor stated, that he lend his aid to obtain the denial of an inn-holder's license to the Melbourne Hotel.

He stated that they also voiced objection to the reappointment of the chairman of the Licensing Board, Mr. Fowler when his term expires this year. For they said that Mr. Fowler and also Mr. Dean, whom they criticised severely, voted to grant the license to the Melbourne Hotel, against the earnest protest of every church, Catholic or Protestant, without regard to race, creed or color, in the community in which this hotel is located.

Want New Board.

They also desired to know in what manner it would be possible to remove the Boston Licensing Board from office or to change the personnel of that board. The Governor stated that he told them that it could be done by the Governor with the consent of the Council for cause named by the Governor.

They said that they felt that the board should be removed because of disregard of the wishes of all the strong moral forces of the community, or at least its personnel should be changed. As stated by the Governor, the ministers showed great earnestness, and, after they had finished, he told them that he would take what they had said to him under consideration.

APR - 2 - 1914

COUNCIL VOTES TO SPEND $1,760 00

PASSES TO FINAL STAGE $500,000 LOAN ORDER

Latter Sum to Be Devoted to Widening Eight Main Thoroughfares Unless Vetoed by Mayor.

Notwithstanding the recent public utterance by Mayor Curley that he would not favor the appropriation of any money for big street extensions and widenings until the small streets in the residential sections that have been built upon for years past were provided for, the city council yesterday gave its final reading to the $500,000 loan order authorized by the Horgan act of 1913 for eight big street widenings and extensions.

This is the same order that Mayor Fitzgerald vetoed in three forms last year, and it bids fair to receive similar treatment during the course of the next week from Mayor Curley.

This $500,000 voted was but a part of a total of $1,766,000 of the city's credit that the council voted away yesterday. The other items were: $600,000 for sewerage works, $400,000 for a separate system of drainage within the Charles River basin, $150,000 for the high pressure service, $70,000 for new furnishings for the City Hall annex, $4000 additional to $50,000 previously voted for a ward 2 playground, and $42,700 for the widening of Washington st. from Warrenton to Pleasant.

Curley Opposed.

Mayor Curley only 10 days ago went personally before the Council and asked the members to make other provision for the spending of the money that can be raised under the Horgan act this year than the voting of the money for the Chelsea, Norfolk, Centre, North Beacon, Faneuil, and Amory st., and Hyde Park ave. widenings, that this particular order called for. No mention of the mayor's attitude was made yesterday when final action on the order was taken.

Immediately following, however, Councillor Collins offered a $500,000 loan order for new streets such as Mayor Curley asked, and it was referred to the committee on finance. The usual amount voted for this purpose each year is $300,000.

The Council received the report of the Chamber of Commerce, made by its committee on maritime affairs, objecting to the transfer of the quarantine service from the custody of the city to the custody of the federal services. It was voted to give a public hearing on April 21 at 3 p.m. on the ordinance submitted by the Mayor providing for the transfer.

The council voted to give a hearing on April 23, at 7 p.m., on the gas street lighting contract, and on April 28, at 7 p.m., on the electric street lighting contract. In addition the Council, on motion of Councillor Coulthurst, voted to request the United Improvement Assn. to investigate the electric lighting contract submitted to the Council by the Mayor and Public Works Commissioner.

ADVERTISER - APR - 4 - 1914

TO REMOVE TREES ON THE COMMON

CHAIRMAN DILLON HAS PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Says That 60 P.C. of Those Now Growing in Open Air Spot Are in Decaying Condition.

"There is nothing to denote beauty on the Common. The trees are like a person in the last stages of consumption and are eye sores. Every tree lover will admit that the trees are in a decaying condition and like the trees in the yard at Harvard College require the same drastic action, their removal, one by one. That they can never be restored is conceded by all who have studied the vegetable kingdom.

"I believe that the thing to have done was to have given the trees on the Common lots of water and less wood butchering," says Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department.

The Common was the object of a thorough examination during the morning yesterday by Chairman Dillon, Commr. Charles Gibson of the Park Department, Harris H. Reynolds, secretary of the Mass. Forestry Assn., Arthur A. Shurtleff, and Arthur E. Horton, of "Fair Oaks," Lexington.

It was estimated by the investigators that more than 60 p.c. of the trees on the Common at the present time are dead or so far gone that they cannot be brought back to their original growth or beauty, and that the only alternative is to remove them and plant other young and fast growing trees in their places.

Taking Out the Stumps.

The trees, which have been gradually chopped off until now nothing more than mere stumps are left, were the principal object of Chairman Dillon's criticism. He said that his best efforts would be directed toward the taking out of these trees.

These so-called stumps are spread all about the Common and certainly detract from the beauty of this recreation ground.

Chairman Dillon criticised the manner in which many of the trees had been left to decay; where the interior of the trees had been left open, giving an opportunity for snow and water to collect. This, he said, could not help resulting in decay.

Dillon will not start a wholesale cutting down of trees on the Common, but says that in the immediate future he will start removing some of those that are already dead. The removal will be gradual, but as each tree is taken from the ground a new one will be planted.

Some 25 English elms have already been selected, and the planting of these along the Beacon and Charles st. malls will start Friday.

Limited Appropriation.

Commr. Gibson suggested many improvements for the beautifying of the Common, but said that the department would be handicapped in its work this year because of the limiting of the appropriation.

He agreed with Chairman Dillon that the trees were in a deplorable condition and is in favor of the immediate removal of many of them. He also is an advocate of the relaying of some of the walks through the Common, especially in the vicinity of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

He suggested laying a brick walk about the frog pond at the westerly end where three walks meet and where there is now a gravel walk. He also suggested that the walk which now goes up over the hill on the westerly side of the monument should be moved easterly and have the monument as its terminus, thus making the symetrical lines better and doing away with a concrete walk which is now in a poor condition.

Another improvement suggested was the straightening of the path that runs from Charles to Tremont st. This walk has its beginning at Charlesgate and continues down Commonwealth ave. through the Public Garden. The only bend in it occurs abreast of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument on the Common.

The inspection party also visited the Public Garden and compared the trees there with those on the Common, and there was very little comparison, as those in the Garden were in fine condition and did not show much evidence of the pruner's shears or the disastrous work of the leopard moth.

Mr. Horton, who is an expert on soil, said that it was impossible to grow grass properly on the Common, for the ground had been treated too much without the proper drainage.

He laid the death of the trees and the poor quality of grass and the difficulty with which it was kept growing, largely to the lack of drainage system to take off the waste stagnant water.

APR - 4 - 1914

City Hall Notes

Edward L. Dolan, secretary to Mayor Curley, has solved a problem that has been confronting secretaries to the Mayor for many years and that has given much trouble. That is the problem of how to persuade the Mayor out of the Mayor's office at least at five minutes before an hour when he is to keep an appointment some distance away on the hour.

Sec. Dolan simply sets the clock in the Mayor's private office about 15 minutes ahead of time, so that when he enters at 1.10 p.m. and, pointing to the clock, says, "Mr. Mayor, you had such an engagement at 1 p.m.," the Mayor grabs his hat and runs.

Previously it required at least 10 minutes of nagging at the Mayor to induce him to drop what he was doing and go and keep his engagement.

Mayor Fitzgerald had some reputation as a hustler in doing things in the Mayor's office and in bustling about, but Mayor Curley in that respect has Fitzgerald "beaten a mile," according to those who have tried to follow both. Mayor Curley admits to his private office and talks with ten men per day to one by former Mayor Fitzgerald. Yet he refuses to delegate the authority to use the rubber stamp to his chief clerk in the majority of cases, but insists on reading and signing the documents that must secure the Mayor's signature personally.

As an illustration of his speed, two newspaper photographers who tried to accompany him fro mhis home to City Hall when the Mayor was doing the stunt for "the movies," and a Sunday newspaper, assert that he is the fastest man walking they ever saw. One collapsed from exhaustion at Dover st. in trying to keep pace with the Mayor on his way in to City Hall, and the other had to stop "to tie his shoe laces" a few yards further, but did not catch up to the Mayor again.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald's opinion of Commr. of Public Works Rourke has undergone some change since the former mayor lauded Rourke as "one of the greatest men of his time, a man who moves mountains and deflects rivers from their course," when he announced the coming of Rourke, at his appointment, to the city service, judging by the former Mayor's political talk. He says now:

"It looks as though Commr. Rourke's commendation of the present Mayor, that he was the best ever, has resulted in getting him his job for another four years, which was probably what Mr. Rourke had in mind when he made the statement. A move on the part of the Council to make the salary of the Mayor $6000, the Corporation Counsel and Public Works Commissioner $5000 each would be very appropriate just now."

Of Chairman Minton of the Election Commission, another of former Mayor Fitzgerald's discoveries, and now the "Pooh Bah" of the Curley administration the former Mayor remarks:

"We are told, and it rather astounds us, that John Minton takes considerable pride in the fact that he is called upon to wield the axe. Considering the number of years John and members of his family have enjoyed Democratic pap, he should resent rather than relish opportunities that mean sorrow and distress to those just as deserving as himself. Be a man, John."

As the result of another conference between Mayor Curley and Pres. Bancroft of the L road, the track work on Harvard ave., Allston, and on Norfolk st., Dorchester, concerning the delay of which repeated complaints have reached City Hall, will be started April 20, and the work rushed through to completion.

The Mayor announced that the L officials have agreed to sit down with Commr. Rourke and plan together the street work to be done by the L during the year, so that the city service will be handicapped as little as possible, and that there may be little delay in the work.

APR - 8 - 1914

City Hall Notes

The circulation of the City Record, the official municipal weekly published under the direction of the Mayor's office, has shown a wonderful (for the City Record) increase since Standish Wilcox became the editor a week ago. Six new subscribers have added to the paper's treasury, making 136 paid subscribers that the paper can now boast. The growth of the paper since it was started five years ago by James C. White, then secretary to the late Mayor Hibbard, is best shown in the fact that in the first week of its existence the paper brought in 75 cents in sales, and last week the total number of sales enriched the city treasury to the extent of 80 cents.

Mayor Curley's order to the health officials, to send back to the Police Department those five police officers who were detailed to the Health Department, was prompted by the receipt of about two score of applications from police officers for the places the five officers held. These jobs were much sought by policemen who have tired of street work, because in the Health Department there was little or no work for them, they were not always obliged to wear their uniforms, and their jobs were, on the whole, in the nature of sinecures. The Health Department also was constantly disputing with the Police Department over the question of which department should bear the burden of their salaries.

A delegation of Spanish War Veterans who called on Mayor Curley for permission to hold their memorial services on the Common on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day received quite a shock when the Mayor curtly told them that he will decide the question when they submit to him the particulars of the cost to the city of such an event. He said that he is not going to permit the city to pay any such bill as was paid at similar services on Castle Island last year. The bill then was something under $400.

Among those mentioned most prominently to date for Congressman Gallivan's place on the Street Commission are ex-Ald. Wm. J. Hennessey of Dorchester, Former Street Commr. Wm. Hannan, and Frank Foster of Dorchester. A boom has been started for James H. Doyle, but the appointment would be a surprise in view of the campaigns in recent years in Doyle's old senatorial district between Doyle and Curley factions.

City Clerk Donovan has been confined to his home for the past fortnight with a slight illness, but is reported to be on the road to recovery. He is expected back at his desk next week.

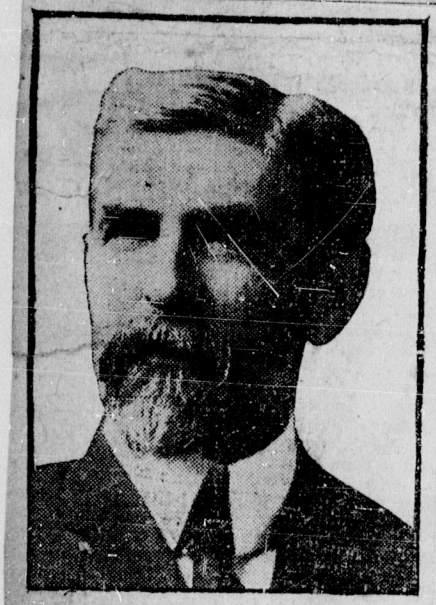
RECORD - APR 14 - 4 - 1914 -

CURLEY WOULD CUT SCHOOL SALARIES

APR 4 1914

Some of the most radical changes in the school department management and policy that have been suggested officially in years were among the recommendations that Mayor Curley made to the members of the School Board at a luncheon and conference in the Parker House at noon.

The affair was arranged by the Mayor so that he might talk over with the School Board the matter of making economies in the department this year, that will match the economies the Mayor has ordered in those departments directly under his control. All the members of the Board were present.



SUPT. DYER.

The first change asked by the Mayor was the reduction of the salary of the superintendent of schools, Franklin B. Dyer, from $10,000 to $8000 per year. "There is no reason in the world, in my opinion," the Mayor stated, "why the superintendent of schools should get a salary equal to that paid the Mayor of the city, or $2000 more per year than is paid the Governor of Massachusetts.

The next change asked was that the number of assistant superintendents be reduced from six, the number now employed, to one or two, and that the salary be reduced from $5496 to something less than $5000.

"Having a board of six issistant superintendents of schools is like furnishing the Mayor of the city with six associate mayors, or the Commissioner of Public Works with six associate commissioners, he reasoned.

Who Would be Affected

This change would affect in salary or position Jeremiah E. Burke, Walter S. Parker, Augustine L. Rafter, Mrs. Ellor C. Ripley, Frank V. Thompson and Maurice P. White. Their salaries were only recently increased from $3800 per year.

The next change, with the idea of reducing the cost of public service, was the recommendation by the Mayor that the School department take its new appointees for positions as janiters, nurses, and such help by transfer from other city departments that the Mayor claims are now overloaded, like the health, public buildings, and park and recreation department, instead of going to the civil service lists for new appointees. This will give the school department experienced help and aid the economies desired in other city departments, the Mayor argued.

The most radical recommendations of the Mayor in regard to school policy was that the length of the high school courses be shortened to three years from four, and the common school courses from nine years to eight.

APR16-14-1914.

COUNCIL BACKS UP MAYOR

The Boston City Council gave to Mayor Curley yesterday its cooperation in the securing of two of the most important of the reforms that the Mayor has suggested to date when it accepted in the Committee on Ordinances and adopted in regular Council meeting his amendments to the ordinances authorizing the application of the proceeds of sales of public lands for the reduction of the city debt, and reducing the salary of the chairman of the Park and Recreation Commission from $7500 to $5000 per year, and from two to one the number of deputy commissioners at $4200.

Both ordinances have been advocated by the Mayor as necessary economies.. Another important development of the Council meeting yesterday was the receipt of the Mayor's veto of the $500,000 loan order for the widening of eight important thoroughfares authorized under the Horgan act of the Legislature of 1913.

Sell to Highest Bidders.

When the Mayor sent his ordinances authorizing the use of the money obtained by the sale of public lands to pay off the city debt, the Mayor announced that there are several hundred pieces of property scattered through the city which the city owns that he proposes to sell to the highest bidder.

The reduction in salary authorized by a new ordinance applies to Capt. John Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Commission. He draws $7500 per year under the original ordinance consolidating the park, public grounds, bath and music departments.

The amendment adopted also abolishes one of the two places as deputy commissioner at $4200 per year. The Mayor asked a reduction in salary for this position also to $3500, but the Council so worded its amendment that the deputy left may be paid anything as high as $4200. Only one of the two places thus created by the original ordinance was ever filled because of a lively competition between a number of candidates. The place filled has been held by James B. Shea as deputy commissioner of parks.

Councillor Watson offered his opposition to the reduction of the salary of the chairman, but was alone in favor of his amendment.

Councillor Woods created a scene in the ante-room of the council chamber when he abruptly left a meeting of the committee on ordinances because the committee voted, 6 to 2, against taking from the table Woods' proposed amendment reducing from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. the minimum height for applicants for the fire department. He refused to participate in further meeting of the committee, and refrained from attendance at the regular Council meeting which followed. He charged unfair treatment by his colleagues.

APR16-14-1914

CURLEY PROMISES A BIG EXPOSURE

A sensational exposure of "grafting" by persons whom he has not yet named during the last previous mayoralty administration was suddenly announced this noon by Mayor Curley, without previous warning. He stated that there will be a public meeting in his hearing room at 4 p.m. on the question of the issuance of moving picture licenses during the last few years, and that "evidence of collecting by some of the boys would be shown."

The announcement created much excitement in City Hall circles, particularly as it was learned at about the same time that Inspector Burke of Police Headquarters has been conducting an investigation under Mayor Curley's direction for the past few days, the object of which is to secure evidence for a criminal prosecution.

Much significance was attached to the announcement by the Mayor, as it will [illegible] a story of alleged grafting by persons not yet named at the same time that the story of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's defence of his own administration and attack upon his successor before the members of the City Club will appear.

Vague rumors have been in circulation for many months past that persons unnamed had been improperly concerned with the moving picture house proprietors, but the nearest to definite statements have been comments from the Mayor himself from time to time that all moving picture proprietors would be treated alike under his administration. He frequently said that there is no reason he knows of why one house is not entitled to the same privileges as another so long as the rules and regulations are complied with.

A number of the proprietors of moving picture establishments have been invited by the Mayor to attend this afternoon's meeting.

HERALD - APRIL - 4 - 1914

SENATE KEEPS CURLEY'S HANDS OFF THE POLICE

House Gets Light on Democratic Attitude on Sectarian Appropriations.

APR 4 1914 P 1

The state Senate killed Mayor Curley's police salary reduction bill in short order yesterday. It was reported favorably by the rules committee, but Senator Timilty, when it was called, declared the admission of the measure would simply prolong the session and not result in any legislation. Senator Wells of Haverhill said they had extended a similar courtesy to the mayors of other cities. When the vote was had, the adverse cry was so loud that the yeas and nays were not called for and President Coolidge declared the bill not admitted.

The bill to allow the organization of mutual marine insurance companies was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 12 to 6. Senator Wells of Haverhill argued it would put the mutual companies on the same basis with the stock companies and allow them to do business which is now being taken out of the state.

The bill relative to the procuring of strike-breakers, which penalizes their importation, promised to be killed outright, when Senator Doyle moved for a call of the roll. It was then passed to be engrossed by a vote of 31 to 6.

After adding a referendum to the people of Woburn, the bill to abolish the board of public works in that city was passed to be engrossed.

The delinquent child cigarette bill, which provides that any child between 10 and 17 could be so classed if found smoking, was killed, 15 to 18.

Democrats Show Hand.

The Boston Democrats, who since proposal of a constitutional amendment to prevent appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes have been nursing a plan of their own, began to show their hand yesterday.

The resolve in question was reported to the House Wednesday with four Democrats on the committee recorded as "not voting," a rather unusual proceeding.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Lomasney of Boston presented an amendment to the measure which had been agreed on by the Democrats. This is to make the article of amendment read as follows:

"No law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the state or any county, city, town, village or other civil division use its property or credit or any money raised by taxation or otherwise, or authorize either to be raised for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding by appropiation payment for services, expenses or in any other manner any church, religious denomination or religious society or any college, educational or other institution, school, infirmary, hospital or undertaking which is not a state, county, city or town institution established by statute, ordinance or by law of the state, county, city or town, village or other civil division."

The amendment will be printed and considered when the bill is reached.

Under this amendment, if adopted, the employment even of chaplains in the House and Senate and payment for their services will be made impossible. It will also reach many of the public institutions and colleges.

That "Over Counter" Bond Sale.

Treasurer Mansfield will be asked to report on the counter bond sale to the House. Mr. Hull of Great Barrington introduced an order which was referred to the rules committee, asking the treasurer to report as to the total number of small bonds sold, so far as possible to whom sold and the total of the larger amounts with names of purchasers as well. In addition the treasurer is required to give a statement as to the expenses in the way of advertising and clerical assistance.

Mayor Curley's statement that the bill was a bad one, through and through, was sufficient to kill beyond all hope the Horgan measure which provided for the expenditure of $500,000 outside the debt limit for street improvements in Boston. Representative Chapman of ward 17 declared the mayor was opposed to the measure and said for himself he was convinced it would simply help to bring the red flag to Boston. Mr. Donovan of ward 7 contended it made little difference what the mayor thought, but on a roll call the vote was 25 to 105 against and the bill was killed.

The bill to allow the city of Boston to pay interest up to 4½ per cent. on loans was passed to be engrossed after a John L. Donovan amendment cutting down the limit to 4 per cent. was killed.

The House substituted a bill providing for an increase in the salary of State House elevator men and then refused substitution on a bill increasing the salaries of the watchmen.

To Regulate Private Banks.

Dist-Atty. Pelletier has filed in the Senate three bills for the admission of which rules were suspended to meet the issues raised by the smash of the former Henry Siegel's Company's banking concern.

The first provides that no person shall engage in business as a banker unless licensed by the state bank commissioner, he also shall require each applicant to file a bond with proper sureties. The second requires that whosoever makes a false report or statement in any material way to the commissioner shall be punished by not less than three years' imprisonment or a fine of not more than $5000. The third sets forth that any bank official who receives a deposit knowing such bank to be insolvent shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years or by fine of not more than $5000.

Committee Reports.

The election laws committee cleaned its docket in a large part yesterday. It reported bills to allow an acceptance on the part of a candidate to be signed by a person with power of attorney, to amend the law requiring a citizen to appear with two witnesses before the assessors for registration purposes, to amend the act relative to the nomination of candidates in primaries whose names are not on the official ballots, to amend the law relative to the inserting of names of candidates on the ballot, to require county commissioners on their certificates of elections to insert the number of votes secured by each candidate.

The railroad committee, following the receipt of an opinion from the attorney general to the effect that most of the eight-hour bills for railroad employes were unconstitutional, reported leave to withdraw on a number of measures of that sort, and also reported a bill striking out of the Washburn act of last year the provision allowing free transportation for pages and messengers of the General Court. It is understood a mileage allowance will be made them instead.

Banks and banking reported a bill for credit unions allowing them to make loans on first mortgages for the clearing, draining and reclamation of agricultural lands.

Judiciary reported a bill on petition of Francis R. Bangs for a commission of five—the tax commissioner, attorney-general and three others—to make a study of laws relative to taking property by eminent domain and the assessing of betterments for public improvements.

Agriculture reported a bill to allow public appropriations for the suppression of the tent caterpillar, elm tree beetle and other insect pests.

APR 4 - 6 - 1914

THE RISING SUN THAT KEEPS ON RISING

If Mayor Curley desires to execute an important stroke in the direction of further economy, he can do it by releasing the city, at the earliest opportunity, from the grip of the Rising Sun Lighting Company. This outside concern has had a monopoly of our public gas lighting for a long time. Its contract expired early in the Fitzgerald administration, and it has been hobbling along under half-yearly extensions ever since. Under this makeshift arrangement it receives the old contract price of $21.50 per lamp, even though two years ago it offered to take a new contract at a lower figure. The Finance Commission and the Chamber of Commerce have urged that the city is losing heavily every month that the present arrangement is allowed to continue. This loss has been estimated to be many thousands of dollars per year.

A few weeks ago a local company offered to take over the contract at a reduced rate, and for the moment it appeared as if the Rising Sun were about to disappear below the horizon. But now it is alleged that if the contract should be awarded it will be at once sublet to the old holders and that the Rising Sun will keep on rising for another ten years or more. This is indeed an aspect of the situation that deserves attention, for the employment of a middleman in city contracts is not a policy that usually serves the interests of economy. The only sure solution of this gaslighting problem is that proposed by the Finance Commission, namely, that the city should own the lamps, as it already owns the poles, thus making itself independent of the contractor. To purchase the lamps would cost some money, but it would be economy in the end. In any case, Mayor Curley should see to it that no lighting contract is awarded on any subletting basis.

HERALD - APRIL - 4 - 1914.

SCHOOL BOARD AGAINST CHANGE CURLEY URGES

Members Are Rather Inclined to Lengthen High School Course.

Mayor Curley's plan of cutting the high school course to three years and increasing the grammar school course to nine years probably will not be adopted. It is believed in the school committee that the present system of an eight-year elementary course and a four-year high school course is better than the mayor's plan, which had been worked out before the present system was introduced. In few cities in the country, it has been learned, are the school systems materially different from the Boston system. School experts everywhere, it is understood, favor the present plan.

Instead of making the change that the mayor suggested, though, the committee may within a few years attempt to institute high school courses similar to the Boston Latin school course of six years, and cut off even another year of the grammar grades. This plan has not yet been discussed with a view to making the change immediately, but has only been talked of as a possible means of encouraging boys to remain through their high school course. A great many boys leave after their first year in high school, and even during the first months of the course.

Joseph Lee's Opinion.

Speaking of such a plan last night, School Committeeman Joseph Lee said: "I do not believe in a nine-year grade course in the grammar schools, as suggested by the mayor, and I don't think that the committee will restore the nine-grade system. The present system is much better. I admit, though, that a large proportion of boys who enter high school drop out before the end of their course. To remedy this we have mentioned the possibility of having a course similar to the Latin school course, although not as academic. If this plan were carried out pupils would leave the grammar school at the end of the seventh year. Then they would enter high school with the option of taking a four-year course in pre-vocational studies or in business studies, or of taking a six-year course which would include the present high school studies and those of the last two years of the grammar school.

"By this means the high school course would be split in the middle and those boys who at present take only a few months of high school course would be encouraged to take at least four years."

Mr. Lee also was opposed to reducing Supt. Franklin B. Dyer's salary from $10,000 to $8000, as suggested by the mayor. "It would hardly be honorable to do that," said Mr. Lee, "since we asked him to come to Boston and promised to pay $10,000. And I believe that he is worth the $10,000."

Assistant Superintendents.

Speaking of the mayor's plan to reduce the number of assistant school superintendents from six to two, Mr. Lee said that the educational committee of the House has already reported favorably on a bill providing for some reduction of their number. "According to this bill," said Mr. Lee, "we want the law to read not that we must have six superintendents, but that we must not have more than six. In other words, we don't want to be obliged to appoint another man when a vacancy next occurs."

The $147,000 that the mayor suggested the committee turn over to the city treasurer is already held in reserve by the committee, as it was not appropriated for buildings. The committee appropriated 10 cents less per thousand on school buildings than it might have. This sum amounted to $147,000.

Miss Frances G. Curtis expressed herself as "quite in sympathy with the mayor in his efforts for the retrenchment of the city finances."

APRIL - 3 - 1914

COLE EXPLAINS SITE DEFENCE

Mayor Curley Expresses Frank Opinion of Ex-Commissioner's Ability.

APR 3 1914

Former Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole last night advanced seven reasons why, in his opinion, the city should retain the site it has bought in Charlestown for a new fire station, and should construct on it a new building.

Regardless of from whom the site was bought, he believes that its selection was, and is, in the interest of economy and efficiency in the fire department, and he reiterates that it was chosen solely from a business standpoint.

In view of the fact that the appropriation for the new site and building was voted by a former city council and approved by a former mayor, he believes that it would be proper now to refer the matter to the finance commission for an opinion.

His statement is in part as follows:

"In view of the many advantages of the new site over the old one, I would state emphatically that in the interest of economy and efficiency, the city should go ahead and build on the new site and sell the old Winthrop street site.

"My conclusions are based upon the opinion and judgment of former Chief Mullen, whose intimate knowledge of the workings and needs of the fire department is superior to that of any man in Boston.

Gives Seven Reasons.

"1. The city would save money. A building on either site would cost the same, but the plans covering the new site are already paid for, whereas plans on the old site have yet to be drawn and would be an additional cost.

"2. The new site is on a main thoroughfare and will increase in value as the years go by. The old site on a side street will never be worth materially any more than it is today.

"3. The new site is on a corner and the apparatus can go in all four directions.

"4. Car tracks go by the new site, which can be used by the apparatus when heavy snow is on the ground.

"5. It is almost a straight run from the new site to the city proper.

"6. It was the nearest available site to the valuable Housac[illegible] wharves with their millions of dollars' worth of property.

"7. An 85-foot aerial ladder could be placed in a house on the new site, but could not be used on the Winthrop street site on account of the narrowness of the street. This aerial ladder would not only take care of Charlestown, with its fast growing business interests, but would also take care of the North and West ends of Boston until such time as the city could alter over ladder house 1 or build a new house in that section of the city. Today there is no aerial ladder from the Somerville line to Fort Hill square. The question of the aerial ladder alone should decide the matter in favor of the new site."

Curley Replies to Cole.

"Ex-Fire Commissioner Cole may be an authority on fire fighting, but I would prefer to rely on the judgment of a man who is a practical rather than a theoretical fire fighter—Commissioner Grady," Mayor Curley declared in reply to former Fire Commissioner Cole's defence in the selection of the land at Joiner and Park streets, Charlestown, for a fire station.

"Under Mr. Cole, for whom I have the most profound respect as a gentleman, and not as a fire fighter, the chiefs were supplied with motor vehicles while the apparatus necessary to fight fires was permitted to continue operated by horses. The department, in fighting a fire, is in relatively the same position as an army in battle, and no great battle was ever won with the army absent from the scene of engagement and the generals alone in action. I subscribe to the theory advocated by Commissioner Grady of motorizing the apparatus with which fires are fought rather than motorizing vehicles with which the generals, or chiefs, are brought to the scene of action.

"The greatest fire losses of recent years, and notably of last year, are not the most laudable tribute in the world to the ability as a fire fighter of the former commissioner. It is the desire of Commissioner Grady and my sincere wish that in the future fires be fought with water and apparatus and men rather than by conversation, theories and magazine articles.

"I guess that will hold Mr. Cole for a while."

HERALD - APRIL 4 - 1914

RE-APPOINTED AUDITOR OF CITY FOR FOUR YEARS

(Photograph by Chickering.)
J. Alfred Mitchell.

COLE RESORTS TO QUOTATION

APR 4 1914

Says Mayor "Draweth Thread of His Verbosity Finer Than Staple of Argument."

Former Fire Commissioner Cole yesterday retorted to Mayor Curley anent the proposed new fire station in Charlestown, paid his compliments to Commissioner Grady, praised ex-Chief Mullen and resorted to quotation, after the example set by the mayor and the latter's predecessor.

Mr. Cole's latest statement is, in part:

"I regret that I must admit that I am not a fire fighter. I must also admit that like Col. Russell and all my predecessors, I was obliged to rely on the chief of the department and his firemen to put out fires. I must further admit that I thought the office of fire commissioner was one of administration. If the mayor is right, however, this view now seems to be wrong.

"I must admit a large fire loss last year under Chief Mullen and myself, but the fires were all controlled.

"I will not admit, however, that Chief Mullen was in charge at the only fire that got away from the department during the past eight years. The present commissioner was in command at that fire.

"But what has all this to do with refuting my statement of the advantages of the new site over the old one for the new Charlestown engine house. It seems to me the mayor "draweth the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument."

APRIL - 1914

WHAT MAYOR CURLEY HAS DONE IN TWO MONTHS

Feb. 2—Inauguration day. Removed Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett.

Feb. 3—Named Patrick O'Hearn as building commissioner.

Feb. 5—Put 2 o'clock limit on dances. Abandoned Fitzgerald projects that would have cost city $1,500,000.

Feb. 7—Ordered $90,000 payroll cut, affecting 900 city employes.

Feb. 9—Removed Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel, and appointed Chairman John A. Sullivan of the finance commission to succeed him.

Feb. 11—Held first "Boom Boston" meeting and raised $45,000.

Feb. 21—Removed Chairman D. Henry Sullivan of the park and recreation board and cut salary of the office from $7500 to $5000. Suspended 13 men in public works department with salaries aggregating $18,000.

Feb. 27—Cut $2600 from law department salaries. Removed two $2000-a-year legislative agents.

Feb. 28—Appointed John H. Dillon chairman of the park and recreation board.

March 2—Appointed John Grady fire commissioner to succeed Charles H. Cole, resigned.

March 4—Assigned bath department attaches to "pick and shovel" duty. Ordered $65,000 reduction in fire department payroll. Suspended $3000-a-year sewer department engineer.

March 5—Ordered changes in public works department calculated to save city $13,000 a year. Reappointed John M. Minton election commissioner. Announced he wants all banks to pay 3 per cent. interest on inactive city deposits.

March 7—Suspended six employes of park department and retired five others on half pay.

March 12—Ordered $5000 reduction in bridge and ferry division pay-roll.

March 13—Appointed John R. McVey overseer of poor, Joseph P. Collins and Charles Gibson members of park board, and I. S. Rosenberg member children's institutions board. Collins appointment later withdrawn. Ordered $4200 cut in public works department salaries.

March 18—Removed 10 tenement house inspectors and 12 nurses in health department.

March 19—Sent to city council loan order for $500,000 for street construction.

March 23—Named John B. Martin and William A. Creney as principal assessors; removed Principal Assessor Edward G. Richardson.

March 24—Ordered 5 per cent. cut in salary of every employe of public works department getting $1000 or over who had not been been previously cut.

March 26—Successfully urged legislative committee to recommend introduction of his bill authorizing police salary cuts. (Senate refused to receive bill.

March 27—Appointed Thomas F. Galvin park commissioner.

April 2—Reappointed J. Alfred Mitchell city auditor; appointed Patrick Graham superintendent of markets; named Matthew Cunning sinking fund commissioner.

APRIL - 7 - 1914

THE FISH PIER

If all the people hereabouts knew how picturesque are the scenes on the new and spacious fish pier on Northern avenue, there would be so many sightseers as seriously to interfere with the business operations there. The whole region east of Atlantic avenue, with which thousands of Boston people have no acquaintance, is of amazing interest, particularly for the small boy of the acquisitive and inquisitive age. It is a new commercial section of the city, more distinctive in its character than any other and full of the mechanism of modern affairs.

The fish pier itself has often been described in the public prints. It is an enlargement of the old T wharf. But the facilities are so spread out in the new quarters as to afford better evidence of the enormous proportions which this industry has reached. An oyster house now in building, and a cold storage plant tell of other activities. There is a quaintness to the old fishing schooner and its strang crew, and the quick methods by whicl they load and unload it that challenge attention. Probably no fish dealer on the long pier will thank The Herald for suggesting to its readers that they might perchance look over his shoulders some fine day. But he is perfectly courteous about it in case they see fit to do so.

HERALD - APRIL-5-1914

BIRD LENDS HIS AID TO CONNOLLY'S CONGRESS FIGHT

Progressives Hold Three Lively Rallies in South Boston Despite Democrats.

APR 5 1914

Large and enthusiastic crowds listened to James B. Connolly, Progressive candidate for Congress from the 12th district, as he campaigned in South Boston last night.

Mr. Connolly held three rallies, at Flood square, Dorchester street and Broadway, and at Andrew square. Charles Sumner Bird and Daniel Cosgrove were among the speakers.

The Gallivan forces adopted a disconcerting flank movement at the rallies by sending a motor truck, laden with singers and megaphones, who attracted the attention of the crowds by singing popular songs throughout the major portion of the speaking.

Mr. Connolly was greeted by a crowd of 500 at Flood square, a like number at Andrew square, and by more than 200 at Dorchester street. The Flood square rally, where Mr. Bird and Mr. Cosgrove spoke, was the longest of the three, and lasted for almost two hours.

Mr. Bird's Address.

Mr. Bird said in part:

"A vote for Mr. Brier is a vote for Penrose, Barnes, Smoot and Guggenheim. These are the same old bosses who wrecked the Republican party, and who, today, have absolute control over the national organization of that party. Today Barnes of New York, far more wicked and dangerous than Murphy of Tammany Hall, is in absolute control of the Republican national committee, which controls the Republican party in Massachusetts and directs this 12th Congressional fight.

"If you believe in what Barnes, Penrose and the gang back of them stand for, then vote for Mr. Brier, but, remember that a vote cast will be an expression of confidence in the old Republican machine which has exploited the people for the benefit of a favored few.

"Make no mistake. These bosses of the Republican party have always opposed and still oppose, national legislation along social welfare lines, proposed in our Progressive platform.

"If it had not been for the opposition of these men, assisted by the state rights doctrinaires of the Democratic party, we would have had a national child labor law whereby the strong arm of the nation would have protected the little child in the cotton mills of Georgia as effectively as it would have saved the children in the canning factories of New York.

"Senator Lodge asks you to support Mr. Brier on the ground that the Democratic party is incapable of running the government as it should be conducted. Of course that is true, as the country will before long discover. But what better can we expect of the Republican party, controlled as it is by the standpatters and reactionaries who are tied up with privileged and special interests?

Calls Brier a Machine Man.

"Mr. Brier is a representative of the Republican machine which the Progressives have been fighting for years. A vote for Mr. Brier is not only a vote of confidence in that machine, but also a repudiation of the principles for which the Progressives of all parties stand.

"Senator Lodge deplores the economic condition of the country. Yes, business is bad notwithstanding the Democratic protestations to the contrary. It is very bad, much worse than it has been for years, as evidenced by the enormous increase of empty freight cars, as well as by the long list of soup kitchens. The employment bureaus are overflowing; the want columns in the newspapers are growing in length.

"The attitude of the Democratic administration is as weak and unsound toward business as it is wicked and unpatriotic towards Mexico.

"If you Democrats are satisfied with the President's attack of this administration on the business of the country, which has brought about business stagnation and the unemployment of a large number of men and women; if you find the cost of living has been lowered, as promised by President Wilson before election, then vote for Mr. Gallivan.

"If you are satisfied with the drifting, aimless, humiliating policy of President Wilson in Mexico, where almost 100 American citizens have been murdered, then vote for Mr. Gallivan."

APRIL-4-1914

PRIVATE FIRE TRAPS

Many house owners are applaudin the building department for probin the exits from places of public as sembly and even for ordering light on outside fire escapes; yet the themselves continue to take chance on having tenants or members o their own households fire-trapped i the upper stories reached by a singl stairway.

On the Back Bay and at the South end, the houses were built at first with no fire stops. Their walls often are but broad flues, brick on one side, dry wood on the other; these fire races are sometimes choked a little at the flooring levels—with more wood. In the older houses both front and back stairways are seldom carried up to the top floor. If the only descent for persons in the upper rooms is full of rushing smoke or even already aflame, escape to the roof is the only chance of quick safety. But if no door opens on the roof, or if the sky-light is out of reach, sleepers in the attic could burn like rats in the scaffold of a blazing barn.

Walk through two or three Back Bay or South end alleys, and note how few house-owners have as yet put fire escapes either down or across their rear walls. For these private risks of life the building department cannot be held to account; but no one would censure it for giving owners and tenants a needed warning.

APRIL-4-1914

AT DEER ISLAND

Every few months with startling regularity reports come to us that a shake-up among the guards at Deer Island is expected, owing to the suspicion of their having aided in the escape of prisoners or engaged in the sale of morphine or cocaine to the inmates. Removals and suspensions follow. Later detectives are once again engaged in the guise of prisoner or attendant to spy upon the guards.

Instead of spending the city's money on wages for untrustworthy officials or on salaries of detectives, why should we not begin at the other end and raise the standard of men employed by recourse to the merit system? Practical experience has proved that this is the best method of securing competent officials. In every other department in the city of Boston all appointments from the head down to the unskilled laborer come under the supervision of the civil service commission. Yet the Legislature has so far refused to permit the inclusion under the civil service law of this important institution which especially suffers from the lack of its protection.

APR

In its report of December, 1909, on the penal institutions department the Boston finance commission showed that "the interests of the city and of the prisoners have suffered through the inefficiency of the officers, the lack of discipline, and the use of the institution as a part of the spoils system," and the following month reported to the Legislature that in its belief "the need of the immediate application of the civil service laws to this department is most urgent." Former Penal Commissioner Skinner likewise said that "he regarded this the first and chief reform, after which others would follow."

Whether politics still control appointments at Deer Island, or not, the existing system surely gives us unsuitable officials. Seven of the eight reported as discharged for cause since April, 1912, have been appointed subsequent to the report of the finance commission.

The extension of the civil service law to the house of correction at Deer Island (as provided by House bill No. 601) has been endorsed by the mayor of Boston, the Boston city council, the Boston finance commission, the Chamber of Commerce, the United Improvement Association, the Massachusetts Prison Association, the Massachusetts Prison Reform League, the Associated Charities of Boston, the Massachusetts Civic League, the Boston City Federation, representing sixty-three women's clubs and civic organizations, the Women's Municipal League, and a large number of other associations interested in the welfare of the inmates at Deer island. What ground can there be for not enacting this measure which affects the well-being of one-third of our average total daily population of all the houses of correction and jails in Massachusetts?

HERALD - APR 14 - 5 - 1914

CURLEY'S SUPPORT SCARES GALLIVAN SYMPATHIZERS

City Hall Slashing Rebounds on Congressional Candidate of Democrats.

C1

By JAMES C. WHITE.

Handicapped by reason of the sympathy of Mayor Curley with their cause, the Gallivan campaigners closed their work last night with more than a little worry as to what may happen on Tuesday next when the special election for Congress in the 12th district is held.

In the emergency they felt obliged to result to almost heroic steps, and thus for the first time in years the voters in the district saw a final Saturday night congressional rally with the mayor absent from the stump, and by request according to reports.

Caught by Mayor's Slashes.

Underneath it all the Gallivan men have found any number of their own party workers, who have been caught in the recent slashes with the mayor, who have so far refused all overtures of peace and whose only desire is to register a protest against the mayor. Their purpose is two-fold, for already it has been whispered one of the best ways in which to stop the swing of the Curley axe is to roll up a sizable vote against his candidate.

The middle of last week many of these men were inclined to vote for Connolly, the Progressive, but the size of the campaign made for Frank L. Brier, the Republican, has changed their minds and they will vote for him as the man whose success will best drive home the point they are trying to make.

APR - 3 1914

Republicans, Democrats and Progressives indulged in what was practically a final burst of oratory last night all through the district.

Attended by their cohorts, Frank L. Brier, James A. Gallivan and James B. Connolly toured the various sections.

The Republican workers who all along have been devoting themselves to impressing on their party men the importance of every man voting, closed their labors satisfied that they had fairly accomplished their purpose. In this they have been aided by the Gallivan dissafections.

National Importance.

What has been driven home is that, from the figures of this election, the whole country will derive its new viewpoint as to the status of the various political parties. A strong Republican vote in the district, according to the judgment of all interested, will create an impression not only in Washington, but throughout the country, which it is felt will disturb the majority party in the capital.

It was also said last night that such a vote as can be rolled up if the Republicans do their duty will be nothing less than a message of courage to the business men of this state who have begun to curtail in their work, because they are uncertain as to what is going to happen.

In addition to other causes, Democrats have found a sentiment of opposition to the administration and a desire to make a protest. It has come from workingmen.

These men have been reached by the Republicans, who have been impressing them with the point that a vote for the Republican ticket is the most effective way to make their feelings plain to the country-at-large.

Because of this condition, the Democrats have redoubled their efforts to bring out their vote, and it is figured, in that party side at least, a larger vote than has been counted on will be cast, which means the Republicans, to hold their own, must also try to cast every vote possible.

Last Night's Brier Rallies.

The Brier forces closed their week of campaigning with two large and enthusiastic rallies at Dorchester High School and at the William E. Russell school. Joseph J. Feeley presided over the first and Joe Mitchell Chapple presided over the second. Among the speakers were Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Springfield, Ill., Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, Guy A. Ham of Milton and former Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham.

In addition to the indoor rallies the candidate spoke at outdoor rallies at Mattapan square, Savin Hill avenue and Dorchester avenue, Minot street and Neponset avenue and Blue Hill avenue and Quincy street. The candidate had with him as speakers at these outdoor rallies Prof. George A. Douglas, secretary of the campaign committee; ex-Representative Walter A. Meins, ex-Representative William F. Garcelon of Newton, Sherwin L. Cook, J. Mitchel Galvin and others.

The candidate's heartiest reception was from the audience at the high school, where over 700 of his neighbors and friends had listened to the other speakers during the early part of the evening. Here the audience on arrival of the candidate arose with cheers, and it was several minutes before he could make himself heard.

Mr. Brier here, as elsewhere, attacked the Democratic party for its lack of performance and charged it with not keeping faith with the people as promised in the last campaign. His direct questions as to the lack of reduction in the cost of living as guaranteed, his references to the breaking of the party pledges by the Democrats, their vacillating foreign policies, their treatment of the Mexican and Panama situations were particularly applauded.

Candidate's Remarks.

C2

The candidate spoke in part as follows:

"Respectable wage-earners are being forced into the bread line. Families are destitute; and you Democrats are asked to indorse all of this tonight by the Democratic orators, because of your love for the party and the President whose revolutionary theories are being brought to bear upon your opportunities to earn a living and whose experimental victims you are.

"I again ask you, my hearers, are you better off than you were a year ago? Are you making a dollar go farther than a year ago? Can your clothe and feed your families more cheaply than a year ago? Are your chances of employment better than a year ago?

"If your honest answer to these questions is yes, then indorse the administration that has made it possible for you to enjoy these benefits; but if your honest answer is no, I say to you that the one way to serve notice on an administration which has not made good is to attend the polls on Tuesday next and cast your vote for me."

C3

Walsh Speaks for Gallivan.

Gov. Walsh was the principal campaigner last night for James A. Gallivan. The Governor spoke at more than a dozen rallies throughout the district, urging the voters to come out in full strength for Gallivan.

Other speakers were Congressman Murray, Congressman Harris of Mississippi, former Congressman Keliher, Senator Fitzgerald, Senator Hickey and Daniel T. O'Connell.

The congressman from Mississippi was greeted enthusiastically. He appealed for the election of Gallivan and assured the voters that Gallivan would be received with enthusiasm in the House.

Gov. Walsh made a hit with the crowd when he interceded for an intoxicated man who was being ejected from one hall, and declared that if he could he would pardon him next Tuesday if the case should come before him.

Mr. Gallivan said:

"I am prepared to rally about the splendid standard established at the citadel of our nation by that grand old man of Democracy, Champ Clark, the most beloved of all Americans, and by the broad statesmanship of the Hon. Oscar L. Underwood, our splendid leader of the ways and means committee, and under whose leadership the American nation has made greater progress in three years than accomplished under Republican auspices during an entire generation."

MAR - 31 - 1914.

LET THE CHARTER ALONE

Perhaps the worst objection to the amendment to the city charter for which Mr. Lomasney is now working tooth and nail is that, if adopted, it would only prove an entering wedge for other and even less desirable changes. The very large grant of power to the mayor which the present charter makes is particularly repugnant to the spoils element of the party. This is doubly so when they chance to find in office an executive who is disposed to use his authority for the public welfare. That purpose of his would contribute 10,000 votes, on a referendum, toward any amendment to which he was known to be opposed. It is accordingly useless to talk of the referendum as of any real significance, since it would be construed by so many of the disgruntled elements of the local Democracy as merely an opportunity for getting back on the mayor. And the next change they would seek is a recall, which could be easily invoked against him.

APR 31 1914

It is of the utmost importance in this complicated situation that the charter should be let alone, first as well as last. Public opinion should make itself felt in that direction. We can, under Mayor Curley, make some progress out of the quagmire of municipal indebtedness into which we have drifted if the team with which he is pulling can be left well harnessed. But if its traces are to be cut we shall slide back into a worse position than before. This is at bottom the issue in the Lomasney charter amendment program.

HERALD - APRIL-5-1914

CHAIRMAN BOYLE SLATED FOR SUPPLY DEPARTMENT HEAD

That Is, Provided the Mayor Can Get the City Council to Double the Salary.

APR 5 1914

Chairman Thomas F. Boyle of the civil service commission is slated by Mayor Curley for head of the city's supply department, if the mayor can secure the co-operation of the city council in raising the salary from $3000 to $6000 or $7500 a year, according to some of the mayor's closest advisers.

The position was offered to the superintendent of one of the largest department stores in the city some time ago, but was turned down because of the salary. Since then the mayor has stated that the salary should be greater and sufficient to induce a man of wide experience in buying and selling to accept the position.

Doherty Now Holds Position.

The office of superintendent of supplies is held at the present time by D. Frank Doherty, who was appointed about a year ago by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

According to some of the mayor's friends, the chairman of the civil service commission declined an offer to take the position of city collector at $5000 a year to succeed Col. Bowdoin S. Parker, and since then the mayor has decided that he will name as head of the collecting department a deputy collector who has been connected with the department for years.

Old Berth for D. B. Shaw.

For the collectorship, ex-Election Commissioner David B. Shaw of Charlestown also was considered at the mayor's office, but it is understood that Mr. Shaw is now slated for his old berth as an election commissioner and will be named as John B. Martin's successor when Mr. Martin, whom the mayor recently named as a principal assessor, is named by the civil service commis-

APRIL - 1914

CITY'S EXPENSES ARE STEADILY CLIMBING

Show $105,761 Increase for the Last Two Months.

Mayor Curley's economy at City Hall is shown to some extent in a comparative table of departmental expenditures for the past two months and for the corresponding months of the past four years, published in last week's issue of the City Record.

For the departments directly under the control of the mayor, the expenditures for the first two months of this fiscal year, February and March, are $105,761.84 in excess of the expenditures for the corresponding months of last year, while the figures of a year ago were $178,734.27 higher than they were for the corresponding period of two years ago.

For the departments outside the mayor's control, the police department and licensing board expenses are lower for the past two months than they were for the same months of last year, while the school department expenditures were only $24,937.89 higher than they were for the first two months of the last fiscal year.

According to the table, the total expenditures for all departments under the control of the mayor were $2,872,654.74, against $2,766,892.96 for the corresponding months of last year, and against $2,588,158.63 for the same two months in 1912. In 1911, the expenditures for the first two months of the fiscal year amounted to $2,291,647.65 and $2,239,406.21 for the same months in 1910, the first year of the ex-Mayor Fitzgerald administration.

For the departments outside the mayor's control—the police and school departments and the licensing board—the expenditures for the past two months amounted to $1,700,036.75, against $1,691,859.51 for the same two months of last year, and $1,550,169.37 for the first two months of the fiscal year of 1912. In 1911 the expenditures for these departments for the first two months amounted to $1,360,678.91, and $1,347,704.96 in 1910.

APRIL - 1914

W. P. FOWLER DEFENDS THE WAYFARERS' LODGE

Says Men Stay There from 12 to 15 Nights—Raps Soup Line.

William P. Fowler, of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, declared last night that Miss Louise Adams Grout of the Boston School of Social Science, had been misinformed when she made the statement Monday that the Wayfarers' lodge allowed men to stay only three nights. Miss Groat is quoted as having made the statement at Lorimer Hall when she spoke on the work of the Avery street soup kitchen.

"There were 353 men at the lodge last night," said Overseer Fowler yesterday, "and of this number only 150 had been there a short time. The others had been there for from 12 to 15 nights and during February there were men there for that same length of time.

"During the time that this soup line has been established in Boston, the number of men who have come to the lodge has been tremendously increased. These men come into Boston from all the country around, and some have come from as far a distance as Canada, to have some of the free food in Avery street.

"As president of the Industrial Aid Society I had a man down there at the soup line to try to induce the men to call at the offices of the society and obtain work, or at least put in an application, but there has been a very small number that has really come to us to look for work. And with a man there to direct them, there was hardly more than one or two who really showed that they wanted to work.

"The soup line finishes tonight, and the people of Boston ought to be glad."

APRIL - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

GOV. WALSH was extremely pleased at the success of his "prosperity conference" on city and town development, and believes that he started something moving in the right direction. With the Governor, Lieut.-Gov. Barry, State Auditor Pope and former Mayor Fitzgerald on the platform, the atmosphere was Democratic except for the rock-ribbed Republicanism of former Senator Bennett of Saugus, who spoke on the development of small towns.

In Essex county rumor in Democratic circles usually touches upon former Senator Schofield of Ipswich at some point, and now the report is that he is getting ready to make another attempt to elect a Democrat to Congress from that district, which is now taken care of by A. P. Gardner. The Democrat is Mr. Schofield.

Representative Daniel C. Manning of Peabody has announced his candidacy for the Republican senatorial nomination in the district now represented in the Senate by Henry G. Wells of Haverhill.

Representative Mansfield of Rockland is in the insurance and undertaking business, and, as some of his colleagues frequently remind him, he can't lose.

Representative Hays of Brighton is the Republican time-saver in the House. It is he who usually "moves the previous question," the effect of which is to limit the general debate on the matter under discussion to 10 minutes after the motion is made.

Some of the leaders in the Progressive organization are reported to be conducting an investigation to learn if it is true that a man who had made many charges himself, used the Progressive mailing lists for the purpose of selling bonds.

The Democratic state organization feels particularly spry these days as it considers that the postmastership contests in Salem and Springfield were decided in accordance with its wishes.

Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic state committee feels that the letter file in his office, which gives him the most concern is that labeled "postmasters."

Representative Beck of Chelsea recently gave an exhibition of his strength in the House by securing roll-calls on two motions of postponement on the same matter, made by him. These roll-calls accomplished what he set out to do—putting the matter over until the hour of adjournment automatically cut short the discussion.

Judge Meaney, private secretary to Gov. Walsh, is still gasping for breath as the result of the claim entered by former Mayor Fitzgerald at the prosperity conference for the credit of introducing the judge's bill for labeling milk from points outside the state last year.

AMERICAN - APRIL - 5 - 1914

COL. PARKER TO BE 'FIRED' BY THE MAYOR?

Gossip Says G. A. R. Veteran, Collector, Must Go to Make Place for Boyle.

NOW HEADS CIVIL SERVICE

Colonel Bowdoin Strong Parker, city collector at a salary of $5,000, has to go.

Curley, it was reported last night up and down the political avenues of the town, wants the place for his friend Tom Boyle.

Boyle is chairman of the Civil Service Commission, an office which may be given considerable absent treatment but which nevertheless pays $2,500. Mr. Boyle lives in Beacon street. He runs a South street leather business.

Bowdoin S. Parker is one of the last of the Grand Army "boys" in the public service. In Civil War days, Colonel Parker was a member of the 52d Massachusetts Volunteers. He resides in Dorchester. He is an honored member of Post No. 113, G. A. R.

Boyle landed his present place on the Civil Service Board through the kindness of former Governor Foss. He was appointed to the Board in the Summer of 1911. Up to that time he had never been heard of in politics.

WAS OPPOSED BY SULLIVAN.

It was recalled last night, as peculiarly fitting into the present crazy-quilt scheme of city politics, that Boyle's appointment by Foss was made in the teeth of spirited opposition on the part of John A. Sullivan, then chairman of the Boston Fin. Com. and today—by grace of a change of heart and a few other things on the part of Jim Curley—the Mayor's Corporation Counsel at a salary of $9,000

Colonel Parker went to City Hall three years ago, at the invitation of Mayor Fitzgerald. He was Fitzgerald's second choice for the place, the Civil Service Commission having rejected the first.

That first choice of Fitzgerald, it was recalled last night, was the late George .A Hibbard, former Mayor. The Hibbard appointment had been turned down by the Civil Service Commission.

Before the Parker-Boyle story came out, last night, gossip had been saying that Curley meant to place Tom Boyle at the head of the new and "enlarged" municipal supplies department, increasing the salary to fit Mr. Boyle's bigness.

KIND TO CURLEY.

The city collectorship story was accepted as more likely.

Tom Boyle, at all events, appears to be slated for something good from City Hall without much watchful waiting.

APRIL - 5 - 1914

BACKWARD STEP, SAYS MARTIN OF CURLEY'S ATTACK ON SCHOOLS

APR 5 1914

Former Secretary of State Board of Education Sharply Criticizes Mayor's Attempt to Cut Down Appropriation — Deplores Ignorance of Public Officials Who Hammer at the Cost of Teaching

Mayor Curley's efforts to handicap the growth of Boston public school system by cutting $147,000 from the school appropriation are sharply criticised by Former Secretary of the State Board of Education George Martin.

Former Secretary Martin calls the Mayor's move not only great mistake but says he considers it a backward step in education. He attacks public officials who he declares "like to hammer at the school funds and get as much reduction as possible from them." Mr. Martin says:

This is a great mistake. Boston needs every cent given it for new school buildings. With the increase of pupils in the coming Fall, it must tax the School Committee to provide for all the children and give them the right and desirable quarters. So much depends upon good school surroundings.

We can't spend too much money upon our school accommodations, and Massachusetts has always been proud of her history in this respect.

Boston should not allow that $147,709 to be taken from the appropriation for new buildings or land. This is just as important now and more so the coming school year than ever before.

Why do public officials like to hammer at the school funds and get as much deduction from them as possible, when, comparatively speaking, very few public officials in Boston or elsewhere understand the real needs of our schools?

This mistake will be more apparent in the Fall when the needs of Boston schools for larger accommodations are made evident. If expenses are to be cut, let the schools alone. That is my candid opinion and I've had fifty years or more experience.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 1914.

Old Bay State Aids Lost Seal Ships Fund

Mayor Curley Heads List to Contribute in Donations For Widows and Children of Heroes Lost on Southern Cross and Newfoundland.

Mayor Curley headed the list of subscribers to the fund for the relief of the families of the men lost on the two sealing vessels off Newfoundland with a donation of $50 last evening in Paine Memorial Hall, where a mass meeting of natives and friends of Newfoundland was held to organize a campaign for funds.

More than $500 was raised, and the Federal Trust Company announced by letter its willingness to act as custodian of the fund. There were more than 300 persons present, and during the speaking the clerks were kept busy receiving the donations, which were from 50 cents upward.

John P. McCormick of Cambridge presided, and the following were named as the executive committee in charge of the fund: Mr. McCormick, chairman; Simon J. Hogan, Roxbury, secretary; William B. Somerville, South Boston, treasurer; Mayor Curley, Margaret Murphy of Cambridge, James Bennett of Lynn, Richard J. Powers of South Boston, James J. Mulcahy of Medford, Edward Mulloy of Cambridge, John F. Powers of Dorchester, Thomas O'Rourke of Somerville, Jeremiah W. Halloran of Roxbury, Frederick W. Mansfield, State treasurer; Dennis J. Cantwell of Roxbury, Thomas E. Williams of Cambridge, Stephen Pudister of East Boston, John O'Connell of Brockton.

Power was given the committee to add one member from each town and city in the State.

Mayor W. J. Ellis of Newfoundland, ex-Senator William Taylor, Thomas Farrell of Titicut, John Fitzpatrick of Cambridge, Richard J. Powers and John F. Powers were among the speakers besides Mayor Curley.

It was announced that the executive committee will be in session each evening for the next three weeks in Paine Memorial Hall to receive contributions, and books were given out to a large number of persons who will solicit funds. It is hoped to raise $20,000 in Massachusetts, as over 2000 persons in Newfoundland are left destitute through the loss of the men on the two sealers, Newfoundland and Southern Cross.

APRIL - 6 - 1914

ASSERTS BOSTON FAST BECOMING SPOTLESS TOWN

Pastor Allen Praises Work of Watch and Ward Men at Meeting.

NO OPEN GAMBLING HOUSE HERE, HE SAYS

Members Encouraged Over War Against White Slave Traffic.

That Boston is becoming the cleanest city in the land was the declaration of the Rev. Frederick B. Allen, president of the Watch and Ward Society, at the annual meeting of the society in the First Church in Boston last night.

"Today it may be said of Boston as of no other city of its size in the world that it has not a single open gaming house, and that the police take vigorous measures against all public gambling," said Mr. Allen. "Legislation against the white slave trade was secured by our society a few years ago. A State commission has been appointed by the governor for the investigation of the white slave traffic, so called.

"This commission has just issued a report of the highest possible value. However great the evils thus uncovered and the need of vigorous action, it is encouraging to discover that vice is less open and bold in Boston than in any of the other great cities that have been explored. It is shown, too, that while police connivance with immorality exists elsewhere, in Boston, under the persistent activity of Police Commissioner O'Meara, an honest fight has been maintained against it."

For the further suppression of vice, Mr. Allen urged segregation of feeble-minded adults and custodial care of feeble-minded girls; and hearty co-operation of citizens and officials in the campaign for righteousness.

J. Frank Chase, secretary of the society, gave a statistical report of the prosecutions brought by the society, during the year ending March 1, for crimes against public chastity, public health and public policy. He showed that only two prosecutions instituted failed of conviction, demonstrating, he said, that it is the policy of the society not to start a presecution until it has evidence sufficient to convict.

He said that the society fights chiefly white slavery, gambling and drug using. White slavery, he explained, as used by the society, means not immorality by physical force, but commercialized vice.

Dr. Alexander Mann, a vice president, declared that though vice exists in Boston, there is not a single open house of immorality in the city. He urged the further suppression of vice by stopping its commercialization and prevention of the indiscriminate sale of drugs. He asserted that with one prescription a man may obtain all the drugs he wants, as he is allowed to keep the prescription.

Miss Maude E. Miner, secretary of the New York Protective and Probation Association, told of personal experience in the white slave traffic in New York. She declared the traffic is due to lack of home training and to low wages of girls and their parents. She urged women police, saying that they are better able to secure evidence and to do preventive work in recreation halls. She asserted that though some girls go into a life of immorality from choice, most of them are forced into it. She declared that these girls should be treated in one of three ways: they should be placed on probation; they should be sent to reformatories; or, if they are feeble-minded, they should be cared for in custodian institutions.

FEB - 14 - 1914

SPORTSMANLIKE

MR. ALLAN FORBES'S acceptance of Mayor Curley's invitation to join the "Boom Fund" committee is a fairminded and sportsmanlike piece of work.

The mayor lost both his temper and his judgment when he threatened to remove city deposits from the State Street Trust; his practical proposal to select as city depositaries only those banks which subscribe to his fund—worthy though that cause may be—is of course pernicious and fundamentally unsound. On the other hand, the mayor has received an undue amount of lambasting for his so-called "sandbagging" methods from those most recent journalistic bedfellows, our esteemed contemporaries, the American and the Transcript.

The mayor made a pretty bad

JOURNAL - APRIL - 6 - 1914

CURLEY'S PLAN TO ABOLISH BAND CONCERTS

D-1

APR 6 1914

Mayor Curley's reported intention to abolish the municipal concerts that have been given every summer for fifty years has called out a spirited protest from heads of improvement associations, musicians and the general public.

APR 6 1914

These concerts, it is declared by one of the protestants, are the only entertainment furnished the poor people of the city by the administration. The mayor is reported to have said they will be discontinued to save the appropriation of $20,000 that has been made each year for them.

They draw crowds of between 3000 and 10,000 at each place they are given on every one of the eight or nine Sundays during the summer months. They are given on the Common, at Franklin Park, at Marine Park, South Boston, at Jamaica Pond and at Wood Island Park, East Boston. The ward concerts for the children of the poor are also to be discontinued, it is understood.

Blow at Poor People

Harold D. Brenton, president of the Musicians' Protective Association, declared last night that the cut of the appropriation for concerts is a direct blow at the poor people.

"The mayor has made no cut in the appropriations for the other activities of the park department," said Mr. Brenton. "He says nothing about economizing on the maintenance of the boulevards and roads, which are used almost exclusively by automobiles or other pleasure vehicles, whose owners could enjoy themselves if there were no boulevards.

D-3

"No, he cuts out the only form of entertainment that the city gives for the poor people.

"Of the appropriation of $20,000, only $13,000 actually pays for the concerts. The other $7000 goes in salaries, rent, and other expenses. The Metropolitan Park Commission has an appropriation of $25,000 from the State, every cent of which goes for the concerts they give. The commission gets no extra salary for doing the work.

"Now, why can't the city department do the same thing with an appropriation of $13,000? It can. The same number of concerts we had last year could be given this year on an appropriation of $13,000, if the department did the work as the State commission does it."

Protests General

Opinions from several men in the various districts, who are interested in public welfare, follow:

APR 6 1914

David White, postmaster at Upham's Corner station and president Upham's Corner Improvement Association—"I utterly disapprove of abolishing municipal concerts. They are very beneficial to the people and pecuniary reasons should not have entered into this case."

M. T. Thurber, president Savin Hill Improvement Association—"I am not in sympathy with the mayor's action in abolishing municipal concerts. In fact, I do not agree with a good many things [illegible]

APR 6 1914

s done. The open air concerts, in cular, which I have had the pleas- of listening to, have been enjoyed a host of people. Boston is a sic-loving city and the pleasure and fit derived from concerts cannot be sured in dollars and cents."

illiam H. Drew, president Harvard provement Association—"It is too bad do away with our municipal concerts, ich have been a source of great bene- to all our people. I think greater sideration should be given before olishing them. Although the mayor bound to lessen city expenses, he ght to do it where it would affect e public the least. Last of all he uld discontinue the concerts."

Part of Education

Louis C. Elson, professor in the New England Conservatory of Music and municipal lecturer on music, said:

"It is like cutting off a part of education to discontinue the concerts. They have brought a new pleasure and a new appreciation of the art of music to thousands, not only among the very poor, but also among the middle classes.

"They have become so successful that other cities have copied them. New York, Salem and Rochester, N. Y., have all followed the lead of Boston in this respect. The concerts should be maintained no matter what the expenses."

William H. Thayer, president of the Faneuil Improvement Association, said: "I have always thought the band concerts an excellent way, for a small amount of money, to give recreation and enjoyment to hundreds of people in this city. The concerts which have been given, to my mind, were beneficial to many people."

Raise Economy Idea

James Connelly, a prominent resident of the Orient Heights district, said: "Mayor Curley's idea of economy is a false one. The comparatively small expense of the free band concerts given in various sections of the city should not be tampered with by the mayor. He is the last man, the public believed, that would take these pleasures away.

"It is the poor people, those living in the tenement districts, that the mayor is hitting by this decision. The free band concerts were a great treat to the poor people of East Boston, especially the mothers and children. On Sunday afternoons they would cover the slope at Wood Island Park and listen to the music. This was practically all the recreation and enjoyment many of those poor people had during the summer.

"Mayor Curley in the past has always boasted his sympathy for the poor, but instead of displaying any sympathy for them, he is showing that he is quite indifferent to them when he takes away the little pleasure that is furnished them by the free band concerts."

"I believe in Sunday band concerts at Boston Common and the other parks of the city if the city can afford to pay for them," said Dr. Francis P. Silva, president of the Charlestown Improvement Association. "If Mayor Curley intends to stop the Sunday band concerts because of the condition of finances, I am confident that he is sincere and I am content to accept his decision."

MAY - 16 - 1914

SHEA'S SALARY IS PRUNED BY BOARD

Park Official Also Loses Use of House at Franklin Park.

James B. Shea, deputy superintendent of parks, was shorn of $700 of his annual salary of $4200 and deprived of the use of the house in Franklin Park, formerly occupied by Superintendent Pettigrew, by the Park Commission at its meeting yesterday, without a dissenting voice.

The house is the one which the Finance Commission called attention to in a formal report, as having been granted to Shea in defiance of the ordinance creating the Park and Recreation Commission, in which it was definitely stated that his salary should be not more than $4200 a year. Use of the house was given to Shea by the old Park Board by a formal vote, which said it was "in part payment of his salary."

The mayor said that he had not made up his mind what should be done with the house, but suggested that it "might not be a bad one for the mayor." Shea's salary decrease took effect as of May 8.

The mayor also announced that through a mistake the salary of David Noonan, executive clerk in the schoolhouse department, had been announced cut from $2550 to $2250, whereas it was actually reduced to $1800

MAY - 18 - 1914

CURLEY TO SWING AX AGAIN TODAY

Heads of Departments Mus Render Account of Economies.

Today is due to be a sad one at City Hall for some employees, chiefly those of the collecting and street laying out departments, for it is the day when the heads of departments hitherto untouched by Mayor Curley's ax must render to the latter official a list of the economies they can effect in their departments. These economies will take the form of reductions in salaries, and in some cases loss of jobs.

The street laying out department must reduce their running expenses some $20,000, according to the figures of the mayor. The collecting department must reduce $10,000. In this department the ordinary 5 per cent. cut in salaries which has been put into effect in other departments will only represent about $7000, so that there is grave danger that one of the higher salaried men will have to walk the plank.

MAY 18 1914

City Collector Boydain S. Parker, whose resignation the mayor now holds, will not reduce a salary in his department, according to the story told about City Hall. The mayor therefore must appoint a successor to Parker in order to effect the economies he desires. His brother, Deputy Collector John J. Curley, is slated for the place, but whether he will agree to accept when confronted with the task of reducing the salaries of his confreres is a mooted question.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 6 - 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY awarded a contract amounting to over $1000 on Saturday without advertising or printing in the City Record the reason why the contract was granted in this manner. Section 30 of the amended city charter says: "No authority to dispense with advertising shall be given by the mayor unless the said officer or board furnishes him with a signed statement which shall be published in the City Record giving in detail the reason for not inviting bids by advertisement."

However, the City Record contained announcement of an award without advertising of a contract to the Hugh Nawn Contracting Company to construct 3555 feet of water pipe at a cost of $3555 and no explanation accompanies it. There is a possibility that it is merely an oversight or that the new editor of the City Record forgot to include the explanation.

WILLIAM T. KEOUGH, business agent of the school committee, in submitting his annual budget, produces figures that show that the amount of money needed for the increase of salaries of instructors has been decreasing since the fiscal year of 1912-13. In 1912 and to 1913 the salary list was $321,488.72 over 1911 to 1912. In 1913 to 1914 the increase in the payroll was only $278,135.70 and the estimated increased in the 1914 to 1915 payroll is still smaller, $232,068.36. The total amount of money available for the use of the school committee, exclusive of the money available for new schools, land and yards, which amounts to $443,126.18, is $5,900,000.

JOSEPH P. LOMASNEY, acting chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission, is gaining a reputation as the hardest working official of the city. He is at his desk eight hours a day every day of the week, except Sunday, believing this is the least a city official should do. He spends eight hours more at the mayor's office, and as for the remaining eight hours, "Joe" does not care what he does with them.

PRESIDENT DANIEL J. McDONALD will call his City Council together at 3 o'clock this afternoon to spend a small amount of the city's money. From the present outlook it does not seem as if much business can be accomplished, as nearly all the important ordinances, appropriation orders, budget and transfers are in the hands of committees which have not met as yet. However, Councilman James A. Watson can be expected to start something at every meeting, in spite of which fact the gallery of the council rarely, if ever, contains more than one person.

REPRESENTATIVE LYDON of South Boston, who is in charge of the bill to repeal the five-year tenure of the adjutant general in the House, has been remarkably successful in his fights so far this year. Not only has he secured favorable reports from his military affairs committee on various measures relating to the militia, but he has on more than one occasion overturned the reports of the ways and means committee.

Lydon is confident the House will stay with the governor in his recommendation for the repeal of the adjutant general act of 1912.

GOVERNOR WALSH is likely to have more trouble selecting the one member of the State Board of Labor and Industries to represent the wage-earners than he will have in choosing the other four. To date there are no less than four candidates for the one place which the law says shall be given to a representative of the labor element. William Acton of Fall River, who was one of those whom Governor Walsh removed, wants to be reappointed, but he is being opposed by James Whitehead of his own city. From New Bedford comes another textile candidate in the person of John Hobin, while Abington furnishes another mill-worker—John T. Crowley.

CHANNING SMITH of Leicester, who was the representative of the employers on the former board, is likely to be reappointed. The fact that he was not in sympathy with Chairman Lowell and some of the other members of the board regarding the efficiency of the child labor law as it provides at present is likely to give him a standing.

ROBERT N. TURNER of Waltham, commissioner of labor, it is believed will be ousted as soon as a new Board of Labor and Industries has been chosen. Turner offered his resignation to the governor the day after the old board was removed, but was asked to continue in the position and conduct the affairs of the department.

The impression is, however, that no matter who may be named for membership on the new board, Turner will be among the first to be told to find a new job.

EDWARD F. McSWEENEY of the Industrial Accident Board is practically assured of reappointment. His term expires this year, and, while there have been names mentioned of those who might like to have the place, it can be said with pretty good authority that any opposition candidates would simply be wasting their time and energy.

Chairman Carroll and the other members of the board have more than once stated publicly their estimate of the value of the services of McSweeney on the board, and it is known that their opinions have had great weight in the executive chamber.

OLD AGE PENSIONS will be the subject before the committee on social welfare today, when seven bills providing for such will be heard. The commission which recently reported on a general reorganization of the whole pension system in the State refused to recommend old age pensions and believed that the matter should not be considered seriously by the Commonwealth at this time.

SENATOR CHASE of Danvers, who is an officer in the Massachusetts Militia, is a warm admirer of Adjt. Gen. Pearson, and is to lead the fight in the Senate against the passage of the bill repealing the five-year tenure act of 1912.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH WON'T BE TOUCHED

Curley Refuses to Widen Washington Street by Arcading Tower.

The project of arcading the Old South Church tower at the corner of Milk and Washington streets came to a dead end yesterday when Mayor Curley for the city announced to the corporation of the church that he would not pay a cent of the city's money for the property taken.

The corporation wants $64,000 for one taking and $100,000 for another proposition which would take more property. They told the mayor that the money would be spent for educational purposes, but the mayor was still unsympathetic and remarked that $60,000 could be used to better advantage on the streets of Boston than for educational purposes.

The mayor also told Dr. Charles W. Eliot who, with Richard Hale, appeared for the church directors, that he was not in favor of the piecemeal widening of Washington street and that if anything was to be done along that line he would advise that $60,000 be put into a publicity campaign to have the tracks removed from Washington street. The mayor also made the point that he considered the Old South Meeting House a sacred spot that should be preserved without a change in its outside appearance.

The conference between the mayor and street commissioners and the trustees of the church was held in the hearing room of the street commissioners' office.

ALTHOUGH the expenses of the city increased for the first two months of this year, as compared with the two months last year, in reality there was a great saving when the average increase in expenditures from year to year is considered. Last year for the two months of the fiscal year from February 1 to April 1, expenditures jumped $178,734.27 over the year before. This year they increased over last year only $105,761.84. This aplies to departments under the control of the mayor.

The departments not under his control increased slightly less than $10,000. This includes the licensing, police and school departments. Both the police and licensing board expenses decreased, as compared with the two months of last year. The total expenditures of the departments under Mayor Curley's control amounted to $2,872,654.74, and for the other departments, $1,700,036.75.

ADVERTIZER - APR - 6 - 1914

THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Tomorrow, the voters of the Twelfth District are to register their choice, by vote, for the successor to Mayor Curley, in Congress. The choice is important, not merely to the people of the district, not merely to Massachusetts, but to the whole of New England, and to the country at large.

It is unnecessary, at this late date, to recount the many phases of the sentiment shown by the Democratic party in Congress, antagonistic to all New England, but especially to Massachusetts. The industries of this section were picked to stand the most sweeping tariff cuts. The railroads of this section have been systematically followed by Democratic leaders in both branches of Congress, with evident dislike and bias. The appropriations for needed public work in this section have been whittled down to the lowest possible figure. That there has been a bitter feeling towards Massachusetts and New England, in the present Congress, is hardly open to dispute. The only thing in doubt, at present, is what the voters of the Twelfth District purpose to do about it.

APR 6 1914

The average voter in the Twelfth District knows what many evils have followed race bigotry in other countries, and that in Europe today the results of this race intolerance, race discrimination, are productive of hundreds of untold tragedies. The Democratic party at Washington is firmly and irrevocably committed to the doctrine of race bigotry. Already the Negroes in the South have been deprived of their votes, and the present Congress has refused to allow any consideration of their case, under the Constitutional amendment which imperatively commands Congress to reduce the representation of all States in which votes are suppressed, for any cause whatever. So far, the race discrimination against the Negro is most glaring; but recent events in Georgia seem to show a growing feeling of bigotry against other races in the South. As to these things, there is no question. But the question in the Twelfth District, at present is: What will the voters of that District do about it?

The blunders which the Democratic party has made, in persecuting legitimate industries by constant threats—never fulfilled, indeed, because they are without legal foundation, but strong enough to make business men uncertain and full of dread as to what new outbreak will come—have had their inevitable effect. The number of men out of work, in and near Boston, is larger than it has been for many years. One industry after another, in Boston and Massachusetts, has been forced to shorten sail. Some large establishments have completely collapsed. And this, not because of any trouble with the foundations of business (which are sound and solid, and which really are so sound that this section should be fairly prosperous) but rather because the frantic desire to meddle with current business has unsettled business confidence, for the time. There is no doubt as to the facts. The only question now is, what will the voters of the Twelfth District do about it, tomorrow?

There is only one choice that the voters of sense and intelligence can have. They can vote to endorse the existing conditions and policies, or they can vote to disapprove of the many policies which have borne with such unnecessary hardship on New England in general, and on Boston in particular. A vote for Mr. Gallivan is a vote in approval of the policies and records of the present Democratic Congress. A vote for Mr. Brier is the only effective form of protest against the unfair and depressing campaign of assault upon the business and industry of this section. Any other vote must necessarily be voting in the air, wasting a vote throwing away the voter's chance to place himself on record, at a critical time.

There are other parties in existence, today, but there are only two parties which have any chance of directing the National legislation of the next few years. They are the Republican, and the Democratic parties. The Progressive party, powerful two years ago, has dwindled so rapidly that there is no belief, today, that the Progressive candidate in the Twelfth District has any chance of success. The whole battle lies between Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Brier. Any voter can waste his vote, by not voting for either, but he cannot use his vote to any effect, unless he votes for one of the two.

Mr. Gallivan is a clean, able, intelligent candidate, who differs with President Wilson on some features of policy, but he agrees with the policies advocated by the Democratic leaders in the House, like Clark and Underwood. Any man who feels that the policies of the Democratic leaders in Congress are sound and wise and fair to the people's interests, will make no mistake in voting for Mr. Gallivan. He may be trusted to stand by the Democratic pledges and the Democratic policies, if he succeeds to the seat which Mr. Curley has recently vacated in the House, and if the District sends him to Washington, he may be trusted to create a good impression among his Democratic colleagues.

APR 6 1914

On the other hand, any voter who feels that the Democratic assaults on the prosperity and the progress of New England have already gone too far, has only one method available for registering his feeling of protest, and that is by voting for Mr. Brier. The Republican candidate has already justified the wisdom of the Republicans of that district, in selecting him as their candidate. He is worthy of the support of any voter. And if the voters of the Twelfth District elect him to Congress, their decision will be hailed, all over the country, as a rebuke to the policy of wrecking American business through the dishonest tricks of the agitator and the disastrous folly of the demagogue.

APR - 10 - 1914

THE POLICE AND FIREMEN.

Some of the statements, in the report of the Boston Finance Commission, may be taken as criticism of former Mayor Fitzgerald and of Commissioners O'Meara and Cole. The Finance Commission seems to feel that it should criticise, in order to do its work in the proper way. A number of the points which it has made are, however, themselves open to criticism. For instance, it is by no means a self evident proposition that the men of the police or of the fire department should themselves present their case for a raise in salary or for an adjustment of the conditions under which their work is done. It is hard to see how the public interest suffers, if the men choose to employ an attorney to represent them. Concerning the $400, which seems to have formed a sort of secret fund in the organization of the firemen, the matter is wholly different. This fund should be investigated. It is not very large, but the little that is known about it makes it important that a good deal more should be known.

APR - 10 - 1914

CURLEY'S ECONOMY BEING PROVEN

Expenses for First Two Months of Administration Less Than Last One Under Fitzgerald.

According to the report of the city auditor for the last month of the Fitzgerald administration the expenses of the Mayor's office were greater than under the first two months of the Curley administration by about $250, despite the fact that included in the total for the Curley two months is the price of the new Mayor's office automobile, $4940.

In the list of Fitzgerald's expenses, however, are included bills contracted as far back as Aug. 28, 1913, when Mothers' Day was observed at Franklin Park, which were cleared up as a part of his administration.

For the month of January under Fitzgerald, the cost of the Mayor's office was $10,726.15, as against $10,500.38 under the first two months of Mayor Curley.

Of the total cost under Fitzgerald the payrolls of the Mayor and his secretarial and clerical assistance was $2568.06.

Under Mayor Curley salaries for the first two months amounted to $3226.20. The other items were for printing $812.94, stationery $312.90.

ADVERTISER - APR-4-1914

WON'T OUT PAY OF SUPT. DYER

SCHOOL BOARD VETOES MAYOR'S PROPOSITION

ANNOUNCES DECISION AT LUNCHEON MEETING

Makes Flat Refusal and States That Contract Calls for $10,000 Per Year for Six Years, and Cannot Be Broken—Agrees, However, to Study Suggestions for Otherwise Saving $147,000, if Possible.

The members of the Boston School Board at a luncheon with Mayor Curley, flatly turned down Mayor Curley's proposition to reduce the salary of the superintendent of public schools, Franklin B. Dyer, from $10,000 to $8000. A contract with Dr. Dyer for six years at $10,000 per year, made to induce his coming to this city, prevents any such proposition, the members of the board stated. They finally convinced Mayor Curley of the impropriety of his scheme.

On every other proposition that Mayor Curley put up to the members, however including the reducing of the number of assistant superintendents and their salary and the saving of $147,000 of the money permitted the school department to spend for land and new buildings, the members agreed to work with the Mayor.

Makes No Promise.

No definite promise was made to cut the number of assistant superintendents nor their salaries, but the School Board agreed to investigate and make the cut if it is found to be possible.

On the matter of the $147,000 saving, the board gave in to the Mayor wholly. This means that of the 35 cents of the tax rate for the year that the statute permits the School Board to spend this year for acquiring land for new buildings and in erecting new buildings, the board has agreed to turn back 10 cents.

The Mayor stated that the members of the board agreed to work in harmony with him during the year, to co-operate in every way in his efforts to reduce the city expenses.

Plans for Specializing.

"They propose to endeavor," he said, "to work out a system whereby it will be possible to establish a course of instruction for grammar school graduates to specialize in the same manner as do pupils in private business schools and colleges.

"They also agreed," he said, "to a system of transfers of nurses, janitors, and such help from other departments of the city service to the school department when needed, instead of loading up the city payrolls with new appointees."

The Mayor concluded by saying that he had a most pleasant interview with the School Board and that he anticipates complete harmony between the two offices during the year.

The affair was arranged by the Mayor so that he might talk over with the School Board the matter of making economies in the department this year, that will match the economies the Mayor has ordered in those departments directly under his control. All the members of the Board were present.

MAR-12-1914

City Hall Notes

The members of the City Council, sitting as a committee on appropriations, yesterday, heard the annual stories of department heads whose estimates for the year were reduced by the Mayor, to the effect that they do not see how they can do the work of the department this year. The story was perhaps a little more emphatic yesterday than formerly because Mayor Curley has been unusually severe in his slashing of department estimates. About 20 department heads were heard, and the others will get their turn later. As under the statutes, the City Council can not increase appropriations, though they may reduce them, the complaint to the Council can have little effect.

The first award of the Street Commissioners for damages by the widening and extension of Avery st., was signed and accepted yesterday when Arthur D. Hill agreed to take the $201,250 for the damage done to his property at 172 Tremont st. by the improvement.

Work is practically at a standstill in the city health department. The Mayor's promise, on the eve of his departure on the Rivadavia, to make reductions and removals in the health department on his return has caused quite a commotion, naturally, in the department. Everyone there is wondering who is to go, and hoping that it will not be himself.

MAR-16-1914

State House Gossip

Gov. Walsh's reported intention to name a Republican to succeed John N. Cole at the head of the Commission on Efficiency and Economy, is causing much disturbance among the Democratic cohorts, for the place pays $5000.

The Governor has enunciated the principle of bi-partisan membership on boards and commissions,—or as he terms it "minority representation" and as W. X. Tyrrell and Auditor Pope, the other members of the board in question, are both Democrats, the new member, under such a rule, must be a Republican or Bull Moose.

MAR 16 1914

The protesting Democrats are asking the Governor to remember, however, that the Auditor is member ex-officio and that the other members of the Board get hardly more than half the salary of the chairman. Moreover, there are not many paying jobs to give out this year.

Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic State Committee and Lt.-Gov. Barry are both reported to have taken issue sharply with Gov. Walsh on the proposition above outlined, and are reminding him that Woodrow Wilson, as Governor of New Jersey, put none but Democrats on guard and made the party responsible for the administration.

It was at a hearing before the Social Welfare Committee and Mrs. Christina Paige, who takes so extended an interest in legislation generally, rose to speak.

"I'm sorry we can't hear you," said Chairman Bazeley, politely, "but the time of the proponents of this measure is now up, and in justice to the opponents we can't allot any more."

"That's all right. I'll speak on the other side then," retorted Mrs. Paige, undauntedly, and sure enough she did.

Senator James H. Brennan and Rep. Edward P. Murphy of Charlestown called on Gov. Walsh to recommend the reappointment of William P. Fowler to the chairmanship of the Licensing Board. The two legislators assured the Governor that Chairman Fowler has popular approval and has given eminent satisfaction since his appointment to the board.

MAR-1914

City Hall Notes

Councillor Collins is going to make a fight this year to have the city double the amount of money it has been in the habit of spending yearly for new streets. Collins places the need for new streets as far ahead of other needs that are being met annually. In particular he believes that the city should spend as much for new streets as for new sewers.

For sewer work, already $1,000,000 has been voted, as against $300,000 voted for new streets.

Unless new arguments are brought forward by Mayor Curley to aid his efforts to have the municipal quarantine service transferred to national authority, it is not likely that the Council will concur with the Mayor in the adoption of an ordinance to that effect. So much opposition to the idea has presented itself to the Councillors to date that they believe the public wants the city to retain control of the service.

The gross funded debt of the City of Boston on March 31 was $120,422,581.01, or $103,000 less than it was on the departure of John F. Fitzgerald from City Hall as Mayor. Before the Monday meeting of the Council the city had the right to borrow to the extent of $3,283,045.91, but when the figures are made up for next month by the City Auditor, it will be found that yesterday's session of the Council materially disfigured that amount.

The Civil Service Commission now has under consideration 10 appointments by Mayor Curley. Until action has been taken on the majority of these, it is not expected that the Mayor will send any new appointments to the Commission. The appointments to which most interest by the Commission is attached are those of William F. Kearns for School House Commissioner and Patrick H. Graham for Superintendent of Markets.

Though the next Congressional election in the Boston districts is still many months away, in all three candidates are already getting ready for the fray. Coincident with the announcement that Congressman Peters will look for another term came announcements from Senator Timilty and Councillor Watson that they will contest with anybody for the Democratic nomination in the Peters district. Charlestown, East Boston and the South End likewise have candidates for the nomination in the 10th district, and there is talk now that there will be a contest in the 12th again in the fall.

MAR-1914

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The change in the committee, whereby the bill to increase the membership of the Boston City Council has been negatived, is to be commended. At no time has there ever been real excuse for this bill. At no time has there ever been any popular demand for it. We have never counted ourselves among the number of those who believe that the Boston Charter is such a sacred document that it must never be changed; but we do think that the Legislature should not attempt to offer changes which are not desired by any plain show of public sentiment among the voters of Boston. The suggested change in the Charter proposed to eliminate that feature which is admittedly one of the best in the new Charter, and one which has proved, in its operation, most thoroughly satisfactory to the great body of the people of Boston. It is good news that the purposed interference with local government will not be made.

ADVERTIZER - APR-7-1914

BOARD DEFEATS CURLEY'S SCHEME

SCHOOL BOARD RE-ELECTS ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

Snub to Mayor Denied—Children Will Not Be Encouraged to Take Active Part in "Clean-up."

Augustine L. Rafters, assistant superintendent of the Boston public schools, was re-elected unanimously for a term of six years at last night's meeting of the School Committee. His re-election came rather as a surprise, in view of the position taken by Mayor Curley to curtail the expenditures and reduce the number of assistant superintendents.

It was later explained by one of the members of the Board that this step was not in defiance of the Mayor's wishes, as it had been practically decided upon by the Committee to curtail the number of assistants upon the retirement of one of them later in the year.

Dr. Scannell, in a vigorous statement regarding the efficiency of the clerical departments of the different high schools, asked that an investigation into the probable cost of a central clerical high school, which will take students after they have done two years high school work and fit them for clerical positions in the business world.

APR 7 1914

Orders Not Executed.

During the discussion of the project it was brought out that such a system or a very similar one was supposed to be in operation in Roxbury High School, as the Committee in 1910 had authorized one. Upon Supt. Dyer informing the Committee that the school was not being carried on in this manner, as he was in ignorance of any such authorization, Chairman Brock called upon the superintendent to investigate why the Committee's orders were not carried out and who was to blame. The order for the investigation was passed.

In reply to a communication received from the Paint-up and Clean-up Committee, the secretary was directed to state that the School board does not believe that it is the duty of the children to clean the streets, not that it is advisable from the standpoint of the health of the children that they they should be asked or encouraged to do work of this kind.

The Board, however, cordially approved of the movement and through the principals of the various schools will call the attention of the children to the movement during the week of May 3 and endeavor to impress upon them the importance of cooperating personally, by example, in an effort to discourage careless deposit of rubbish in the streets, alleys and yards and to keep the city always in a neat and clean condition.

Separate Drill for Dorchester.

It was ordered that the Dorchester High School cadets hold a separate field day and prize drill at Dunbar ave. grounds on May 8 or May 15, the drill to take the place of the annual prize drill at Mechanics Building. This is an experiment put forward by the masters of the high schools, who believe that the time has come for a change from the drill in Mechanics Building.

The athletic teams from English High School and the High School of Commerce are to be allowed to participate in the University of Pennsylvania relay races to be held in Philadelphia, April 25.

It was voted to hold two promotional examinations each year, in December and May, to determine the efficiency of teachers now in service, the examination to consist of two parts, their success in school the preceding year and their professional or academic study during the year.

A petition of 254 names was received from the Charlestown Commonwealth Club asking for the continuance of the Charlestown Evening Centre, and was placed on file.

It was ordered that the annual examinations for admission to the Normal School shall take place the second Friday and preceding Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year instead of the second Friday and preceding Thursday in June as now authorized.

Supt. Dyer submitted a report on the distribution of the children of the city between the ages of 14 and 16 years, showing that the number attending school somewhere is about 20 p.c. greater than has been generally estimated and that the city is leading in respect to the number n school.

APR-7-1914

City Hall Notes

According to the reports in circulation, even if James A. Gallivan, Street Commissioner, secures the election in the 12th district contest today, he is to have opposition in the fall for the Democratic nomination again. Daniel J. Gallagher, who was for a time a candidate for the nomination before the recent special primary, and who is now speaking for Gallivan's election, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the fall.

If Candidate Gallivan is elected to Congress, he plans to give up his place on the Street Commission immediately. If he is not successful, the Mayor has stated that he will tear up the resignation that Gallivan submitted a few weeks ago. The election of Gallivan, therefore, would place a $4000 position that the Mayor had not counted upon at his disposal.

There is considerable feeling in East Boston over the coming battle in the 10th Congressional district to succeed Congressman Murray in Washington. East Boston says that Charlestown and ward 9 have been monopolizing the district for years, and that it is now time to give the East Boston end an opportunity to have a Congressman. The Free Press pointedly asks: "Does a man commit political suicide to live in East Boston?"

"What department will get it this week?" is the question everybody asks in City Hall on a Monday morning. The "it" in this case refers to the Mayor's axe or pruning knife. There are some departments in City Hall that have not been touched yet that are said to be marked for early attention from Mayor Curley.

Senator Timilty, who is also Pres. Timilty of the Democratic City Committee, and who was marked for political death by Mayor Curley because he supported Thomas J. Kenny for mayor, already has scored twice on Mayor Curley in the political warfare that is raging between them.

The first was when Timilty's contracting company secured the patch-paving contract from the administration, because it was the lowest bidder a second time after the Mayor had ordered the rejection of the first bids when he found Timilty's company was lowest.

The second time was in leading the successful opposition in the Senate to Curley's bill to empower him to reduce the police officers' salaries.

Report has reached Boston from Washington that Andrew R. Kelley of Ward 20, formerly Democratic leader of the ward, and a newspaper correspondent at Washington, has become secretary to Congressman Peters.

APR-6-1914

MAYOR MAKES TWO APPOINTMENTS

Sends to Civil Service Commission the Names of J. Alfred Mitchell and Patrick H. Graham.

Two more important appointments to the head of city departments were sent to the Civil Service Commission last night by Mayor Curley.

One was the reappointment of J. Albert Mitchell for another term as City Auditor, from which position rumor has had him removed and to be denied a reappointment many times since the start of the administration.

The other was the appointment of Patrick H. Graham of 57 Mt. Vernon st., Dorchester, for the superintendency of markets, to succeed George E. McKay. This appointment displaces the man who has been superintendent of the Boston markets for 37 years.

City Auditor Mitchell's position is one of the most important in the city service and pays a salary of $7500 per year. The position of Superintendent of Markets pas $3000 per year.

Graham, the new appointtee, was one of the contributors to the Curley campaign fund. He has been for many years active in politics. His business has been in the purchase and sale of waste paper.

SEEKS MORE MONEY FOR DREDGING OF WEYMOUTH FORE RIVER

Mayor Curley led a delegation of Boston business men to New York on the midnight train, where they will appear before Col. F. V. Abbott, U. S. district engineer, in charge of this district, and try to induce the federal official to change his decision recently made against the allowance of an appropriation for the development by widening and dredging of the Fore River.

There is about $48,000 available for this work, according to the Mayor, and Col. Abbott has once refused to consent to its use for the proposed development.

The Mayor intends to push the matter again, however, as part of his general scheme of boosting Boston, believing that commercial development of the territory in the neighborhood of the Fore River will follow the improvement. On this matter the Mayor wrote to Col. Abbott last night

APR-6-1914.

CITY SPENDS MORE, DESPITE CURLEY

Expenditures to Date Are $100,000 Greater Than Corresponding Period Year Ago, Says Auditor.

With the payrolls of one week less figured into the total, the expenditures by the City of Boston to April 1 this year exceed the expenditures to the same period of last year by an excess of $100,000, despite the many removals, reductions in salary and stoppages of expense-making work ordered so far by Mayor Curley.

The expenditures to April 1 this year, according to the city auditor's monthly statement, in the departments under the Mayor's control, total $2,872,654.74. The total last year to the same period was only $2,766,892.90, and in the first, or corresponding year of the Fitzgerald administration, the total spent was $2,291,647.65.

Up to April 1 this year there were only eight weekly payrolls, as compared with nine weekly payrolls last year.

In the departments outside the Mayor's control, the school, police and licensing board, the total spent to date this year has been $1,700,036.75 as compared with $1,691-859.51 last year.

HERALD - APRIL - 7 - 1914.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

REPRESENTATIVE WHITE of Newton, House chairman of the ways and means committee, told the House yesterday that the $17,000,000 appropriation mark set last year had already been reached by the Legislature this year, and that there were calls still to come for $3,000,000 additional. He added that about 50 per cent. of this latter amount might be passed. He was urging economy.

Then the House passed to a third reading, on roll call, a bill to make Saturday a half-holiday for laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or for the state.

Congressman Harrison of Mississippi, a Democrat, was the guest of the House yesterday, and in the course of an address deplored the statement that the 'South is in the saddle" at Washington, s an attempt to raise sectional feeling between North and South. The Democrats loudly applauded this statement and the Republicans joined in the applause later when he declared that "progressive" legislation should not be written unless it is in accordance with the constitution.

City Councilman "Jerry" Watson said at the State House yesterday that he is a candidate to the finish for the congressional seat now occupied by Congressman Peters. Watson believes, he added, that Mr. Peters will seek re-election, but asserts that he will oppose him for the nomination.

In about a week a report is expected from the special committee which has been considering the recommendations made by Gov. Walsh and the state commission on economy and efficiency for the consolidation of state boards and commissions.

APRIL - 2 - 1914.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

REPRESENTATIVE WASHBURN of Worcester, himself a lawyer, made some interesting observations on the legal profession while opposing the bill of Representative Donovan of Boston to require lawyers to take an examination every five years. The Worcester man declared that in many cases legal business was "tremendously overpaid" and that the successful practice of law was in some cases "legalized robbery."

Mr. Donovan declared that Mr. Washburn's speech was an argument in favor of the bill, but the House trampled on the bill to the tune of 169 to 1. The lone vote in favor of the measure was not that of Donovan, but was contributed by Representative Morrill of Haverhill, the Socialist member of the Legislature.

The warm weather of yesterday was responsible for several members of the House doing some missionary work among their colleagues in an endeavor to form a baseball team and challenge the Senate. Representative Wall of ward 16 is one of the prime movers and intends to ask Gov. Walsh to be umpire if arrangements can be made for the game.

Visitors to Gov. Walsh's office usually come away with the conviction that he has the "judicial temperament." At least no one has yet been able to tell by the Governor's facial expression or the intonations of his speech what is his personal opinion of the matter under discussion when he has made up his mind to consider it awhile before rendering his decision.

While the committee on metropolitan affairs has taken no action upon the bills proposing an increase in the Boston city council membership of 9, it reported adversely yesterday on a bill providing for the abolition of the city council and the establishment in its place of a board of aldermen composed of one member from each of the 25 Boston wards.

APRIL - 7 - 1914.

FORGETFUL

CAN'T some of the generously paid officials of the school department devise a plan whereby the directions of the school board may be carried out? Dr. David D. Scannell brought out at a meeting of the school board the other night that on Feb. 7, 1910, a plan for a centralized clerical high school was brought before the board and it was agreed that such a school should be opened. But the school was never opened. There has been a crying need of it, according to Dr. Scannell, but the cries do not seem to have reached Mason street. Chairman Brock remembered that there had been a plan to use the Roxbury High school for this purpose, but it had never been carried out and some one was to blame. Supt. Dyer explained that he had never heard of it.

Perhaps the committee will think it worth while to see that there is within the extensive organization of the school department some machinery by which its decisions are not forgotten as soon as the record is made and published. Dr. Scannell should be commended for jacking up the department. A cog slipped somewhere, evidently.

APRIL - 7 - 1914

IN THE TWELFTH TODAY

This newspaper will reach all its readers who are voters in the 12th district, in season for them to go to the polls if they have not already done so. We would strongly urge them to perform this duty. It is undeniably true that primary days and election days come altogether too often, and that the public is necessarily wearied of so much politics. But the remedy for that is in the Legislature, where such institutions are set up, and not in an individual's neglect of them.

The election in the 12th today is of great importance as a straw to show which way the wind is blowing. Ever since the inauguration of Mr. Wilson the country has been waiting for the expected shift in the prevailing winds of political opinion. While some veering has been observed, the new currents have not yet reached cyclonic proportions such as they did four years ago when Mr. Foss was elected to Congress from the Cape Cod district. But if the Republicans turn out in force today in the 12th district, such are the complications and contentions on the Democratic side that the totals are sure to be surprising.

APRIL - 7 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

ANDREW R. KELLEY, a Washington newspaper man and former chairman of the ward 20 Democratic organization, has been selected by Congressman Andrew J. Peters as his private secretary, to succeed George H. Judd of New York.

Daniel T. O'Connell's unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 12th district cost $2780.55, according to Mr. O'Connell's statement of campaign expenditures filed yesterday at the city clerk's office.

Representative "Bill" Doyle of ward 1 is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 10th district for one reason—he is not old enough. The constitution provides that a member of Congress must be 25 years old, and "Bill" has two years to go before he reaches the quarter of a century mark.

APR 7 1914

"We agree with Mayor Curley that the grades in the grammar schools should be increased from eight to nine and that the high school course should be reduced from four years to three," is the startling announcement in the recent issue of the Republic, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's weekly publication. The former mayor points out, however, that he originated the idea during his term in office, and commends his successor for agreeing with him.

Ex-Senator Edward J. Slattery, who is one of Mayor Curley's two assistant secretaries, is one of the live wires at City Hall, and many of the officials believe that he should be designated as a department head.

The mayor has predicted for several days that Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan would sweep the 12th district in the congressional fight.

RECORD - APRIL - 7 - 1914

The circulation of the City Record, the official municipal weekly published under the direction of the Mayor's office, has shown a wonderful (for the City Record) increase since Standish Wilsox became the editor a week ago. Six new subscribers have added to the paper's treasury, making 136 paid subscribers that the paper can now boast. The growth of the paper since it was started five years ago by James C. White, then secretary to the late Mayor Hibbard, is best shown in the fact that in the first week of its existence the paper brought in 75 cents in sales, and last week the total number of sales enriched the city treasury to the extent of 80 cents.

Mayor Curley's order to the health officials, to send back to the Police Department those five police officers who were detailed to the Health Department, was prompted by the receipt of about two score of applications from police officers for the places the five officers held. These jobs were much sought by policemen who have tired of street work, because in the Health Department there was little or no work for them, they were not always obliged to wear their uniforms, and their jobs were, on the whole, in the nature of sinecures. The Health Department also was constantly disputing with the Police Department over the question of which department should bear the burden of their salaries.

A delegation of Spanish War Veterans who called on Mayor Curley for permission to hold their memorial services on the Common on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day received quite a shock when the Mayor curtly told them that he will decide the question when they submit to him the particulars of the cost to the city of such an event. He said that he is not going to permit the city to pay any such bill as was paid at similar services on Castle Island last year. The bill then was something under $400.

Among those mentioned most prominently to date for Congressman Gallivan's place on the Street Commission are ex-Ald. Wm. J. Hennessey of Dorchester, Former Street Commr. Wm. Hannan, and Frank Foster of Dorchester. A boom has been started for James H. Doyle, but the appointment would be a surprise in view of the campaigns in recent years in Doyle's old senatorial district between Doyle and Curley factions.

City Clerk Donovan has been confined to his home for the past fortnight with a slight illness, but is reported to be on the road to recovery. He is expected back at his desk next week.

The lawyers who were recently investigated by the Fin. Com. for having labored to secure increases in salary for the policemen and firemen under the Fitzgerald administration, are anxiously waiting the Fin. Com.'s reproval for having done so. Some of them are already prepared with an answer to the Fin. Com., which is in the nature of telling the Fin. Com. that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Disgusted by the stories in circulation about City Hall of the handling of the baseball passes furnished for city officials, Mayor Curley has directed his secretary, Edward L. Dolan, to make an investigation and report all facts to him. Clerk of Committees Dever, who was supposed to be the official distributor, has been requested to file a statement with the mayor's office of the persons to whom he gave passes. The Mayor is determined to probe the scandal to the bottom, and one result of it is likely to be an execptive order prohibiting the attendance at ball games of city officials on any days but Saturday.

There was one feature of the printing of the "Letters and Speeches of John F. Fitzgerald" at city expense that Mayor Curley was able to block. This was an order from the former Mayor to the Printing Department to bind the volumes in expensive morocco. It would have been an additional $700 in the cost of the work. Before the order could be carried out Mayor Curley had assumed the reins of goverdnment and the suspension of the order followed.

Councillor Woods has a way of conducting a public hearing that, as far as City Hall is concerned, is peculiarly his own. He will admit no testimony from witnesses that does not agree with his own opinion and findings. This he showed repeatedly at the fire hazard hearing when he interrupted with "Now! Now! Now! Be fair!" several who were attempting to give their ideas on the matter of the repeal of the fire limits ordinance of last year.

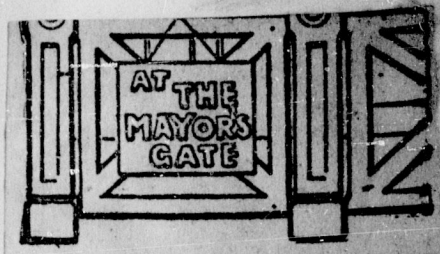
Another time a witness, in making one of his points, happened to say that a certain kind of construction would cost so much "per linear foot."

"What's that?" asked Councillor Watson, whose mind was on something else, and missed the exact words.

"Now, you keep quiet," thundered Chairman Woods at Watson. "You don't understand this. This is technical. Now, keep quiet."

For once the admonition stopped the redoubtable "Jerry."

There is a new candidate after Congressman Peters' seat. He is James T. Kenney, the Representative. This makes about 10 that have declared their intentions of defeating Peters. By those familiar with the district, the number of Peters' competitors insures his return. It has always been the way in that particular district, as Peters has never polled a remarkable vote, but has won mainly because of the number who wanted his place.



Endorsement of Mayor Curley's scheme to extend the market district and to increase the number of markets under city control has been received by the Mayor from one of the local banks. With the endorsement came an offer to supply the needed funds for the construction of new markets that shall be under city control. The offer has not yet been accepted.

Senator Lodge has accepted a commission from Mayor Curley to be the sponsor for an amendment to the river and harbor bill to authorize the expenditure of the balance of an old appropriation for the continued improvement of the Neponset river. The senior Senator from Massachusetts notified the Mayor that he will also put in an amendment for a new survey.

Congressman-elect Gallivan will not drop the "elect" part of his title until the latter part of this week. Before going to Washington to look over his new office he must await the certificate of his election from the Secretary of State, which of course can not be given until certain formalities like the giving of opportunity for recount, etc., are gone through.

Endorsement of the Mayor's decision not to widen Center st., West Roxbury, has been received from the Mt. Hope Citizens' Ass'n. This is the organization of which the well-known George Cherry is the presiding officer. The association has gone on record as favoring the idea of developing the smaller residential streets in preference to widening main thoroughfares.

Paul Hannagan, alderman and street commissioner of Lawrence, to whom Mayor Curley has offered a place as highway adviser in Boston at $5000 a year, is not unknown in local political circles. For years he has been active in Democratic state politics as a member of the State Committee. He has been a frequent visitor to City Hall also in the past. He is known as an inventor of different features of street construction work.

The latest issue of the City Record, the municipal weekly, reveals the fact that Mayor Curley has reduced the weekly overtime payment total from in the vicinity of $1000 per week to $58.15, the amount paid out for the last week.

Fire Commr. Grady is the first city official to have a junket under the Curley administration. He has been sent to St. Louis to look into the output of a factory there that makes fire auto apparatus. Chief McDonough is the acting commissioner.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 7 - 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

CORNELL S. HAWLEY, president of the American Electric Railways Manufacturers' Association, is a much sought after person nowadays by the Boom Boston Association and Mayor Curley. Chairman John N. Cole of the boomers wants him to hold the convention of his association in this city, and is doing everything to induce him to come here.

Mechanics' Building will be cleared out earlier than usual in order that the railway men may have it for headquarters. The Food Fair, which usually holds out in the hall about the time that this convention is to be held, will have to cut short its stay slightly.

APR 7 1914

MAYOR CURLEY will meet the Metropolitan Park Commission and the members of the City Council in the old aldermanic chamber at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon to consider once more the construction of a boulevard from Columbia road to the Quincy Shore drive. The appropriation for this work, which amounts to $475,000, will lapse into the general appropriation for roads if the city of Boston does not agree to its construction.

The commission wants action before April 18, so that work may be started. Residents of Dorchester are anxious to make some changes in the route laid out by the commission, Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Ward 20 claiming that the present route is for the "benefit of the classes and not for the masses."

COUNCILMAN WILLIAM H. WOODS of Brighton and Councilman James A. Watson of Roxbury refuse to allow their clashes in the committee on fire hazard to influence their life outside, and are now better friends than ever. Persons have tried to start things between the two, feeling that, despite their advanced age, both could give a very good exhibition of fisticuffs, but they have failed to bring on a bout.

Councilman Watson has one victory to his credit in the latter line, overcoming a husky opponent one day in the committee room with four well-directed punches.

MAYOR CURLEY is attempting to bring about a settlement of the trouble between the port directors and the officials of the Boston Elevated railway in regard to a track connection with the new fish pier in South Boston. The "L" officials, because it will cost $20,000 to make the connection, want the port directors to assume the expense.

The port directors do not want to do this. The mayor asked John Cole yesterday to bring both parties together in his office and let them talk the matter over.

CITY COUNCIL committees will no longer have the services of a stenographer at their beck and call, Councilman Kenny yesterday securing the passage of an order through the council amending Rule 30, so that it will be necessary to obtain the consent of the whole council before a committee can incur any expense. The council's appropriation was cut this year, so that watchful economy is necessary.

MAYOR CURLEY announced yesterday that the United States health authorities had agreed to receive into the United States service the present staff of the quarantine station at Gallup's Island, provided the transfer of this station from civic to federal authority is put through. The mayor has been opposed to some extent in his plan to transfer this station on account of the fear that these employees would be dropped. Dr. Francis X. Crawford, the chief at the island, will be taken in, as well as all others there.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS J. KENNY of the council committee on prisons will call a meeting of that committee soon to continue the investigation of the charges brought against the Charles street jail by Councilman Watson. Both the councilman and Sheriff Quinn have recovered from their fatigue caused by the threat of Quinn to kill Watson, and are anxious to clear up the matter.

REPRESENTATIVE TAGUE, the Democratic House leader, refuses to admit that Speaker Cushing's denunciation of the dilatory tactics of the House was directed against the Democratic members.

"Now will you Boston Democrats be good?" Tague was asked after the Speaker had let loose the vials of his wrath.

"Why, that was all delivered for the benefit of George Ellis of Newton and John Beck of Chelsea," replied Tague. "They are the gentlemen who were responsible for the delay of practically the whole session last Friday."

JAMES O'BRIEN of Lee, who was prominent in the agitation for trolley extensions in western Massachusetts, yesterday sent to the governor and Secretary Meaney a good-sized box of Berkshire maple sugar.

"Did he say when he will be in for that job?" inquired an irreverent scribe as Meaney opened the box and read the attorney's card which was enclosed.

But Meaney answered with one of those withering looks which have made him famous. Then he passed the box around.

REPRESENTATIVE WASHBURN of Worcester is still after Trustees Richards and Carpenter, appointed by the Federal Department of Justice to dispose of the Boston and Maine stock held by the Boston Railroad Holding Company. In a statement given out yesterday, the former New Haven "buster" classified them both as undesirable because their selection was not, he claimed, consistent with the policy of the administration regarding interlocking directors.

"Looks to me like the pot calling the kettle black," said a member who sits near Washburn, "when he talks about inconsistency."

SENATOR EDWARD FISHER of Westford is torn between love and duty in this fight against Adjt. Gen. Pearson. Fisher is a great admirer of Governor Walsh. He is a Democrat, and his intimacy with the governor's secretary, John F. Meaney, started when the two were members of the House, has ripened as the years have gone by. But Pearson lives in Lowell, and Fisher's senatorial district includes a part of that city. Fisher will stay with his constituent, and will vote against the bill to oust him.

REPRESENTATIVE NILAND of East Boston wasted a lot of oratorical ammunition yesterday. After he had spoken for several minutes in favor of his bill to provide for State ownership of the Boston Elevated and had attacked that corporation for its failure to build tunnels and subways in and out and across East Boston, Representative Robinson had the bill put at the end of the calendar to wait there until the street railways committee had made a report on another bill relative to State ownership of trolley lines, which, according to Robinson, was a better one.

It is understood that Niland had intended to make that bill, together with the one giving city and town employees vacations with pay, the platform upon which he will run for Congress next fall—or some fall.

REPRESENTATIVE MEADE of Brockton, recently appointed clerk of courts in his city, was asked if he intended to follow the governor's admonition to keep out of politics after he takes his new office.

"I have started in already," he replied. "I feel so strongly on the subject that I must refuse to talk with any of you ordinary House members. I am firmly convinced, moreover, that the office of clerk of court should be taken out of politics entirely by placing the clerks under civil service."

MAY - 19 - 1914

PEACE TAUGHT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

Boston School Exercises Teach Children to Avoid Warfare.

In the schools of Greater Boston Peace day was celebrated yesterday in the form of brief exercises, with the headmasters pointing out the part that the little ones could play in the movement to force their big brothers and fathers to come out strongly against war.

William L. Bates, head master of the Lowell School, Jamaica Plain, told his pupils that they must preserve peace among themselves. The day's celebration included the salute to the flag and patriotic r...

MAY 19 1914

At Brown University in Providence, last night, Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the New England Peace Society, gave an address on "One Hundred Years of Peace."

Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation, said that there never had been a Sunday marked by so many peace sermons, and such strong ones. He gave it as his opinion that the danger of war with Mexico made the time particularly apropos for such sermons.

JOURNAL - APR14 - 7 - 1914

A Sad Blow at Quohaughurst

Interesting News From Colonel Luther's Capital, as Gleaned From the Local Organ of Opinion.

He will let his opinion be known plainly

APR 7 1914

By Maj. Hiram Brough, Retired.

Quohaughurst, Mass., April 6, 1914. Spending the week-end at this delightful sumer resort, I was glad to learn that public opinion is splendidly represented here by a lively local paper, the Quohaughurst Eagle, published weekly, which rings true from the first line of the first column on the first page to the final line of the final column of the fourth page. Its motto strikes me as being exceptionally good. It is as follows:

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain;
Subscriptions cash; we don't take hay or grain."

The leading editorial in the issue of Saturday last was headed: "Why Are We Betrayed?" and runs as follows:

"We are obliged to inform our friends that there will be no regional reserve bank in Quohaughurst. In spite of the fact that Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther, who is one of our most prominent citizens, has done his level best to bring a bank to this town and thus develop Cape Cod in a wanderful manner, he has been defeated.

"We do not care at this time to charge Congressman Thomas C. Thacher with a purpose to cater to the money kings of State street and other streets in Boston; but we do say that Quohaughurst is entitled to a regional reserve bank, and that, if Col. Luther had been a member of the outfit which selected sites for banks, we would have had one.

"It is a severe blow to Col. Luther, as well as to this town. The colonel himself is in Washington, where he has an appointment to see somebody connected with the White House, presumably the President, and he will let his opinion be known plainly concerning this outrage, even to the President himself. What is needed, as Col. Luther told us before his departure for Mexico some time ago, is a bank in this town where every farmer can borrow money without going first of all to the trouble and annoyance of putting up collateral. A regional bank, accepting the honest statement of those who borrow money that they actually need it, would do more for the Cape than half a dozen new hotels with cabaret attachments.

"We expect to hear from Col. Luther within a few days upon this most important matter, and we trust that immediately afterward the business men of this town will take up the matter with their representative in Congress."

The Colonel May Be Postmaster

There has been a bitter contest over the postmastership in this wideawake [illegible], but the editor of the Eagle has a [illegible]od of ending it that seems very [illegible] as well as desirable. Under the [illegible], "Our Next Postmaster," he [illegible]s follows:

"[illegible]ave been asked to express our [illegible] concerning the postmastership [illegible]own. We have no hesitation in [illegible]at it is high time for the Dem- [illegible] Quohaughurst to get together [illegible]e this matter. There are now [illegible]didates, not one of whom has [illegible]ort outside of his own family. [illegible] support is due to a hope that [illegible]r will hereafter do a little sup- [illegible]n his own account.

"Let us dispose of this matter without further delay. Thirteen months have elapsed since Woodrow Wilson became President of the United States by the votes of Quohaughurst, and for thirteen months a Republican postmaster has continued to draw a salary that belongs to the Democratic party. Our suggestion is that every candidate now running withdraw and agree to give whatever influence he possesses to the selection of Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther, one of the ablest citizens of this section of the country.

"Col. Luther was a Republican for many years and became a Progressive in 1912, shortly after being defeated for the Republican nomination for the House, but he believes that the Democratic party today is the party of the people and will accept the postmastership if it is given to him. Indeed, if he feels that his services are required in that position, he will do a little hustling on his own account.

"All up for Col. Luther!"

This Is Real Society News

Col. Luther is not the only subject for discussion in the Eagle. Under the head of "Society Gossip," I find such interesting items as these:

"Mrs. Amos Talleyrand Luther, one of the most charming women in our midst, has made arrangements to accommodate additional guests at her home, 'The Crows' Nest,' during the coming summer. Mrs. Luther has just been elected president of the Thursday Noon Club. Board and room will be $5 a week, with privilege of attending the tango teas given by the Thursday Noon Club during the season. We are fast becoming a literary center."

"The president and faculty of the Boston School of Journalism have promised to be present at the annual tea in the Baptist Sunday School next Wednesday and to go through the motions of publishing a daily paper. Each member of the faculty has a definite part in the program, which is said to be one of the most educational exhibits since the trained seals were here last fall."

"John F. Fitzgerald Luther has resigned his position on the Sandwich Standard. He is doing editorial work on this paper pending the return of the editor from Washington, where he has been on a round-trip excursion."

"Dr. John W. Coughlin, a well-known Democrat, who is also a member of the national committee, was in town this week, looking over the candidates for postmaster. He said that, as far as he was concerned, he would not recommend any of them, as he had his own reputation to sustain at all hazards."

"There is talk of having a summer series of entertainments in aid of the police uniform fund. We believe that a program made up of colored jubilee singers, Swiss bell ringers, whistling soloists and other novelties would appeal to many in our midst."

"Maj. Hiram Brough, a well-known capitalist of Boston, is spending the week-end at the home of Col. Amos Talleyrand Luther. Maj. Brough thinks very highly of this town, and talks of developing some of its natural beauties into house-lots."

APR14 - 10 - 1914.

ORDERS $100,000 BIDS

Curley to Start Asphalt Work on South End Streets.

Mayor Curley yesterday ordered Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke to advertise for proposals for $100,000 worth of asphalt work on the side streets leading from Washington street and Shawmut avenue, between Dedham street and Dudley street terminal.

This money is from the departmental appropriation and will be followed by appropriations of $150,000 and $500,000 more, all to be expended on small streets and private ways. Later the mayor may cause still more money to be appropriated for street work which he declares to be the most important confronting his administration.

HERALD - APRIL - 7 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

COMMITTEE WORK.
April 6, 1914.

	1914	1913
Matters referred.....	691	2363
Matters reported.....	2028	1865
Matters not reported.....	665	498

The committee on insurance has reported upon all matters referred to it.

In the course of a debate in the House yesterday Representative Cox of Boston said that even with all possible speed ordered, he could not expect the Legislature to reach prorogation before July 4.

APR 7 1914

If the Democratic administration is continued in power at the next national election, and he says it will be, Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic state committee will take up the suggestion to have a special officer appointed by the state committee to be a court of arbitration in all postmastership disputes.

It is said that more out-of-state experts have given legislative committees the benefit of their observations this year than any year in the memory of some of the oldest members of the Legislature.

Representative Tague of Charlestown who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed Congressman Murray, said yesterday that he will be a candidate at the primaries no matter who else takes the field. Mr. Tague, who is one of the Democratic House leaders, said that his candidacy has now reached the point where he cannot disregard the indorsements received by him.

APRIL - 8 - 1914.

THE STRAW VOTE

The Republican party regains second place in the 12th congressional district. Brier's vote stands at 3973 beside 3592 for Connolly, the Progressive. This is a significant and highly welcome result. At the last polling Mr. Connolly received 9001 votes as against 5812 cast for the Republican candidate. In percentages of the respective pollings last time Mr. Connolly's vote now stands at 0, Mr. Gallivan's at 58, and Mr Brier's at 68. In the small vote the Progressives lost most and the Republicans least.

A percentage basis makes the situation clear from another angle. Disregarding Socialists and other minor parties, the 1912 vote cut up as follows: Democratic, .501 per cent.; Republican, .196 per cent.; Progressive .303 per cent. Yesterday, between the same three parties (but with two new candidates) the percentages stood Democratic, .535; Republican, .244 Progressive, .221. The Progressive thus lost eight per cent., five of which went to the Republicans and three to the Democrats.

APR 8 1914

The meaning of these figures is clear. The Progressive movement is receding, to the advantage of the Republicans. But the Wilson administration has not lost its hold. The Democratic tide has not spent its force. Business is somewhat depressed, but not sufficiently so to affect the political activities hereabouts. This is in marked contrast with conditions 20 years ago, when what is the approximate equivalent to that district elected Samuel J. Barrows, Republican, on the hard times issue. This, to be sure, came in the regular election of 1894, but it would have happened in a special election had one been held.

Conditions may change in the seven months between now and the regular congressional polling. That is, of course, a possibility, perhaps a probability. But all that can be said now is that the G. O. P. has not yet recovered its lost ground.

APRIL - 7 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

GEORGE O. WHITTAKER of ward 20, Boston representative for a music publishing house and a composer, is slated for secretary of the music division of the park and recreation department to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Walter L. Finigan to the overseeing of the poor department.

Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation department has been notified by the mayor that money will be provided for outdoor band concerts this summer. For some weeks the mayor considered the advisability of cancelling all the outdoor concerts in the interest of economy.

Councilman Walter L. Collins is anxious to get Mayor Curley to construct a sewer along the course of the Davenport brook in Dorchester. The project would cost in the vicinity of $100,000, the councilman pointed out.

The Spanish War Veterans' request for permission to hold a memorial service on Boston Common on Sunday, May 24, together with a request for an appropriation to meet the expenses, were made to Mayor Curley yesterday. The mayor told the representatives to submit the requests in writing so that he might give them consideration.

A large elk's tooth, taken from an elk killed by an Indian in Nevada recently, was received by Mayor Curley yesterday from one of his former colleagues in Congress from the West, who learned that the mayor was recently initiated as a member of Boston lodge of Elks.

The mayor has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the banquet in connection with the annual convention of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists at the Somerset on Tuesday evening, May 26.

The city council's executive committee will give a public hearing on the proposed transfer of the quarantine service from the Boston health department to the federal government on Tuesday afternoon, April 21.

Port Physician Francis X. Crawford and his staff of assistants in the quarantine service will be retained by the federal government if the city council authorizes the mayor to transfer the service to the government.

APRIL - 8 - 1914.

CURLEY SENDS FITZ'S BROTHER BACK TO POLICE

Other Health Board Constables Transferred—Treasurer Slattery Stays.

Mayor Curley gave the health department another shake-up yesterday afternoon and among those affected was Patrolman Michael Fitzgerald, brother of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, who was transferred back to the police department because the mayor saw no necessity for employing in the health department a squad of constables assigned to the department more than a year ago.

APR 8 1914

Patrolmen John S. Donahue, John Bohling, Jeremiah Sheehan and Joseph W. F. McDonough were the other constables affected by the mayor's orders.

In addition to transferring the patrolmen, the mayor ordered a five per cent. cut in the salaries of every attache of the department receiving a salary of $1000 a year or over, abolished Dr. W. [illegible] position as [illegible] statistician at $2500 a year, and granted a leave of absence for five months, without pay, to John L. Murdock, inspector of provisions. The mayor's changes in the department represent a saving of more than $23,000 a year. All the changes in the department, including those of yesterday, will mean a saving of approximately $77,000 a year, the mayor announced.

After giving the health department the shake-up, the mayor turned his attention to the assessing department and removed from the list of second assistant assessors, James F. Dowling of ward 23, to make room for Alonzo A. Pulverman of ward 7, a member of the McCaffrey Club. In announcing the change, the mayor said that Dowling was removed for unsatisfactory work.

The mayor during the day was notified by the civil service commission of the confirmation of his appointments of Dr. John J. Dowling as City Hospital trustee, Thomas F. Galvin as park and recreation department commissioner, Thomas A. Forsyth as overseer of the poor, and of the confirmation of his reappointments of Josiah H. Benton as library trustee, and Franklin P. Daly and Simon E. Hecht as overseers of the poor.

Early in the day City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery was reappointed for another term of four years.

The mayor during the day was notified of the children's institutions department board Miss Elizabeth M. Needham, who has been a member of the board for years.

HERALD - APRIL 7 - 1914

WOULD IMPOSE FINES FOR FIRES PREVENTABLE

Former Commissioner Cole Lays City's Immense Losses to Two Chief Causes.

APR 7 1914 B1

"Last year our fire loss was $3,105,000, 80 per cent. of which was preventable." This is the opinion expressed by former Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole in his annual report.

"This," continues Mr. Cole, "represents the property loss alone; the loss of life was 41 human beings and the loss from interruption of business, men thrown out of work, etc., was easily $1,000,000.

"It seems incredible to me as a business man that the business interests of the city do not rise en masse and demand the simple remedies which the law could easily give them, for not only would this tremendous loss be cut down, but with the loss reduced, insurance rates and fire department costs must be reduced."

Neither Mr. Cole's report nor that of former Chief John A. Mullen, which is subjoined, makes any reference to the retirement of the two officials from the service of the city. The nearest approach to a farewell message is contained in former Chief Mullen's closing paragraph, which reads:

"The men of the department always worked with a commendable spirit and to them and to the other departments which have always assisted cheerfully when called on I give my appreciation."

Two Primary Causes.

Mr. Cole finds that the causes of the preventable fire losses are two: the lack of enforcement of existing laws owing to an unscientific scattering of authority through different boards, bureaus and departments, and the inadequacy of the laws with respect to the material, construction and occupancy of buildings.

To correct this situation he advises the centralization of all authority with respect to danger or hazard from fire under one department created for this purpose only. He recommends also improvement in the laws dealing with construction, alteration and maintenance of buildings.

Among the most unusual of his suggestions is that which would permit the fining of the owners of buildings in which fires occur owing to defective chimneys and the punishment of persons who allow fires to originate through carelessness as guilty of a misdemeanor.

He recommends the creation of a special zone in the business district in which hereafter only construction of the first class should be allowed. This section would start at Berkeley and Boylton streets and continue easterly through Boylston street on both sides to Tremont street, to Park street, to Beacon street, to Bowdoin street, to Ashburton place, to Somerset street, to Pemberton square all sides, Cornhill, Adams square, Exchange street both sides, State street both sides to the waterfront, thence southeasterly along the waterfront to the easterly extension of Kneeland street, to Eliot, to Columbus avenue both sides, to Berkeley street both sides.

No More Wooden Roofs.

Other suggestions are than no more wooden roofs or wooden coverings on roofs be allowed; that all buildings of five or more stories be of fireproof construction; that no building of any kind be nearer than 10 feet to another unless all openings in the walls are suitably protected; that no part of any third class building be nearer than 12 feet to the nearest part of any other third class building.

He advises that the school committee be required to provide a course for the study of fire prevention in the schools, of 15 minutes each week; that the sale of any but safety matches be prohibited and that the sale of stove polish containing benzine, gasolene, naphtha or dangerously inflammable fluids be prohibited.

Mr. Cole believes that power should be given to the head of the department to make public all violations of the fire prevention laws by posting placards on buildings and by publishing in the daily newspapers the names of owners and specifying buildings in which the violations occur.

The new site in Charlestown about which there has been controversy between Mayor Curley and former Mayor Fitzgerald is again indorsed by the retired commissioner. He favors the building of a new fire station on the site.

Further Recommendations.

He reiterates his previous recommendation that the fire alarm headquarters be placed in a new building in an isolated location and that if finances do not permit this that the present building be fireproofed. He favors the building of the fire alarm headquarters in conjunction with a new high pressure pumping plant and says that this would result in a saving to the city of from $50,000 to $75,000.

Closer co-operation is recommended between the building, fire and health departments, so that there would be no need of three separate inspections for the same purpose. The cost of maintenance of all branches was $1,924,913, an increase of $198,797 over the previous year.

Chief Mullen's report deals mainly with routine matters of new equipment and the arrangement of the firefighting force. He coincides with Mr. Cole in saying: "The same well known hazards still exist and remedial legislation is necessary if the enormous pecuniary loss is to be curtailed."

TO CHECK WEST END FIRES

Mayor Would Have Insurance Companies Refuse Risks.

Mayor Curley yesterday ordered Fire Commissioner Grady to undertake a plan by which the mayor believes the number of fires in a certain down town section of the city will be lessened, called upon Building Commissioner O'Hearn to take steps toward establishing a zone system for the extension of the city fire limits, also authorized the fire commissioner to purchase three pieces of motor fire apparatus without advertising for bids and ordered a further shakeup in the health department.

The mayor's scheme for reducing the number of fires will first be tried in the district immediately served by the Bulfinch street fire station. Within some of the 24-hour periods that house receives as many as 12 calls. The mayor, therefore, called upon his commissioner to block out a plan of the district, with a view of using it in a request to the fire insurance underwriters to refuse to insure property in that section. He says such a plan works well in New York.

Mayor Curley called upon the building commissioner to make a map showing what the commissioner regards as the territory in which it is most desirable to prohibit the erection of anything but first class buildings. The mayor believes that this will help solve the problem of the establishment of building limit zones.

By the authorization of the mayor Commissioner Grady will purchase a motor combination engine and hose wagon and a tractor for a steam fire engine. The price of this outfit will be $9100.

The health commissioner; were instructed to make further salary reductions, suspensions and transfers. The mayor said that when his plans for the health department are fully carried out, the aggregate annual savings there will be about $77,000 a year.

If the mayor's plan for the transfer of the port quarantine service from municipal to federal control is accepted by the government at Washington, all attaches of the department will be retained, according to advices received from Washington yesterday.

SCORE ENGINE HOUSE SITE

"The city was victimized during the Fitzgerald administration in the purchase of the property at Park and Joiner streets for the site of a new fire station, and it was a cold-blooded steal," declared ex-Senator David R. Shaw last night at a meeting of the Charlestown Improvement Association, which unanimously condemned the site.

"Charlestown has been going backward instead of ahead," continued Mr. Shaw. "It is time she stopped begging and soliciting. She should make a demand for what she is entitled to have. One of the most recent gifts from the city was a barn for a branch library in Monument square."

Ex-Senator Arthur W. Harrington spoke along similar lines, saying that the city has wasted $60,000 on a municipal building in ward 3 and is now building in City square an apology for a courthouse.

For the home of a new tractor engine the association went on record in favor of the Winthrop street fire house site owned by the city and favored by Mayor Curley.

On motion of Senator Brennan a special committee was appointed to confer with Mayor Curley relative to preliminary arrangements for the usual celebration on June 17.

APRIL - 1914.

CITY'S NET FUNDED DEBT DECREASED BY $97,273.4

A decrease of $103,000 in the city gross funded debt and a drop of $97,273.40 in the city's net funded debt during the past two months are shown in City Auditor Mitchell's report for March, issued yesterday.

The city's gross funded debt on March 31 amounted to $120,422,581.01, against $120,525,581.01 on Jan. 31, while the city's net funded debt on March 31 was $78,864,096.8 against $78,961,370.21 on Jan. 31.

On March 31 the city's borrowing capacity within the debt limit amounted to $3,283,045.91.

Although the annual appropriation bill is still pending before the city council committee on appropriations, the total expenditures for the first two months of the fiscal year, February and March, including the April draft, amounted to $4,427,407.89.

HERALD-APRIL-7-1914

GALLIVAN SAYS PROGRESSIVES STOLE HIS RALLY

Crowd Deserts Democratic Candidate When Bird Lands at Same Corner in Dorchester—Verbal Warfare Only Sign of Actual Hostilities as Campaign in 12th District Ends.

SHORT-TERM CONGRESSMAN WILL BE ELECTED TODAY

Fitzgerald and Curley Speak on Same Platform for Gallivan, and Walsh Is Boomed for Vice-President — Brier Auto Parade Sweeps Roxbury and Dorchester.

APR 7 1914

Final shots were fired last night by the three candidates for Congress in the 12th district. Today the campaign is over, and the three men are awaiting the verdict of the polls. Whoever wins, though, must go before the people of the district again in November if he desires re-election, for today's election is only for the short end of James M. Curley's unexpired term.

Until last night the campaign was lifeless, but with the entrance of speakers of national prominence, the hiring of whole squadrons of automobiles by all the candidates, and the general disorder of the rally schedules of all the speakers, South Boston and Dorchester teemed with excitement.

Men of national importance were drafted into the battle because the results of the election will probably be construed throughout the country as a partial verdict, at least, for or against the Wilson administration. The wards which make up the 12th district are 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24. Seeking to join the Democratic majority in Congress is James A. Gallivan. Striving to rebuke the administration and show the growing strength of the Republican party is Frank L. Brier. And, claiming that his election will rebuke both parties on the Panama canal tolls question, is James B. Connolly.

A striking feature of the evening's campaigning was the good humor with which both candidates whirled through the district. Occasionally some speaker would declare that another speaker was distributing information that was false, but at no time did the speakers become personal.

Fitz and Curley on Same Stump.

Democrats were surprised when they saw Mayor Curley and former Mayor Fitzgerald on the same stump, pleading for Gallivan. Although they spoke warmly of Gallivan, they made no mention of each other, and did not speak to each other. Mayor Curley talked for half an hour at the William E. Russell school and was cordially received. Fitzgerald spoke at several rallies and was also received warmly.

The greatest surprise of the evening was the suggestion of a boom for Gov. Walsh as vice-president of the country. This boom, which shocked even some of the Democratic leaders of the state, was started by Congressman Harrison of Mississippi. "I predict now," he declared, "that at the next Democratic convention Dave Walsh will be nominated as vice-president." He was speaking at the Maynard Hall rally.

Volunteers Aid Connolly.

James B. Connolly's whirlwind wind-up took in all of the 12th district and a generous slice of the 10th district for good measure. He spoke at nearly every important street crossing in Dorchester and South Boston, and held fully as many impromptu rallies as he did scheduled ones.

His "soap-box brigade," organized by his active manager, Raymond P. Delano, spread out through the whole district, and although they made no actual use of their carefully made soap boxes they did plenty of Progressive talking.

In addition to the candidate and the "brigade" were a number of so-called free lancers, who fluttered about the district in automobiles wherever their services seemed most needed. Among them were Charles Sumner Bird, Joseph Walker, Henry Clay Peters and Matthew Hale.

APR 7 1914

Connolly started his tour in South Boston. At the same time his soap box brigade started from the Progressive party city headquarters on Court street. Led by two drummers and a fifer, the gallant little band, two dozen strong, each armed with a soap box, paraded along Court, Washington, Boylston, Tremont, Winter and Summer streets to the South station. What their object was in campaigning in Wards 6 and 7, which are in the 10th and not the 12th district, was not explained.

Reaching the South station, the party sorted itself into the taxi-cabs that were waiting and disposed of the soap boxes. Some were given to newsboys and others were tucked under the seats, for when it comes to actual speaking the rear of a taxi is a better platform than a tiny box.

Dorchester Progressives.

The greatest crowd was at Savin Hill and Dorchester avenues. This point was first taken by the Gallivan forces, led by Representative John J. Cummings. While Cummings was in the midst of his speech Raymond F. Delano drove up, viewed the crowd and made preparations for the Connolly speaker. Within a few minutes William Odlin of Andover appeared and set forth the Connolly creed on the opposite corner to Cummings. For a few minutes the crowd wavered between the two, while each made loud claims that he alone was being listened to.

As the voices of the two began to get hoarse reinforcements for Cummings arrived in the shape of Gallivan himself. He immediately launched forth an attack upon Odlin for what he called "stealing my rally." By this time, though, Odlin had been relieved by Charles Sumner Bird. With the appearance of such a noted figure many of Gallivan's hearers deserted him.

At Blue Hill avenue and Quincy street and at Codman square Connolly was received well. At Dorchester street and Broadway he ran into a Gallivan rally and was about to retire when some of the crowd called to him to make a speech. He expressed reluctance at breaking in on his opponent's campaigners, but as soon as the Gallivan rally ended he delivered his longest address of the evening. The result of the election, he declared, was not to see whether he or one of the other two candidates was to go to Congress, but was to decide whether or not the people of the 12th district favored President Wilson's attitude on the tolls question. "If you send me to Congress," he said, "it will serve notice to the whole country that you do not want the canal tolls exemption repealed, and that you do not stand behind the President's action."

Brier's Auto Parade.

The Brier forces covered the Dorchester and Roxbury sections of the district. More than 30 automobiles, loaned to the candidate, assembled outside the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Club of Dorchester early in the evening. Buglers were placed in the cars, red fire furnished and with some 200 Brier enthusiasts the parade, under leadership of Willet F. Casey, started with a fan-fare of bugles.

For more than three hours the paraders travelled through the streets, hurrahing for their candidate. Particular demonstrations were made when near the out door rallies of the other candidates, and it was demonstrated that as noise makers the Republicans in the 12th district are second to none in any part of the state.

Democratic Orators.

Accompanied by a battery of Democratic campaigners of national, state and city fame, all upholding the Wilson administration, Gallivan toured through the whole district. More than 6000 persons were addressed by these orators, among whom were Gov. Walsh, Mayor Curley, former Mayor Fitzgerald, Congressman V. P. Harrison of Mississippi, Congressmen Mitchell and Murray of Massachusetts, Joseph A. Dennison, John P. Feeny, Judge Riley and Peter Tague.

At Maynard Hall, South Boston, the greatest Democratic enthusiasm was awakened. Here Gov. Walsh, Judge Riley and Congressman Harrison made particularly strong pleas for the election of Gallivan. Congressman Harrison said, "The eyes of the nation for some time have been on your wonderful governor, Dave Walsh. I now predict that he will be nominated as vice-president at the next Democratic national convention."

Gallivan discussed at length the other candidates, and deplored Connolly's "vicious and malicious circular" that "was a personal attack that a gentleman, such as Mr. Brier, for instance, would not stoop to."

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ENDS APPROPRIATION HEARINGS

Will Report Bill at the Next Regular Meeting.

The city council committee on appropriations yesterday concluded its public hearing upon Mayor Curley's annual budget of department appropriations after hearing the officials of the various Suffolk county courts, and will hold executive sessions during the next few days to decide upon the various items for the annual appropriation bill, which will be sent to the city council at the next meeting.

Although the committeemen have not discussed formally any of the items, it is understood that many of the members believe that some of the department appropriations, notably the hospital, Consumptives' Hospital and soldiers' relief departments, should receive more money than the amount allowed by the mayor.

HERALD - APR 14 - 7 - 1914

PUBLIC HEARING ON QUARANTINE AT 3 P.M. TODAY

City Council Passes Loan Orders Aggregating $1,696,000 and Transfers $95,000.

APR - 7 1914

Because of strenuous opposition on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, shipping interests and business men along the city's water-front to the transfer of the city's quarantine service to the federal government, the city council at yesterday's session decided to give a public hearing at City Hall to all interested upon the proposed transfer this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Chamber of Commerce committee on maritime affairs yesterday registered its opposition to Mayor Curley's plan for transferring the quarantine service to the government after an exhaustive investigation and urged the council to oppose any plan which would interfere with the development of the port. The committee contended also that the net cost to the city for the maintenance of the quarantine service is approximately $18,000 a year, or some $22,000 less than the mayor's figures. In a petition to the council, the committee furnished a list of all the steamship interests opposed to the plan. A similiar petition was filed by the Boston fish bureau.

Big Loans Authorized.

In addition to other things, the council authorized loans inside the city's debt limit amounting to $1,696,000 and transfers aggregating $95,000 for municipal improvements. Among the loan orders were $500,000 for street widenings, including $100,000 for Chelsea street, $100,000 for Norfolk street, $100,000 for Centre street in West Roxbury, $60,000 for Hyde Park avenue, $50,000 for North Beacon street, $50,000 for Faneuil street and $40,000 for Amory street; $600,000 for sewer construction, $400,000 for the separate drainage system in the Charles river basin area, $150,000 additional for the high pressure water service, $4000 additional for the East Boston playground and $42,000 for widening Washington street to a uniform width between Warrenton and Pleasant streets.

The council ordered a public hearing on the proposed 10-year contract for street lighting by gas at City Hall on Wednesday evening, April 22, and a public hearing upon the proposed 10-year contract for electric lighting on the streets for Tuesday evening, April 28.

The hearings were ordered after Councilman Coulthurst secured the adoption of an order requesting the United Improvement Association to investigate both contracts, and after Councilman Watson secured the adoption of resolutions calling upon the mayor to instruct Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to confer with officials of the Public Lighting Service Corporation relative to that concern's proposal to furnish gas lighting for $19.85 a lamp per year, or about $13,000 a year less than the Boston Consolidated Gas Company proposes.

Asks $500,000 for Streets.

Councilman Walter J. Collins introduced a loan order, which was referred to the committee on finance, for $500,000 for street improvements, and secured the adoption of an order requesting the mayor to consider the advisability of constructing a sewer along the course of Davenport brook in Dorchester.

Upon the recommendation of the mayor, the city council suspended the rules and authorized a transfer of $70,000 from the reserve fund to the City Hall annex appropriation for office furnishings. The council also ordered a transfer of $25,000 from the appropriation for a horticultural building to the general fund in the park and recreation department.

An amendment to the ordinances extending from May 1 to July 1 the date for the extension of the city's building limits to the residential sections was introduced by Councilman Watson and referred to the committee on fire hazard.

Councilman Thomas J. Kenny secured the adoption of resolutions favoring the bill pending before the Legislature placing under civil service regulations all employes of the Deer island house of correction.

Garbage and Refuse.

The council adopted an order calling upon the city's health board to explain why there are violations of the ordinance providing for the separation of garbage and refuse, and whether any steps have been taken by the health board to prosecute those guilty of such violations.

The order was introduced by Councilman Coulthurst after the council received from Commissioner Rourke of the public works department a communication stating that there are violations by the Boston Development & Sanitary Company in its 10-year garbage and refuse contract, and also by the householders who neglect to properly separate the garbage and refuse.

In his letter the commissioner contended that the violations were almost wholly attributable to the householders, and stated that if the householders separated the refuse and the garbage there would be no violations along that line by the contractors. The commissioner's letter was sent to the council after many complaints had been made that the Boston Development & Sanitary Company was depositing on the East Boston dump loads of mixed refuse and garbage.

For the purpose of safeguarding the council's appropriation of $20,000, which is $5000 less than the amount received the year before, Councilman Kenny secured an amendment to rule 20 of the council providing that no committee shall incur any bills unless authorized by the council as a body.

APR 14 - 4 - 1914

MARKET MEN PROTEST SUPT. McKAY'S REMOVAL

Declares There Has Been No Complaint in 37 Years.

The determination of Mayor Curley to oust George E. McKay from the office of superintendent of markets, which has been held by Mr. McKay for 37 years, has aroused a storm of protest among the market men who do business under Mr. McKay's general supervision. The mayor has given no reason for his intention, but has appointed Patrick H. Graham of 57 Mt. Vernon street to the place at a salary of $3000 a year.

Mr. McKay was staggered by the news that the mayor is to remove him from office.

APR 4 1914

"I do not know why he is going to do it," said the veteran superintendent. "During my service of 37 years I have not been the subject of a complaint at City Hall. I do not believe that there is a firm doing business in the vicinity of the markets that would not indorse me for reappointment. I know of no criticism of my work and I am sorry that the mayor is to remove me."

There is talk aong the market men of sending to the mayor a protest against the removal.

APR 14 - 4 - 1914

GALLIVAN GIVES RAP TO COCKRAN

Places Progressive Orator in Five Parties Within Ten Years.

APR 4 1914

James A. Gallivan held five large rallies last night in the 12th district. The candidate was accompanied by Gov. Walsh, Lieut.-Gov. Barry and several state representatives and senators. Mr. Gallivan said, among other things:

"My Progressive opponent brings in as the trump card of his campaign the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran of New York, a gentleman who, for instability of judgment in political matters and the shaping of his sail to the way every wind blows, has never been equalled in this country.

"Mr. Cockran served Tammany Hall in one of the most important political executive offices of this country and also as a member of Congress at the same time; was dismissed from both positions by reason of distrust in his methods to the Democratic party. Mr. Cockran then became the leading anti-imperialist of this country, and has in such capacity addressed great meetings at Faneuil Hall in Boston, presided over by the late ex-Gov. Boutwell. He then, upon the invitation of former President Taft, journeyed to Manila, and upon his return became noted as one of the leading imperialists of the country. He was then styled an Independent Democrat. He next bolted his party and became a Roosevelt Republican. He then became a Progressive.

"We have Mr. Cockran assuming five different political courses in a little over 10 years' time, showing how unstable is his mind and how little credence should be placed in his political sagacity."

APR 14 - 4 - 1914

COLE SAYS HE DIDN'T MAKE RECOMMENDATION

In a statement issued last night former Fire Commissioner Cole points out to Mayor Curley that the mayor is in error regarding certain statements he claims Mr. Cole made in connection with the much-cried "charity sale" of the Charlestown firehouse site. Mr. Cole's statement:

"It is with considerable diffidence that I feel obliged to point out to the mayor that he is again mistaken. He says that in my 1912-1913 report I recommended 'A new station should be built on the site of chemical company 3, Winthrop street, Charlestown, for a new engine company.'

"I did not make that recommendation.

"(Signed) CHARLES H. COLE."

HERALD-APRIL-8-1914

FIN. COM. FLAYS O'MEARA AS WELL AS POLICEMEN

Firemen and Penal Institutions Employes Included in Criticism of Methods Employed in Securing Pay Raises—Russell Club Members Are Under Suspicion of Falsehood.

APR 8 1914

FIVE RECOMMENDATIONS ACCOMPANY THE REPORT

Criticism of the employes of the police, fire and penal institutions departments for their methods of securing salary increases under the Fitzgerald administration; of Police Commissioner O'Meara for sanctioning the raises in the face of the city's financial condition, and five recommendations aimed at abolishing the hiring of counsel to get raises for department members, are contained in the report of the finance commission on its recent investigation.

The commission finds that it was Commissioner O'Meara's duty under the law "to have refused to concur with the former mayor and to have suggested that the question of increases should go over and be settled by the incoming administration." The city's inability to pay increases, the report says, should have been notice to the commissioner of his duty.

Testimony Untruthful.

The commission wants the appropriation of $400 by the Russell Club for counsel investigated by both police and fire commissioners, and believes that the attorneys' fees for the police raises did not require the payment of $18,886 or more.

Of the testimony of firemen regarding the $400 fund the report declares that "the remarkable forgetfulness of those actually in charge of the $400 'affair' leaves a strong impression that their testimony was untruthful."

To the end that counsel shall not be engaged in the future, the commission makes the following recommendations:

That the mayor take whatever action necessary to prevent the employment of counsel on matters within the province of the mayor, on one hand, and heads of departments on the other.

That the police regulations be amended to forbid such employment of counsel instead of the milder attempt at prohibition now contained in rule 5, paragraph 3.

APRIL-7-1914

WANTS L LINE TO FISH WHARF

Mayor Curley Instructs "Boom Boston" Chairman to Work on Project.

APR 7 1914

Immediately after reaching his office at City Hall yesterday morning upon his return from New York, Mayor Curley got busy devising plans for the extension of the Boston Elevated railway service to the fish wharf in South Boston, despite the fact that the "L" road officials and the port directors were unable to agree upon plans for that extension because of the cost, which would amount to about $20,000.

The mayor instructed Chairman John N. Cole of the "Boom Boston" project to get in touch with the "L" road officials and the port directors with a view of settling the question of extending the street car system to the fish wharf to accommodate the public.

The mayor also instructed Chairman Cole to get in touch with the officials of the American Street Railway Association and offer any reasonable inducements for the association to hold its convention in this city in November, including any cash bonus that may be necessary to aid the association in defraying the cost of the convention.

While in New York, the mayor conferred with Col. Abbott of the United States army relative to dredging, deepening and widening the Weymouth Fore river channel and succeeded in getting the colonel to agree to recommend the expenditure of $21,000 out of the unexpended balance of $48,000 from the original appropriation for the work.

Col. Abbott informed the mayor he believed $400,000 would be required for proper channel facilities between the harbor channel and the Weymouth Fore river channel and suggested that the mayor get in touch with Lieut.-Col. Craighill and submit to him facts relative to the industrial and commercial developments in progress and then have the matter presented to Congress at the next session for the purpose of getting an appropriation.

APRIL-7-1914

FITZ ASSAILED BY HIBERNIAN

Declares "Advertising Sheet's" Accusations Against Curley Are "Shoddy."

APR 7 1914

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk superior court, takes exceptions to former Mayor Fitzgerald's charge that Mayor Curley, in the removals and salary reductions he has made since assuming the office of chief magistrate, has been prompted by "inverted know-nothingism."

Mr. Campbell, in the Hibernian, calls ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's accusation "unfair" and "shoddy" and characterizes Mr. Fitzgerald's publication, in which the charge was made, as "an advertising sheet."

"It is as ill-advised as it is shoddy, for a Catholic editor of even an advertising sheet, which is distributed mostly in Catholic homes, to assume the role of a protector from Catholic oppression," declares Mr. Campbell. "We know that Mayor Curley has weeded out many incompetent and possibly competent men also of Protestant conviction, as well as some Catholic men equally competent. We do not believe that the question of religion, in the discharging of non-Catholics ever entered into the mind of the mayor, and we regret that in the absence of any such protest from the secular or Protestant press that a Catholic editor is the first to condemn his fellow Catholic, by imputing religious prejudice to his official acts.

"We know of a few recent appointments, such as the appointment of Josiah Benton, a non-Catholic, to the position of trustee of the Public Library, which does not indicate religious animosity on the part of the mayor, and we have no doubt but that he will later on appoint other non-Catholics as well as Catholics to official positions. The mayor has reduced the pay of Catholics and non-Catholics alike, and we believe he will increase the pay of both alike when conditions justify the same."

APRIL-7-1914

IN THE 12TH

NO one can read in the returns from the special election in the 12th congressional district any large amount of dissatisfaction with the Wilson administration. It is true that the new congressman, Mr. James A. Gallivan, expressed his disagreement with the President on the canal tolls issue, but it was perfectly clear to all the voters that the only way to rebuke the party in power was to vote against the Democratic candidate.

APR 7 1914

In a district that went strongly Democratic in 1912, the election of the candidate of that party was naturally to be expected. Republicans will be cheered by the fact that their candidate has moved from third to second place. With a vote so small as that cast yesterday Mr. Connolly, the Progressive candidate, probably fared better, proportionately, than he would have in a full vote. That is to say, he probably polled a larger proportion of the Progressive vote than Mr. Brier did of the Republican. Considering that the Bull Moose was making his second run in the district and had such attractions as Charles Sumner Bird and Bourke Cockran to help him get out crowds, the new party chieftains can get little satisfaction out of the returns.

HERALD - APR 14 - 9 - 1914

APR 14 - 9 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

Mayor Curley believes that the Boston Elevated street railway system should be extended to the fish wharf in South Boston in the interest of the public good, even though the "L" road officials and the port directors cannot agree upon such an extension because of the cost, $20,000.

Although Corporation Counsel Sullivan has informed the city council that it has the authority to increase or decrease the items in the mayor's annual budget of appropriations, some of the councilmen say it is a safe bet that the council will do neither, because the mayor's approval is necessary.

The mayor had an army of applicants for the street commission to succeed James A. Gallivan, but he had definitely decided upon the man for the place before Mr. Gallivan resigned to run for Congress.

There is a story afloat at City Hall that Mayor Curley is considering the advisability of naming as a member of the sinking funds commission Thomas J. O'Neil, who is connected with one of the municipal departments.

The three probation officers removed at the office of the penal institutions commissioner have been appointed as guards at the Deer Island House of Correction.

The delegation from West Roxbury which called at the mayor's office to urge the widening of Centre street and advocate other street improvements in that district refused to see anyone in Mayor Curley's absence, believing that the mayor is the actual head of the city and of every department.

Although the name of the Tammany Club of ward 17 was changed to the "Pro Bono Publico Club" during the mayoralty campaign, the officials of the organization apparently forgot the change of the name when they were having the clubrooms at the corner of Dudley and Hampden streets renovated for the new curtains are painted "Tammany Club of ward 17."

APR 14 - 1914

MAYOR WILL HOLD UP STREET WIDENING PLANS

Convinced Some Citizens Have Conspired to Cheat City.

Believing many property owners along streets which have been improved during the past few years have taken advantage of the city, Mayor Curley yesterday announced his determination of refusing to provide any money for street widenings until all the abutting property owners have signed an agreement with the city to accept reasonable awards for land damages.

The mayor's position was stated when Francis A. Morse, president of the West Roxbury Improvement Association, called at the mayor's office and urged the mayor to approve the loan order adopted by the city council providing for the widening of Centre street, West Roxbury.

The mayor contended that he knows of instances, of very recent occurrence, where abutting property owners have engaged practically all the real estate experts in the city and propose compelling the city to pay anywhere from 200 to 300 per cent. more than the properties have been damaged.

APR 14 - 9 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THE House yesterday reconsidered its action in rejecting the bill to license cats and then substituted the bill for an adverse committee report of the commitee on agriculture. And now comes Representative George P. Webster of Boxford with the announcement that when the bill comes before the House on its next stage he will move to amend it by substituting a provision giving the state fish and game commission the power to declare an "open season" on cats.

A great many events of importance took place at the State House yesterday, but through way above them all was the fact that a certain public official of importance appeared without his silk hat. It may have been the rainy weather, but even that could not stop Mayor Hurley of Salem who was on deck, resplendent in his own famous tile.

The Governor's special message on the Boston & Maine railroad is not looked for until after the meeting of the New Haven railroad stockholders the latter part of this month. President Coolidge of the Senate expressed the belief yesterday that the importance of this matter may, with hearings and all, take up a full month before final disposition.

When Chairman Rothwell of the special commission on immigration was advocating a permanent, unpaid state board of immigration before the committee on social welfare, Representative Ellis of Newton, one of the members of the committee, asked him if he favored the principle of unpaid boards. Ellis said that the matter was of some importance in view of the recommendations of Gov. Walsh and the state commission on economy and efficiency for the elimination and consolidation of many unpaid state boards and commissions. Mr. Rothwell replied that he favored unpaid boards, and said that the principle had worked out extremely well on the Boston Chamber of Commerce committees.

APR 14 - 9 - 1914

DEER ISLAND

THE TRAVELER is glad to give space to a reply from officers of the house of correction at Deer island to a recent editorial advocating that the employes of this institution be placed under civil service. In that editorial it was pointed out that the superior facilities of the civil service commission for the examination of applicants would be a help in keeping the island free from dope sellers. There is no question that men hired to care for the prisoners have made use of their opportunity to distribute drugs. It is absurd to construe anything that was said in this connection as an attack upon the characters of the men and women at Deer island who are honestly trying to do their duty. The reform is needed, as The Traveler pointed out, to keep out the notoriously undesirable.

We are glad to see that the employes of the institution are "making a fight for civil service." It is not uncommon for men holding public jobs to desire that they be protected against removal. But any move toward putting Deer island employes under the merit system is good. It would be interesting to see how many of the present employes who were recruited from among the political hangers-on could pass a civil service examination.

APR 14 - 9 - 1914

O'MEARA SHOULD WORRY

CONTRIBUTION by public employes of large sums for the employment of counsel to secure wage increases or other favoring action from their superiors opens up the way to buying political influence. The finance commission, in its first report under its new chairman, headed in the right direction when it attempted to stop this sort of thing. The funds raised by the policemen and firemen may have been intended for an entirely proper purpose, but the method was open to serious criticism.

But the new commission has a strange idea of human nature if it is of the opinion that it was the police commissioner's duty "to have refused to have concurred with the former mayor and to have suggested that the question of increases should go over and be settled by the incoming administration." Mr. O'Meara believed that the men under him were entitled to an increase in pay and he got it for them as soon as it was available. Any other sensible man would have done the same.

APR 14 - 1914

MAYOR CURLEY AND STAFF GO TO CHURCH

In observance of Good Friday, Mayor Curley yesterday closed the mayor's office and, accompanied by the members of his office staff, went to the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Harrison avenue to participate in the Good Friday afternoon services.

The mayor also allowed those attaches of the City Hall whose services could be dispensed with to attend services for an hour during the afternoon.

The closing of the mayor's office on Good Friday afternoon is an established custom.

APR 14 - 1914

COUNCILMAN WATSON IS CANDIDATE FOR CONGRES

On the ground that he is witho financial means and consequently mu start his campaign early, Councilma James A. Watson announced to t voters of the 11th district yesterd that he would oppose Congressma Peters who, it is believed, is seeki another term.

In concluding his appeal, he says, beg to inform you at this time of m candidacy and respectfully request y to give it such attention as you m deem worthy." The early announc ment is a surprise to the voters of t district.

JOURNAL - APR 14 - 9 - 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

JAMES E. FITZGERALD, brother of the ex-mayor, who owned the land taken by the street commissioners for a site for the new engine house in Charlestown, did not receive more than $500 over the real assessed value of the land, because of a curious fault in the measuring of the land years ago. The land at that time was measured, but through some mistake 300 feet of it was forgotten. This, of course, was never assessed, through no fault of Fitzgerald or the assessors. When the street commissioners made a new survey, prior to taking the lot, they found the mistake.

This makes another argument for Mayor Curley's plan to survey the city once more, in spite of the fact that it will probably cost about half a million dollars. Throughout the downtown section of the city, the old section as it is called, discrepancies like this exist because measurements, in the old days before surveying, were made with a string or by pacing off the distance. These mistakes are perpetuated in the old deeds of the land. In taking one site, the street commissioners' engineers discovered a whole house lot that had never been assessed.

APR 9 1914

Ex-MAYOR JOHN F. FITZGERALD, it turns out, once before heard the address of Wolsey to Cromwell, the quotation from which by Shakespeare hurled at him by Mayor Curley the other day. The sentiment did not meet with the mayor's favor at all, especially the "Cromwell, I charge thee, filing away ambition," part of it. "Ambition is the only thing in a man's life, the biggest and greatest thing," the ex-mayor is said to have remarked. His own life would seem to bear that opinion out.

THE CITY is not the only penniless entity, the Transit Commission pleading guilty to this also yesterday. At a conference in the mayor's office yesterday afternoon that body protested against changing the subway ventilator, in the vicinity of the Wilbur Theater, on account of lack of funds. The Boston Elevated, which was also represented at the mayor's office, protested that it could not pay for it, but suggested that the theater manager, who desired the ventilator changed, should stand the expense.

After some parleying the latter agreed to furnish a site for a new ventilator and pay half the cost. This subway ventilator was a problem even during ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's term of office, the theatrical people making every attempt to have it changed.

MAYOR CURLEY is almost certain now of bringing the American Electric Railway Manufacturers' Association to Boston for its annual convention. Atlantic City has been trying for some time to attract the convention, which spends, it is estimated, nearly $1,000,000 in the city it favors with its presence, but a letter from the association to the mayor yesterday stated that Boston would probably be chosen even if the convention was as late as the third week in November, "provided satisfactory financial arrangements are made."

The mayor's boom Boston convention committee will get busy now, and by the expenditure of a little money, will clinch matters. "It takes money to make money," is the opinion of the boomers.

MAYOR CURLEY announced yesterday the following streets for the surfacing, of which with tar and macadam he has signed contracts: Sidney street, between Savin Hill avenue and Hartland street, at a cost of $3600; River street, from Mattapan square to Hyde Park avenue, at a cost of $5000; Neptune road, between Bennington street and Saratoga street, at a cost of $4900; Western avenue, between Waverley and Harvard streets, at a cost of $3600.

WALTER L. COLLINS, chairman of the committee on appropriations of the City Council, has called a meeting of this committee for 4 o'clock this afternoon. With this meeting he hopes to finish up the hearing of the various department heads on the amounts allowed them in the annual budget.

After this the committee will get down to serious business, and will draft a report recommending some drastic changes in Boston's budget system.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN E. BECK of Chelsea did some sharpshooting in the debate on his bill to provide that the License Commission in his city shall be appointed by the governor. Representative Haines of Medford jumped into the debate and declared that most of those who appeared in favor of the bill were either bartenders or disgruntled former saloon keepers who had lost their licenses. When Beck got the floor, in the ten minutes allowed him to close the debate, he went after Haines hard.

"I will tell the House," he said, "why the gentleman from Medford is not in favor of this bill, although he is not a member of the committee on cities and has no personal knowledge of the conditions in Chelsea. He has a law office down street, and to that law office come applicants for licenses in the city of Chelsea."

Haines got the floor on a question of personal privilege and said:

"If the motive behind the statement of the gentleman from Chelsea is to insinuate that I am financially interested in the license question in his city, I wish to brand the statement as absolutely false."

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON of Chelsea proved himself a good loser. He was the only one of the four Chelsea members to oppose the Beck bill and he fought hard against it. The debate was more or less warm, but after the House had passed the bill to be engrossed by a vote of 96 to 17, Robinson stepped across the aisle into the fourth division and shook Beck's hand cordially, congratulating him on his victory.

SENATOR ANDREW P. DOYLE of New Bedford read President Coolidge and some of the other members of the upper body a lecture on senatorial courtesy in the corridor of the upper chamber. As chairman of the committee on cities, Doyle had asked for postponement of consideration on a bill which his committee had reported, and although the Senate hardly ever refuses to grant a postponement, he found that the rules committee members, the next friends of the president, were out against him. Out in the Senate corridor after the session, Doyle plainly informed President Coolidge and some others that if his request had not been finally acceded to he would have done all he could to block every move for postponement for the rest of the session.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BOYNTON may have to be called in to determine the status of the bill to provide a commission on boxing. The committee on legal affairs, according to statements of members of that committee, is numerically strongly against the bill. Nevertheless, the committee is on record to date as in favor of reporting a new draft of a bill. The petitioners for the new law have been requested to draw up a new measure, and it is the understanding that such a bill will be reported into the Senate, with a majority of the committeemen reserving their right to vote against it.

"I believe that is a good bill," declared more than one member of the committee yesterday, "but I couldn't vote for it. The people in my district are strongly opposed to legislation of that kind. A majority of the committee will vote against the bill, and when it is turned down, as it will be, by the committee on ways and means."

The attitude of the committee in playing fast and loose with this bill was the object of much adveres criticism yesterday. Last year similar tactics were adopted to defeat the boxing bill by roundabout methods. Some day somebody will begin an investigation of the work of a legislative committee which does its business in this manner.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN L. DONOVAN was discussing the merits of the bill to authorize Boston to borrow $2,500,000 outside the debit limit for street improvements yesterday, and in the course of his address to the House he said that the City Council of Boston is controlled by the Good Government Association.

"Does the gentleman mean to say," asked Representative Bates, "that the Good Government Association is responsible for the election of Councilmen Watson and Woods?"

"It is," replied Donovan. "The association opposed both men and that insured their election."

The hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was taken on the bill.

WATSON DECIDES TO RUN

Councilman Announces Candidacy for Congress in 11th.

Councilman James A. Watson yesterday announced his candidacy for Congress in the eleventh district, now represented by Andrew J. Peters. Watson declares that lack of finances causes him to launch his campaign early so that his friends may rally around him.

Peters has served in Congress for four terms, and is understood to be preparing to seek a fifth term. The recent addition to his staff of the well-known Washington correspondent and former leader of the Ward 20 Democracy, Andrew R. Kelly, is thought to be in anticipation of a hard fight to go back to Congress.

Senator Frank J. Horgan and Senator James P. Timilty, Peters's political sponsor, are also candidates for the place.

RECORD - APR14-9-1914

FIN. COM. REPORT SCORES O'MEARA, COLE AND FITZGERALD

APR 9 1914

Pointed criticism of former Mayor Fitzgerald, Police Commr. O'Meara and former Fire Commr. Cole was made by the Boston Finance Commission last night in its report to Mayor Curley on the investigation into charges, heard at a public hearing by the Commission, concerning the employment of well known attorneys "to lobby through the Mayor's office" under the Fitzgerald administration increases in salary for the employees of the fire, police and penal institutions departments.

The practice made in these cases of employing counsel was denounced by the Commission as something that should not be allowed by the Mayor or the department heads concerned. There was not justification in either the case of the Fire Department or the Police Department, the report said, for making the increase during the closing days of the Fitzgerald Administration, because in the case of the Police Department there was only enough money available to meet the extra cost for the few weeks remaining of that Administration, and in the case of the Fire Department the Fire Commissioner was forced to abandon his plan to make certain needed improvements to provide the funds for the firemen's increase.

On Police Department.

The points made concerning the Police Department by the report were:—

That the services of the attorney in the case, Richard S. Teeling, were mainly in urging the Mayor and Police Commissioner to do something they had previously agreed to do.

That neither the Mayor nor Police Commissioner needed to be convinced that the salaries of the officers should be raised.

That the last increase given, on the eve of the city election, was based solely on a small unappropriated balance sufficient only to pay the extra cost during the closing days of the Fitzgerald administration.

That it was Police Commr. O'Meara's duty to refuse to concur with the Mayor in granting the increase because of the evident lack of funds.

That the Police Commissioner should not allow attorneys to appear for increases in salary for the men.

The Fire Department.

That the hiring of counsel led to demoralization in the department.

That the testimony showed that in 1910 effort was made to secure $400 of the Russell Club's funds, the firemen's organization, to be used to secure the influence of some unknown to secure the adoption of an ordinance giving more time for meals in the Fire Department.

That it is bad also in the Fire Department to allow attorneys to appear for increases in salary for the men.

That certain needed improvements had to be delayed because the funds intended for them were used to pay the cost of the increases in salary.

That the attempted payment of $400 for influence in 1910 should be further investigated by both the Fire and Police Commissioner.

That the testimony clearly showed that it was intended for improper use.

Penal Institutions.

POLICE COMMR. O'MEARA.

the attempt to pay $400 for unknown services by the Russell Fire Club should be further investigated by the present Fire Commissioner and also by the Police Commissioner, as one of the men who testified is at present connected with the Police Department.

The Finance Commission has refrained from making any recommendation as to what action should be taken by these officials, believing that the evidence was so convincing that it speaks for itself. As compared with the frankness of certain members of the Russell Fire Club, notably the president and secretary of the club in 1910, the remarkable forgetfulness of those actually in charge of the $400 "affair" leaves a strong impression that their testimony was untruthful.

That it is improper to permit counsel to be employed for securing increases in salary.

That the increase in salary to certain men there after the graded increases had been given was indefensible from an executive point of view.

That while members of the police, fire, and penal institutions departments are to be criticised for retaining counsel, "it is to be said in their justification that the employment of counsel was known to the then Mayor and the heads of their respective departments."

According to the testimony of the public hearing, Richard S. Teeling, ex-Senator from Charlestown, was the attorney in the case of the policemen; Francis M. Carroll, former Fire Commissioner, was the attorney in the case of the firemen; and James F. Creed was the attorney in the case of the employees of the penal institutions department.

Recommendations.

The Commission recommends:—

That increases of salary should be considered at the beginning of the fiscal year, and should be provided for in the budget, and not be made a matter of maneuvering at the close of one administration and close to the end of a fiscal year, so as to embarrass the succeeding administration.

That the effect of using outside influence, as shown in the furtive and apparently unlawful means of effecting changes in the attempted appropriation of $400 by the Russell Fire Club of the Fire Department for the purpose of changing the meal hours, should be referred to the fire and police commissioners for further inquiry and for action on their part.

That the Mayor take such action as is necessary to prevent the employment of counsel in the future on matters that are within the province of the Mayor and the heads of departments on one side and the men on the other to settle, except in the case of hearings on charges, etc.

That rule 5, paragraph 3, of the Police Department regulations, relating to promotion, transfers or assignments to particular duties, etc., be so amended as to [illegible] employment of counsel in determining salary was advised the Mayor, [illegible] so advised the [illegible]. The increases in Jan[illegible] made with only a few days left [illegible] outgoing administration, but he believed they could be made within the appropriation. To accomplish this he had to defer improvements which he previously had intended to make. He knew of the employment of counsel and did not [illegible]

[illegible] the opinion of the Finance Commission [illegible] employment of counsel by the [illegible] the Fire Department for increases [illegible] is as much to be avoided as is [illegible] employment in the Police Department. The Commission is convinced that

APR14-7-1914

GOODWIN GETS HIS REWARD

Mayor Curley has named Frank A. Goodwin of East Boston, former common councilman and Progressive party manager in Boston, for the place on the Street Commission held by Congressman-elect Gallivan. The Mayor accepted Gallivan's resignation to take effect April 16.

The nomination of Goodwin is the Mayor's tribute to this Progressive party leader in the city for the work done by the Progressives at Goodwin's direction in the mayoralty campaign.

The appointment is for a term that expires in 1916. The position pays $4000 per year.

The Mayor announced also that he has instructed Commr. of Public Works Rourke to advertise immediately the job of repaving with granite block Massachusetts ave., from the New Haven railroad bridge to Columbia road and Atkinson st. in the same locality. The former street work will cost in the vicinity of $42,000, and ill cost about $18,000.

JOURNAL - APR-10-1914

HITS THE NAIL ON THE HEAD

With the report of the Boston Finance Commission on the methods adopted to obtain increases of salaries for members of the police and fire departments, The Boston Journal agrees in every detail. It was the first paper in Boston to call attention to the fact that funds had been raised for the purpose of obtaining those increases, and it was the first paper in Boston to remind the police and fire commissioners of their duty in connection with such fund raising.

It believed then that the heads of both departments would do their duty. They did nothing of the kind. One of them pleaded ignorance of the "fixer fund," as it was termed in his department, and the other blandly said it was all right for the members of a department in which he has almost paternal pride and interest, to pay assessment fees from their too small salaries in order to obtain justice from their chief advocate and warmest friend!

APR 10 1914

The Finance Commission could not obtain all the facts, for in all probability, had all of the facts been obtainable, action by the district attorney would have been necessary. Hereafter, the first move by any member or members of any municipal departments to raise funds for obtaining or accelerating salary increases should be the signal for the discharge of those responsible therefor. The mayor of Boston has no control over the police department and its "fixing fund" raisers, but he has direct control over the fire department. He should watch its professional fund raisers and disbursers very closely.

OUR CONVENTION GUEST.

Boston's resources as a convention city are being tested by the presence of more than 3000 men and women who are participating as delegates or visitors in the annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Association. It is hardly necessary to state that they are entitled to and will receive a cordial Boston welcome and that every man and woman, boy and girl, in this city should make it a point to be of service to those who are strangers within our gates.

It has been a gratifying feature of big conventions in Boston that those who came here went away with a positive and gratifying desire to come again. They have been impressed, not only by the city itself, but by the courtesy and kindness which they have received from everybody. That is the best kind of a reputation for any community to have. We are not as large and lively as New York and Chicago; we still believe in devoting part of the night to sleep and rest, and we have not outgrown the old-fashioned thoughtfulness for strangers which means much more to them than it does to those who manifest it.

MAY-18-1914

POLITICS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The efforts of certain organs of Republican machine politicians to discredit Governor Walsh's plan for a reorganization of the State Board of Health would be humorous were it not for the fact that the regulation of the public health is a very vital matter.

The need of radical changes in the health laws of Massachusetts and the need of an improved machinery for enforcing such laws, has been apparent for years. It is not necessary to criticize the men who have been in charge of the state health department to convince any fair-minded citizen of that fact, although there has been justifiable criticism of some of those who have been responsible for the administration of the existing health laws.

MAY 18 1914

The present system of health administration by an unpaid board, which at best can give only a part-time supervision, leaving the real work to be performed by subordinates, is antiquated.

The governor, after consulting with experts from the United States Public Health Service, the health commissioner of New York and with other medical and sanitary experts, has evolved a substitute plan which calls for a single health commissioner, with an advisory council and various divisions, each division to be in charge of a director responsible to the commissioner and the council.

The proposition is indorsed by medical authorities throughout Massachusetts: moreover, in its general features it has been shown to be a success in practise in other sections of the country.

When Republican members of the Legislature declare they will not vote for the measure unless it is amended to provide that all of the employees of the present department shall retain their jobs; and when the recognized Republican organs insist that it should provide that physicians of recognized ability and standing in the community must submit themselves to a civil service examination to determine their qualifications as directors of health divisions, the real political animus behind the opposition begins to show through.

THE MEN AT DEER ISLAND

In another column of this issue appears a communication from Local 775 of the Penal Institution Employees' Union, which is composed of employees of the House of Correction at Deer Island. There is nothing in that communication, which we print in full, to change our opinion that men have been assigned to that institution who should not have been employed there and who would not have been employed under civil service regulations.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 10 - 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

RY DIERKES was reappointed a ber of the Board of Infirmary Trus- yesterday by Mayor Curley. James leary was also reappointed by the or a member of the Board of Chil- n's Institutions Trustees. Both of se are unpaid positions.

MAYOR CURLEY had the unique easure of watching himself walk from is home in Roxbury to his office the ther night when he attended a per- formance at the theater producing the moving pictures of the memorable walk. It helped to freshen his memory greatly as he looked at the various men who accosted him on the way. There may be some new appointments or perhaps discharges as a result of the mayor's visit to the theater.

JOHN R. MURPHY, acting for the Finance Commission, reported to the committee on public service yesterday against the bill transferring control of the court house from the Supreme Court justices to Sheriff Quinn. The commission claims that it will only mean extra expense with no gain in efficiency. The justices of the Supreme Court under the present law appoint its employees of the court house, and its employees are subsequently under the control of Sheriff Quinn, who acts as custodian of the building. The justices have never complained of the duties placed upon them in the case, custody and control of the court house, the commission points out, so that there is no valid or logical reason for passing the transfer bill.

JOHN J. HOAR and Charles T. Harding, president and chairman of the South Dorchester Improvement Association, are distributing handbills throughout the Dorchester district advertising a citizens' meeting to be held in the Mary Hemingway School hall on Tuesday evening, April 14, to consider the needs and improvements for Tenean Beach.

The Improvement Association called on Mayor Curley a few weeks ago to secure an appropriation for a new bathhouse to be erected on the land recently bought by the city. The Mayor promised a temporary structure, but the residents of the district hope to obtain a permanent one.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT JAMES A. GALLIVAN has not stopped a moment to rest since his election to Congress. He is in his office daily doing the routine work of the Street Commission, at the same time trying to answer all the congratulatory messages that have poured in upon him from all over the country. He is now prepared to furnish seeds for every kitchen and flower garden in the twelfth district.

JOHN I. TAYLOR, vice president of the Red Sox baseball club, and Dr. Samuel Durgin, formerly chairman of the Board of Health, now retired on a pension, were among the visitors at the mayor's office yesterday morning. Taylor's visit recalled to city officials with keen regret that the ball games will soon be starting, but without their aid. No longer will half of City Hall decorate the stands at Fenway Park on sunny afternoons to lay out streets and assess property—no, not while Mayor Curley is on the job.

REPRESENTATIVE SOUTHER of Cohasset, who admits he is one of the best little experts on taxation in the Commonwealth, is waging a steady warfare against Tax Commissioner Trefry's department, and is attempting to repeal the law which gives the tax commissioner the right to make use of any knowledge in his possession for the purpose of determining the apportionment of the State tax.

To date he has succeeded in making considerable impression on some of the members of the committee on taxation and has acquired the support of a good-sized number of assessors throughout the State, whose impaired vision in the location of taxable property has been pretty well demonstrated by the State tax department.

REPRESENTATIVE CURTIN of Brookline, chairman of the committee on taxation, finds himself in an embarrassing position at almost every hearing, when criticism of the present taxation system is being presented. Every time anybody starts to call attention to the failure of city and town assessors to enforce the existing laws regarding taxation, Brookline is held up as the horrible example.

In apportioning the State tax last year for a three-year period, the tax commissioner valued the properties located in the town of Brookline at more than $30,000,000 in excess of that assessed by the local assessors. Curtin retains his mental poise successfully at all times, however.

He maintains that the whole trouble is with the fundamental principles of the Massachusetts taxation system and no man could work harder than he is doing to try to bring about a genuine reform.

SENATOR HORGAN of Boston moved his recall amendment to the biennial elections resolve in the Senate yesterday, and then had further consideration of the measure postponed until Tuesday. This recall amendment is likely to stir up all sorts of trouble for the biennial proposition itself.

The fact that Massachusetts has continued to hold annual elections has been used as an argument against the recall here, and the advocacy of frequent elections by the labor unionists is expected to further complicate the agitation for biennials.

GOVERNOR WALSH is of the opinion that his recommendations for consolidation of State boards will bring forth at least a bill to place all of the insane institutions of the State under one central head. Although not sacrificing one whit of his enthusiasm for the whole scheme of consolidation, the governor feels that the constantly increasing complaints against the insane institutions will be productive of remedial legislation.

REPRESENTATIVE TAGUE'S victory in the House yesterday in securing substitution of his bill to provide for the removal of elevated structures and their replacement with subways or tunnels is bound to set his congressional aspirations a-glow. Tague is slated to be one of Tague's opponents for Congress, was defeated in the Senate in his attempt to substitute the bill.

Deer Island Officers

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Dear Sir—There appeared in a recent issue of your paper, in the editorial column, an article assailing the character of the officers connected with the House of Correction, Deer Island, on which we, the members of Penal Institution Employees Union, Local 775, by a unanimous vote at a regular meeting April 6, voted to take action by asking you for space in your newspaper, making a general denial of the article printed.

First, your bitter attack upon our character is not only hurting the officers connected with this institution, but it is also hurting our fathers and mothers, wives and children, brothers and sisters, who feel that your attack, and rightfully, was uncalled for.

Secondly, it was only a short time ago that you gave considerable space in your paper relating to a capture of a young woman accused of bringing dope to an inmate of this institution, said capture leading to a conviction in the Municipal Court, which is one of the sufficient reasons why we feel it our duty to make known facts of which you were misinformed.

Thirdly, before being appointed officers at this institution, the master in charge compels every applicant to furnish three references from business or professional men and by doing so the men who secure positions are mentally and physically able to fulfil these positions, and their characters are as good as officers employed elsewhere in other similiar institutions whose characters are never assailed.

Fourthly, we wish to state that for the past three years the officers employed at this institution have been making a fight for civil service and this year we have been making a more strenuous effort for the passage of the civil service bill.

Trusting you can give us space by publishing this letter, for by doing so you can set us in the right light before our fellow citizens, I am,

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE HOLDEN,
Recording Secretary

MAY-23-1914

Mayor Curley Objects to Their Interfering With Shop Windows.

All subway entrances and exists throughout the city must be lowered and changed so that they will not interfere with the shop windows of the merchants of the city, according to Mayor Curley's order yesterday. In order to acomplish this, the mayor says, he will have them patterned after the Cambridge subway open style of entrance and exit, not more than four feet in height, with ornamental lamps.

The entrance to the Cambridge subway on Tremont street will be the first one attacked and made to conform to the new style, although it was only remodeled a short time ago to suit the order of Mayor Fitzgerald. The Scollay square station is to be removed, but the mayor has requested the Elevated railway officials to communicate with the Park Commission before this is done with intention of turning it into a sanitary station. Escalators will be used in place of the present exit and entrance there.

ADVERTIZER APR 10-1914

City Hall Notes

James A. Watson, who is perhaps better known as Councillor "Jerry" Watson, yesterday announced his candidacy for Congress in the 11th district to succeed Congressman Peters. Peters announced his candidacy for another term a few days ago, and Senator Timilty announced several months ago that he is going to look for the same seat this fall. It is expected that many more announcements will follow before the campaign actually starts.

APR 10 1914

Mayor Curley and License Clerk Casey yesterday afternoon toured the city looking at proposed sites for moving picture theatres. A number of applications for licenses for moving picture theatres have been on file before the Mayor for some time past. Unlike previous Mayors, Mayor Curley plans to inspect personally the premises in all cases.

Mayor Curley has already received an invitation to throw out the ball at the opening game of the season at both local baseball parks. The Mayor accepted on condition that the management of both local big league teams will remove from city employees the temptation of "sneaking up" to the games, which they do when the managements are liberal to city officials with pass books.

Mayor Curley is giving considerable study to the methods of street paving these days with a view to settling the programme of the Public Works Department in regard to resurfacing work for the year. There will be no paving with wood or brick block unless the abutting property owners pay the cost, the Mayor has already decided. He claims that the supply of wood blocks in controlled by a trust which fixes a price so high that it is unfair. He also claims that because of the narrowness of Boston streets, which results in the same track or rut being used by all teaming, wood block does not stand up well.

To prevent the noise that comes from granite block, which will be used in the main for the repaving work, Mayor Curley proposes to put a layer, 1½ inch thick, of asphalt or bitulithic pavement over the granite blocks. He also will try placing a double row of wood block in the gutters to stop the sound running from the street to the walls of the buildings.

In order to put the streets of Boston in a durable, sanitary condition, Commr. Rourke estimates that it would cost $36,000,000. There are 250 miles of macadam streets in the city that are quagmires in weather such as Boston has suffered in the past few weeks, he says.

Mayor Curley predicts that the work of installation of the high pressure fire service, which the business men have been demanding, will force many of them into bankruptcy during the next four years. In that time, he says, 14 miles of downtown streets will be torn up for the installation of the service, which will divert traffic and do other things calculated to injure business where the work is being done.

Though Mayor Curley is not seen downtown hustling, presumably for the city, as late nights as was his predecessor, the present Mayor works often later than did former Mayor Fitzgerald, besides making it a practice to reach City Hall about one hour earlier in the morning than did Mayor Fitzgerald. Mayor Curley insists still on reaching his home for dinner almost every night, but because of the amount of work he does, he is forced to take his secretary and chief clerk, and, very often, a stenographer besides, home with him.

The Curley homestead becomes a City Hall Annex at night.

Frank A. Goodwin, newly named for a place on the Street Commission, succeeding Congressman-elect Gallivan, has been engaged in political work almost exclusively during the past few years. He has acted as manager of the Progressive party City Committee headquarters. He first acquired fame in municipal affairs as the conductor of an expose of alleged improper conditions in Boston assessing.

Another complaint that Mayor Curley has against the Fitzgerald administration is that though the coal pocket of the City Hospital was burned down early last year, no attempt was made by the Fitzgerald administration to provide a new one, and handling the coal for the hospital is costing the city $13,000 more than it should as a result.

MAR - 1914

City Hall Notes

Thomas F. Boyle of the Civil Service Commission is reported to have declined the tender by Mayor Curley of the position of city collector. Boyle is said to have stated that, considering the amount of salary paid, $5000 per year, his accentance of the place would be at a financial sacrifice.

The latest literary output from the Boston Municipal Service Association, composed of the clerks in the city departments, has convinced Chief Mooney of Mayor Curley's information bureau that the laurels in literature of Woodrow Wilson and Dr. Charles W. Eliot may hardly be said to be in danger of passing to somebody in Boston City Hall. Here is what appears on a printed circular sent out to the members under date of April 3:

"You are requested to attend the regular monthly meeting which means much to assist in good fellowship towards each other and questions on educational lines which is interesting when addresses are made by others who are not connected in the lines of work in which we are.

"Our last meeting was very interesting and questions of interest to every member and those who were absent missed what we called a treat in life.

"We mean to have people address our meeting on different subjects and something may be done which will be beneficial to all.

"Through kindness of these speakers we urge you to be present.

"There will be the usual buffet lunch and cigars on hand."

MAR - 1914

THE DEBT LIMIT.

The last city administration frequently borrowed money outside of the debt limit of the city, and the question, whether this practice shall be continued, has been brought up by Mayor Curley, in a letter to the committee of the Legislature on taxation, the Mayor makes his stand on the matter very clear. He believes that the only safe way for the city to get along is by keeping within the debt limit in its expenditures. It is about time that some strong voice should be raised in defence of economy. Cities and States seem to have caught the fever for extravagance, which has seized the whole people in its grip. Boston has been prodigal in spending money, and so has the State of Massachusetts. This is all very well for the investors, who hold the city and the state in their debt, but the day will come when the debt must be faced by the people of the city, who really pay all of the taxes, although but few of them own property.

MAR - 12 - 1914

State House Gossip

After Senator Henry Wells of Haverhill had made his vigorous speech against woman suffrage and defied the suffragists to get his scalp, a rosy-cheeked, plump, blue-eyed woman, sitting in a chair on the floor of the Senate was observed to lean forward and inquire the name of the speaker, and make a careful note of it. Then she remarked, vindictively: "We'll get his scalp, even if there is a strong anti-suffrage organization in Haverhill."

But Senator Wells refuses to worry.

Rep. Washburn of Worcester cannot get over the habit of writing notes to Speaker Cushing. Here is a copy of one of his latest: "Grafton—Can't you, for my sake, deny the accuracy of the report that we are working in sympathy?"

Speaker Cushing yesterday went to the aid of Rep. Washburn, by calling Haines of Medford to order when he attacked Washburn.

The fact is, despite all the persiflage, that Robert Washburn has frequently shown evidence this year that he realizes the necessity of teamwork among the Republican leaders; and they have been glad to have him assume a good deal of the burden of the necessary oratory. Nobody is inclined to dispute with him the title of orator par excellence of the session.

Rep. Washburn was observed in Senate chamber during the debate on suffrage, and was suspected of having come over to "get points." He will make a strong speech for suffrage in the House.

Rep. Cleaveland A. Chandler of E. Bridgewater yesterday had as his guests the boys of St. Andrew's School, Concord, with their principal, Rev. J. M. Thompson. Rep. Chandler's son is a student there.

The report that a poll of the Committee on Taxation showed a majority in favor of the stock transfer bill, and also in favor of the Governor's bill to eliminate the $2000 maximum of the franchise tax on corporations doing business in Massachusetts, seems to have little basis in fact.

While it is true that there is considerable sentiment in the Committee in favor of the stock transfer tax there has been no poll taken. As for the franchise tax bill, House Chairman Curtin has informed Attys. Sughrue and Parker that the Committee will delay its executive session on the bill until counsel have time to file briefs.

Senator John B. Brennan of Cambridge had the $28,000 Cambridge loan bill to pay the school teachers their salaries rushed through both houses under suspension of the rules and put on the Governor's desk with lightning-like rapidity.

Despite the opposition of Mayor Curley to the bill to give city laborers two weeks' vacation, Senator Timilty says the bill is going through. The only reason why he had its last reading postponed was because some of its friends were absent, and it appeared to be hard sledding to get them paired.

AMERICAN – APR14-10-1914

MAYOR INSISTS ON GRAFT PROBE DESPITE POLICE

Men Who Complained of "Hold-up" Collectors Refuse to Back Up Charges.

EX - ALDERMAN INVOLVED

In spite of the announcement of the police that it was impossible to get evidence to substantiate the claims of Mayor Curley that someone has been holding up, a la David Lamar, contractors, applicants for picture house licenses, and people desirous of selling supplies to the city, the Mayor has by no means given up his own investigation.

He had relied on the police to strengthen his case enough to enable him to take the case through to the limit. But in every case, the men who came to the Mayor with stories of having paid bribes, or of having been asked to pay bribes, have refused to repeat their statements to the police, and refuse to follow the matter through with the Mayor.

The graft which the Mayor believes some one has been out after by holding up the seekers after moving picture licenses, he hopes to uncover Wednesday, when a hearing will be given to remonstrants against the granting of licenses to Marks Harris of Roxbury and Jerome A. Petitti of the North End.

TELLS OF SOLICITATION.

Harris is said to have claimed that an architect came to him and claimed to be able to get him his license for a motion picture house to be located at the corner of Humboldt avenue and Townsend street, Roxbury, for $100. He did not pay the money. Mr. Harris believes that perhaps the opposition which has arisen in the neighborhood is really due to the activity of the "collector" to whom he had refused the money.

The first inkling of the stories that men, some of them once connected with the city government, were around claiming to be able to sell special privileges, came from the Mayor himself, who was rather wrathy about it.

"My attention has been directed," he said, "to the fact that certain individuals have been attempting to extract money from persons dusiring to do business with the city, or who are seeking concessions. This money, I am informed, is supposed to be paid to induce me to favor certain individuals in the purchase of supplies, and to favor certain locations for moving picture men.

GETS NAME OF ONE MAN.

"A gentleman came to this office last Friday who represented a lumber company. He wished to sell lumber to the city. I told him to file an application in the usual way with the supply department.

"He stated that he thought he was entitled to more consideration than that. I asked why. He said he had paid $300 to defray the outstanding indebtedness consequent to my campaign. He refused to tell me the name of the man to whom he had paid the money. I told him he would not sell any lumber to the city in the next four years unless he did tell me. Then he told me the name of the man. This was the most direct case which has come to my attention."

In connection with the "hold up" stories that have been rife since the Mayor made his announcement, several names have been mentioned. There is one story that an ex-alderman approached a lumber dealer and asked for $2,500 in return for an inside track to contracts with the city.

Another story is that another ex-politician, before election, tried to collect $500 from the L. Robert Tidd Company for the Curley Campaign fund, with the assurance that the payment would insure the company a hold on the city's business. These demands were made by telephone, and were ignored by the officers of the company. No demands were made on them since election.

NO FAVORS, SAYS MAYOR.

"Generally," the Mayor said, "the moving picture men, while objecting to the regulations to lessen the danger from fire when these cause heavy expense, show a decided inclination to do more than meet the regulations half way.

"But there will be no privilege or favor extended to anyone in this regard, or in regard to locations. If I find that money has been paid to anyone for any privilege or favor, I shall reject the application for license. I do not propose to allow any collection agency to operate in connection with this administration.

"There are about eighteen applications pending for licenses for moving pictures in buildings of wood which were once used as churches. There will be no licenses for moving pictures in wooden buildings. I have arranged for a conference with those proprietors who are now doing business in wooden buildings, to try to find some way which will enable them gradually to change into locations in less dangerous quarters without causing too great a hardship on them. I think this can be accomplished within the next four years."

APR14-26-1914

MOBILIZE ARMY FOR BIG BOSTON CLEAN-UP WEEK

School Children, Business Men, Civic Workers and Ministers Are Enlisted.

An army of many thousands is mobilizing in Boston and New England to conduct the most extensive Clean Up Campaign ever known in these parts. Under the generalship of business men the city has been divided into separate fields for action corresponding to the sanitary districts. In each of these sections resi-

dents of all ages and of all races are being enlisted to do battle against the demon dirt.

The Boston School Board tomorrow will send to every schoolmaster a printed circular drawing attention to the fact that the first week in May beginning with May 3, has been set aside as CLEAN UP WEEK. Each master will be requested to ask his pupils and teachers to do all in their power to make the city clean.

In the North and West Ends women and girls are hard at work; Jewish and Italian women are distributing handbills, reporting careless landlords and warning keepers of unhygienic stores to clean up before complaint against them is made to the Board of Health.

The children, however, are not waiting for this circular telling them what to do for their city, but under the captaincy of Miss E. H. A. Virgin hundreds of boys and girls have come together in Junior Municipal Leagues and are already eager to join their elders in the fight for cleanliness. Without delaying for the appointed week in May, several detachments of these young "soldiers of hygiene" were to be seen yesterday morning storming vacant lots in the vicinity of Longwood avenue, with barbed sticks, bags and baskets.

Next to the interest and enthusiasm taken by the children comes that of the women of the city who are rolling up their sleeves and tucking their skirts for a thorough civic spring housekeeping. Mrs. Thomas Sherwin of No. 150 Commonwealth avenue, has been made colonel of the Boston forces and is backed and supported in her city-wide activities by the Women's Municipal League, of which she is a member. Mrs. Sherwin has under her ten lieutenants or district chairmen who, in turn, are organizing their local forces.

In sections like Roxbury, the Back Bay and the North End the districts are divided up into blocks and streets and small sections, over which some public spirited matron or club of young people has promised to preside.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Frank L. Young is again marshalling her forces for a thorough renovation of her section.

APR14-26-1914

Mayor Plants Tree in Name of Boston

Angell Memorial Also Planted on the Common.

Following an address on Arbor Day, Mayor Curley yesterday planted a tree in the name of Boston, and a second tree in honor of George T. Angell was planted by Miss Venita Dudgeon. The Marine Band played in the bandstand and a large crowd of Arbor Day enthusiasts was present.

APR 26 1914

Deputy Commissioner Shea's men planted eighteen small elms, and four trees were planted by the W. C. T. U. workers near the Beacon street mall of the Common.

HERALD - APR - 13 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

JOSEPH QUINN of ward 16, former deputy sealer of weights and measures, is slated for deputy superintendent of the market department to succeed Charles H. Webster at $1700 a year.

Senator James P. Timilty of ward 18, who is president of the Democratic city committee, will be a candidate for re-election next fall and announces his candidacy for re-election in ample time to give the Curley followers in the district an opportunity to do their best to defeat him.

APR 13 1914

Patrick H. Graham of South Boston, Mayor Curley's appointee for superintendent of markets to succeed George E. McKay, says that he never met a fairer body of men than the civil service commission when he called upon that commission to answer questions regarding his qualifications for the position as superintendent of markets.

Representative James McInerney of ward 19 may not be able to secure all the favors at the mayor's office that his followers seek, but he was responsible for getting a position for Thomas Gaffney of ward 19, who was the first man given employment under the present administration. Gaffney was employed in the old sewer department for years and lost a leg while in the service in 1894. He was discharged the following year under the Curtis administration.

Mayor Curley's plan for a tunnel for teaming and foot traffic between the city and East Boston would cost about $3,000,000 or about one-fifth as much as a bridge that would extend from Adams to Maverick squares, the mayor contends.

Alderman Paul Hannagan of Lawrence, superintendent of street construction in his home city who has been engaged by Mayor Curley as a consulting engineer for the public works department at $5000 a year, will not be obliged to devote more than a few hours for three of four days a week to his duties in this city. Those familiar with the character of Engineer Hannagan's work in Lawrence say that the mayor made a ten-strike in getting the alderman t supervise work on the city streets.

A publicity bureau on a very elaborate scale for the "Boom Boston" project, is Mayor Curley's latest plan. He believes that every advantage should be taken to advertise the opportunities there are in this city for commercial and industrial development.

In the absence of Congressman James A. Gallivan, who retired from the street commission this week to go to Washington, the other two members—Chairman Salem D. Charles and Commissioner John H. Dunn—are obliged to work overtime to keep abreast of the business of the department.

The Boston Transit Commission is the first department to get into line for the mayor's plan to secure discounts by paying bills within 10 days. For some new adding machines installed at the commission's offices, the commission got a discount of $7.50 for paying the bill within 10 days.

Standish Willcox, publisher of the City Record, who was threatened with pneumonia, is able to be about again after a few days' illness.

Friends of ex-Senator William Taylor are booming him for port director either to succeed William F. Fitzgerald when his term expires or for the place to be filled by Mayor Curley if the membership of the board of directors is to be reduced to three.

George W. Comerford of ward 16, inspector of gas fixtures in the city's health department, is slated for a promotion in his department in recognition of the character of his work in the health department during the past four years.

Although the mayor announced some weeks ago that all auction sales for unpaid taxes in the future will be held at a real estate exchange, the coming sale advertised by City Collector Parker will be held in one of the offices in the basement of City Hall on Wednesday, May 6.

APRIL - 18 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

GOV. WALSH'S special message relative to the Boston & Maine railroad may be sent to the Legislature next week.

Few of the veteran members of the Legislature expect now that prorogation will be reached before the middle of June.

Frequent inquiry:
"What did the Senate do with such-and-such a bill?"
Frequent answer:
"Postponed it."

On Tuesday next the joint committee on judiciary will hold a hearing relative to the recommendation of the immigration commission to have the state appoint attorneys for the defence or "public defenders" in cases where poor persons are accused of crime.

to check up accounts. Each introduced a score or more bills, and each, undaunted by adverse committee reports, has plugged hard in behalf of his measures. There is plenty of interest being displayed as to which will have the more successful record at the end of the session.

APR 18 1914

Gov. Walsh has signed the bill which makes it unlawful for employers of labor with industrial troubles at their plants to advertise for "strikebreakers" within or without Massachusetts unless it is plainly stated that a strike or other labor trouble exists in the establishment where such persons are to be employed.

Gov. Walsh is the guest of the Pittsfield board of trade today. He was guest at a luncheon during the day and tonight he will attend a military ball.

APRIL - 8 - 1914

GOODWIN GETS GOOD BERTH ON STREET BOARD

John E. Gilman Is Reappointed Commissioner of Soldiers' Relief.

APR 8

Ex-Councilman Frank A. Goodwin's appointment yesterday by Mayor Curley as Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan's successor was one of the surprises of the week at City Hall. During the day the mayor also reappointed John E. Gilman as soldiers' relief commissioner.

Mr. Goodwin is the manager of the Progressive city committee headquarters, and prior to joining the Progressive party was one of the Republican leaders in ward 1, East Boston. In the old common council he was also one of the Republican leaders. He is an attorney.

In announcing the reappointment of Soldiers' Relief Commissioner Gilman the mayor paid a high tribute to the official, and declared that nothing gave him more pleasure than naming Mr. Gilman for another term.

Instructions were given the City Hospital trustees by Mayor Curley to start at once upon the work of adding another wing to the south department, for which $289,000 has been appropriated, and he also requested the trustees to provide comprehensive plans for enlarging the hospital to meet the needs of the city for the next 25 years.

The mayor met the trustees at a luncheon and suggested the advisability of adding another story and glass enclosed roof gardens to the two-story buildings on the hospital grounds.

According to the mayor the trustees agreed to take up at once with the medical staff the advisability of making such changes as were recommended and to consider plans for a large convalescing home in Dorchester, where the hospital has a small home on a tract of 13 acres.

Mayor Curley announced that wood block and brick pavements would be tabooed in this city for the next four years unless the abutting property owners are willing to stand the expense, because of the cost of laying those types of pavements.

The mayor also announced that his study of street pavements has prompted him to experiment with wood block or asphalt gutters on granite paved streets for abating the noise nuisance, especially on the down town streets.

The mayor's opinion was expressed after he announced that he had called upon Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to treat several of the granite paved streets with a surface of 1½ inch of asphalt to save the expense for the present of repaving many of the streets, where the paving is badly worn.

Commissioner Rourke was also instructed to advertise for bids for paving Massachusetts avenue, from the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad bridge to Columbia road. The mayor said that he also proposed to pave Atkinson street and several of the other streets in the vicinity of Southampton street.

HERALD - APRIL - 1914

APRIL - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

NO fish have died, resigned or been suspended," Mayor Curley humorously announced yesterday after returning from a trip of inspection to the Marine Park aquarium.

Since Mayor Curley took office there has been less singing but slightly more action in one of the offices on the third floor of City Hall.

"How do you spell that name?" Mayor Curley was asked by a reporter who did not happen to catch the name "King."

"F-i-t-z," the mayor spelled out.

Some of the political leaders about City Hall say that Congress street is as near as one member of the city council will get to "Congress," even though he has announced his candidacy early in the game.

Many of the old-time politicians in South Boston are anxious to have ex-Alderman John E. Baldwin of ward 14 get into politics again, believing that the ward lacks a real leader.

Standish Willcox, editor and publisher of the City Record and secretary to Mayor Curley during his years in Congress, has been offered the position of private secretary to Congressman-Elect James A. Gallivan.

According to Mayor Curley, the abutting property owners on a certain street improvement have bought up practically every real estate expert in the city. Out of 20 experts with whom the mayor's representative conferred only two had not been engaged.

"Philanthropic plunderers," is the name given by Mayor Curley to those individuals who refuse to live up to a verbal agreement to take a certain amount from the city for land damages on a certain street improvement.

A "piscatologist," is the title "Dr." John F. McCarthy of ward 16 was given after his appointment as a foreman in the city's park and recreation department during the ex-Mayor Fitzgerald administration.

First Assistant Assessor William A. Creney of ward 17 was assured of his confirmation as principal assessor the other day when he appeared at the offices of the civil service commission, and met the only member present.

"I guess you will get by," the civil service commissioner remarked after Mr. Creney had answered a few questions relative to the duties of the office.

Joseph T. Lyons of ward 21, who was one of the most competent first assistant assessors in the city for years and who went out of office during the ex-Mayor Fitzgerald administration, is one of the few men about town who refused an appointment tendered him by Mayor Curley.

MORE STRINGS TO LOMASNEY'S CHARTER BOW

Lydon Bill May Be Utilized for Getting Big Council Measure Through.

By JAMES C. WHITE.

In spite of the timelock which Senator Lombard Williams has affixed to the metropolitan affairs committee on the Lomasney charter amendment, the measure is not dead yet by any means.

Senator Williams has declared it is because his committee, which has the Lomasney bill in charge, is now standing seven to seven with Senator Brennan of Cambridge not voting. This apparently makes a deadlock. But Mr. Lomasney has another way out.

On the House calendar he has the Lydon bill, to establish district representation in Boston, for which he can move his own bill as a substitute whenever he becomes convinced that the metropolitan affairs committee will not give up his measure.

The same committee made an adverse report on the Lydon bill, which has never been accepted by the House, and those who follow the manoeuvres of the Boston men, say the Lydon bill was introduced solely for the purpose of protecting the original bill for a larger city council.

Certain it is while the adverse report on the Lydon measure remains unaccepted in the House, the Lomasney bill cannot be said to be decisively throttled, as some of the charter defenders believe.

McCall Means Business.

The impression which has been flitting through the brains of some agile gentlemen to whom political campaigns mean bread, cheese, coal, wood and the roof over their heads that Samuel W. McCall is in the state of mind that while he wants the Republican gubernatorial nomination he will not make any contest for it, had better be dropped in short order.

The congressman, his friend and supporters feel it will be far better if harmony can be continued in the party, so the real fighting will be against the common enemy, than against one another. But this does not mean that the sudden appearance of any new hat in the ring is to be followed by retreat on the part of the Winchester man. He will stand his ground, and settle the matter once for all.

Senate Balks at Leaders.

Just to vary for the time being the almost daily citations of lack of leadership in the House it might be well to say the Senate this year is not showing any particular desire to follow leadership during its sessions. Furthermore, the back-sliding in the Senate has been among the leaders and the men who in part form the special cabinet of President Coolidge. Senators Gordon of Springfield and Hilton of Framingham have of late been showing a disposition to vote against committee reports, which does not make for general harmony, and the practice is growing.

New Economy Board Bill.

The bill for the creation of a new state board of economy and efficiency has been drafted and is practically only awaiting the attention of the Governor. It eliminates the state auditor from the commission, which it is agreed is right and proper, and provides for a board of three men, to give all their time and to receive equal compensation.

While work has gone this far on it, there is one hitch. Creating a new board and legislating the present commission out of existence, as this bill does, will make Senator Ward of Buckland ineligible for service, and back of him a very strong support has developed. It is suggested accordingly that instead of a new bill, an amendment to the old one be passed which will simply remove the state auditor and provide for the changes in compensation. Ward could vote for this and yet be eligible to serve.

The retention of Commissioner Tyrrell of Chelsea seems as good as settled no matter what happens. During the months when the board has been without a head he has worked for all he is worth carrying on the organization.

For Port Board of Three.

A bill for a new board of port directors of three to give full time and to have equal compensation is coming out of committee and there is but little question it will be accepted by the Legislature. On this the Governor has compromised from his former plan for a consolidation of the directors with the harbor and land commission, which has helped smooth the way.

It cannot be said the reports on changing over of the railroad public service commission is quite so rosy. There is still a storm brewing over that measure.

The transfer of the telephone and telegraph work from the public service to the gas and electric light commission has been as good as agreed on. Counsel for the companies interested have assisted in drafting a bill, and will do all in their power to forward the matter.

Interest for Financiers.

With a "blue sky" bill, a Tinkham gratuity bill and a stock transfer tax on the calendar, reported favorably and with the Pelletier bills to forbid unauthorized banking receiving deep attention from another committee, there should be plenty on the hill to interest the financial people in the near future.

Firemen's Bill Rushing.

Mayor Wright of Worcester and the other tax experts need to devote some attention to the two platoon firemen's bill. It is coming at full tilt.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan of Boston has already made one assault on the measure, and Mayor Curley, it is understood, will come to the front during the next week. It is figured already that the bill is almost certain to reach the Governor, unless a greater protest than any which has been made to date is entered.

ADVERTISER - APRIL-14-1914

SCHOOL BOARD FILLS NEW BERTH

FRANK W. BALLOU GETS PLACE AT $3780 SALARY

Fellow at Harvard Appointed Director of Promotion and Educational Measurement.

APR 15 1914

Frank W. Ballou, a fellow for research in education at Harvard University, was appointed Director of Promotion and Educational Measurement in the Boston public schools at last night's meeting of the School Committee at a salary of $3780.

The appointment of Mr. Ballou was voted after considerable discussion upon the subject had been held. Committeeman Cochrane, who was against the appointment, argued that the service was already top-heavy with directors.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the teachers should be allowed to teach their classes without so much outside interference from the large number of directors. This position should be given to some one of the assistants of the Superintendent, to whom we are paying $5000 a year salary. It is about time the taxpayers arose in their might against this increase in expenditures," he said.

Committeeman Scannell said that he had made inquiries into conditions and had interviewed Mr. Ballou, whom he thought thoroughly capable for the position. "We are not getting the results from within," he said, "and I believe that anything that we can do that can help the schools should be done, no matter what its cost. Mr. Ballou was finally elected, with Mr. Cochrane voting no.

Promotion of Teachers.

Mr. Ballou's position is for the purpose of selecting the minimum parts of study deemed advisable in the various classes, and is to have charge of the promoting of teachers, bringing that department up to the standard of the system of appointing teachers; heretofore, the promotion of teachers depended entirely upon accident, while the appointment of teachers was done on merit alone.

In reply to a request made some time ago by the Committee to consider and report upon the initial cost and cost of maintenance of an independent agricultural school, Supt. Dyer reported that as no appropriation had been made in this year's appropriations for such a school a detailed report was unnecessary. This school was a suggestion of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

Supt. Dyer reported that he deemed it [illegible] to enlarge the Hyde Park High School this year. A communication was received from the Business Agent recommending that the regulations be amended to provide that those teachers who are out on leave of absence without pay would merely lose all the money which they have earned up to the date of their resignation, had they served. Eleanor M. Colleton was appointed Supervisor in Division B classes.

Wooden Shingle Structure.

Mayor Curley has proposed to the Legislature radical changes in the building law, providing among other things for first class construction in practically the whole of down-town Boston, for a strengthening of the definition of first class construction and for doing away with wooden shingles.

Buildings hereafter erected of more than 75 ft. in height shall be first class buildings, as shall be hotels, tenement houses and lodging houses more than 40 ft. high. Every building hereafter erected or altered as a theatre shall be a first class building. This rule is also to apply to moving picture houses.

Elevators shall hereafter be inclosed in brick, terra cotta or cement. Many provisions regarding tenement houses, including a number regarding safety from fire, are included in the proposed act, which also provides for lights in the public halls of all hotels and in tenement houses more than three stories in height. It is provided that there shall be continuously on duty at least one watchman in every hotel and in every tenement house more than three stories in height. A tenement house is defined as a building occupied or adapted to be occupied by four or more families or for any purposes in excess of three families living independently of each other.

Some of the proposals are that:—

"Every hotel, tenement house and lodging house hereafter erected more than 40 ft. in height or covering more than 3000 sq. ft. in area or more than three stories in height shall be a first class building and every building altered or enlarged and occupied or to be occupied as a hotel, tenement house or lodging house to be in excess of 40 ft. in height or in excess of 3000 sq. ft. in area or in excess of three stories in height shall be a first class building.

"Every building hereafter erected within the building limits to be occupied as a permanent schoolhouse shall be a first class building. Every building hereafter erected as a theatre and every building hereafter altered to be occupied as a theatre shall be a first class building. Every building hereafter erected for, altered to or converted to use as a moving picture house shall be a first class building.

Public halls, stairs and elevator cars in all hotels and in tenement houses now existing or hereafter erected more than three stories in height shall be provided with proper and sufficient lights to be kept lighted during the night.

In every hotel and in every tenement house hereafter erected or now existing more than three stories in height, there shall be continuously on duty at least one watchman in addition to a system of electric register stations.

APRIL-1914

MAYOR PROPOSES RADICAL CHANGES

ASKS LEGISLATURE TO ENACT BUILDING LAW

Which Will Provide for New Building Limit and for Abolishing

City Hall Notes

John F. Dever, clerk of committees, won the annual skirmish this year between himself and the Mayor's office for the honor and advantages of being the official distributor of baseball pass books. Every year for many past this has been a much sought honor because it usually means a few extra books for the men distributing them on account of the fact that the generosity of the baseball managements allow books for department heads who do not know what a baseball game is like and never knew they were on the baseball management's books as the recipient of a pass book.

During the closing years of the Fitzgerald administration, the Mayor's office handled the books, having beaten Dever to it, and Dever got only his own. This year Dever got the handling of them when he volunteered to the Mayor his services in dispensing those given for other departments than the Mayor's office.

Whether or not it is a good move for the Public Works Department to go back to day labor in cleaning the city sewers, which means the doing of the work by city employees, is questioned by many who have followed this kind of work in recent years. Under the Hibbard administration the contract system in sewer cleaning was ordered, because it was found that under this system the cost of cleaning, per catch basin, was about $5, or 100 p.c. cheaper than under the old day labor system.

It is charged in City Hall that the suggestion that this contract system be abolished comes from a Sewer Division foreman, as the result of the developments recently in his department, whereby a number of men and the horses and teams of his division were transferred to the Street Cleaning division.

Mayor Curley has substituted Public Works Commr. Rourke to speak for him at the "Clean-Up" mass meeting to be held at 19 Chestnut st., Thursday, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Ralph Adams Cram, who is to preside, invites all citizens living on or in the vicinity of Beacon Hill to be present.

Congressman-elect Gallivan is now experiencing some of the joys of being a Congressman. One of these is being waked as early in the morning as 5 a.m. and as late again as 3 a.m. to hear the plea of a constituent for his aid in obtaining this favor or that favor from the administration. Requests even for appointments in the diplomatic service have not been thought by seekers as improperly made to the new Congressman.

APRIL-1914

BOWDOIN S. PARKER TENDERS RESIGNATION

CITY COLLECTOR FOLLOWS MAYOR'S SUGGESTION

Had Been Notified by Executive That Latter Desired to Appoint Another—Term Had Expired.

City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker, an appointee of former Mayor Fitzgerald, last night tendered his resignation to Mayor Curley, to take effect at the Mayor's convenience. The City Collector had previously been notified that the Mayor desired to appoint another to his place and offered the Collector the opportunity to resign.

Parker's term expired yesterday, but under the law, without his removal or the acceptance of his resignation, he may hold over until his successor is ready to take office. This is what he will do. Mayor Curley stated last night. The Mayor says that he has already selected Parker's successor, but did not care to make announcement of his choice at that time.

It was rumored about City Hall that Thomas F. Boyle, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, is the man picked by the Mayor for the place. Rumor also connected the names of Salem D. Charles, chairman of the Street Commission, but Charles denied the story.

Joseph P. Lomasney, brother of Martin Lomasney of Ward 8, yesterday became chairman of the School-house Commission upon the taking office of William F. Kearns, the new member. The Commission organized with the re-election of Horace B. Fisher as secretary.

Mayor Curley sent a personal appeal to all the members of the Legislature to vote against the bill to increase the membership of the City Council. He said:—

"The pending measure for increase in the membership of the City Council of Boston will, in my opinion, serve no useful purpose and can but add to the present burdens which are sufficiently weighty."

HERALD-APRIL-14-1914

GETTING THE BEST

MAYOR CURLEY'S offer of a $5000 job to Alderman Paul Hannagan of Lawrence will probably stir up a good deal of criticism among those who feel that to the voters, if not to the victors, belong the salaries. Yet there is no good reason why there should not be promotion from city to city for municipal employes who are conspicuously successful. In this case it looks like a plain matter of business. Mayor Curley and Public Works Commissioner Rourke saw that Alderman Hannagan was doing in Lawrence the kind of work they would like to have done in Boston. This city can afford to pay a bigger salary than Lawrence. When we wanted a superintendent of schools we went to Cincinnati to get one, for it seemed that he was the best man in the United States for the place. It is not necessary that a man have a strong political following for him to become a good road builder. The late Mayor Hibbard wanted to have for superintendent of streets Harrison P. Eddy, an engineer of conspicuous standing, but the ordinances existing at that time made it necessary to pick a Boston man. The selection of Commissioner Rourke followed the widening of our views.

Experts in any branch of municipal work should be free to go to any city where there is a demand for their services. As we tend to hold our city governments more up to the measure of efficiency mayors will come to see that they must give the jobs to those who can do the work required rather than to the friends of favored contractors.

APRIL-1914

MARTIN AND CRENEY ARE CONFIRMED AS ASSESSORS

The civil service commission yesterday notified Mayor Curley of its confirmation of his appointment of Election Commissioner John B. Martin and First Assistant Assessor William A. Creney as principal assessors, and of the confirmation of City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell, whom the mayor reappointed.

There are still pending before the civil service commission the appointments of William J. Kearns as schoolhouse commissioner, Patrick H. Graham as superintendent of markets, Frank A. Goodwin as street commissioner and Matthew Cummings as sinking funds commissioner, and the appointments of City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery, Soldiers' Relief Commissioner John F. Gilman, Children's Institutions Trustees Elizabeth M. Needham and James P. Cleary, and Infirmary Trustee Mary A. Dierkes.

APRIL-17-1914

APARTMENT HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of The Herald:

In the mass of suggestions which follow the fire at the Melvin, I think the salient facts regarding Boston apartment house construction ought to be brought out. The laws allow a building five stories high and covering not over 5000 square feet to be built with brick exterior walls, but the interior construction entirely of wood. No fire walls or doors around stairways are required. The favorite Boston plan has a main staircase of wood (sometimes with marble treads), around an open well reaching from the bottom of the house to the top. Doors to all the suites open on this stair hall. The back stairs, also of wood and separated from the front stairs only by a 2x4 studding partition, are also open from top to bottom. Fire escapes "satisfactory to the department" may be added. Frequently the only outside egress from a suite is by a narrow balcony passing the stairway window from which flames would burst early in the progress of the fire. There are probably 50 or 60 houses of this type in the fashionable sections of the city, each one as dangerous as the Melvin.

These houses are commonly built by the owners without a regular contractor from plans furnished by a class of architects who have become expert in stretching the building laws almost to their elastic limit. But the owners rarely, if ever, have the architects supervise his work. The business, they say, would not stand this extra expense. It is a fact that probably not 5 per cent. of the apartment houses in Boston are planned or supervised by "regular" architects.

To improve future houses I suggest that stairways be of iron or concrete, inclosed in brick walls, with metal doors and wired glass separating them from the corridors at each floor, that not over two suites be allowed on any floor without a brick wall between, that fireproof floors (but not necessarily minor partitions) be obligatory and also that apartment house builders be required to have their buildings supervised by architects or other responsible persons. We have pure food laws to protect our food, why not have the plans of each apartment house showing the fire walls posted in each building so that the tenants might see what they are paying for?

Most of the buildings already built are a constant source of danger. They cannot be removed, but they could be somewhat improved by adding horizontal outside balconies at each story, as is done to a great extent in Europe, which would allow people to be taken off by firemen.

I have written to the authorities at different times regarding these dangers, but have not so far succeeded in attracting attention. It is a curious side light on Boston conditions that a type of fire trap construction is used here for the most luxurious apartments that is not permitted for an East Side tenement in New York.

WALTER H. KILHAM.

Boston, April 15.

APRIL-17-1914

CURLEY ISSUES WARNING AS TO GRAFTING

APR 17 1914

Campaign Contribution for Special Privileges Now Termed Personal Loan.

Mayor Curley's promised exposure of "grafting" by certain individuals from motion picture interests, supply houses and others, for special privileges through influence with the mayor's office, turned yesterday afternoon into a warning to individuals and concerns not to try any such methods in the future.

Inspector Michael Burke of police headquarters reported to the mayor that the individuals who had been approached had loaned money to the alleged "collectors" and did so "purely through friendship."

"I asked Police Commissioner O'Meara," said the mayor, "to detail his best man, and he sent Inspector Burke. After a very thorough investigation he reported that the representative of a business concern that sought special privileges and who was supposed to have subscribed some $300 toward my campaign, made a flat denial that he had given any money for that purpose and said that the money had been loaned to an individual and he did not desire to do anything further.

"That man came here a few days ago representing a lumber concern desirous of selling lumber to the city. I instructed him to apply to the supply department for information regarding the sale of lumber, and he said that he believed it would be useless for him to go to the supply department unless the department was notified to give him special consideration. I informed the individual that regardless of what might have happened previously no individual would get special favors during the next four years.

"He said to me that he believed he was entitled to more consideration than that, and said he gave up $300 toward the outstanding indebtedness of my campaign. I asked him to whom he gave it, and he refused to divulge the name. Thereupon I informed the individual that unless he gave up the name I would see that he did not sell any lumber to the city for the next four years. Then he gave me the name. I turned all that information over to Inspector Burke. Now the individual claims that it was a loan.

"I have also decided to withhold all applications for motion picture locations and shall consider granting the permits only after a public hearing. The first of those hearings will be given next Wednesday.

"If I ascertain that money has been paid to any person for intercessions, favors or privileges, I shall not only reject the applications, but if the permits have been granted I will revoke them."

HERALD-APR14-14-1914

FACTS FOR MURRAY.

WHEN ex-Mayor Fitzgerald made some remarks about the underpayment of the railroads on the postal contracts Congressman Murray, postmaster-expectant of Boston, broke out with a warm defence of the postmaster-general who has selected him for Postmaster Mansfield's berth. Inasmuch as Mr. Murray travelled to the Boston city council, the Governor's council and Congress under Fitzgerald auspices it would have seemed more considerate if he had let someone else assail his former leader. But Chairman Howard Elliott offers to the stockholders of the New Haven some facts on the same subject. He says:

APR 14 1914

The company is underpaid for the carriage of mail and parcel post. For the carriage of mail and for other service performed by this railroad for the post office department the government is now paying about $725,000 per annum. This amount includes $21,000 for the parcel post. This is 9 per cent. less than the payments made for the mail service during the four-year period ending June 30, 1909, when the parcel post was not in operation. A study by chartered accountants made three years ago indicated that $1,400,000 was approximately the sum to which the company was entitled for carrying the mail. Instead, it was receiving about half that sum, and since then the parcel post has been added, with no corresponding increase in pay, on account of which the railroad is receiving at least $700,000 per year less than it is fairly entitled to for carrying mail and parcel post.

Will Mr. Murray contradict that?

APR14-1914

MAYOR CURLEY TO CONFER WITH INSURANCE AGENTS

Seeks Reduction of Risks as One Preventive Measure.

Mayor Curley yesterday announced he would call a conference next week of representatives of all the fire insurance companies doing business in this city to get them to agree to limit insurance to 60 per cent of the assessed valuation of all dwellings more than three stories in height, as one means of preventing fires in certain sections of the city.

The mayor originally intended having Corporation Counsel Sullivan draft a legislative bill making it unlawful for insurance companies to insure for more than 60 per cent. of the assessed valuation all dwellings more than three stories high, but found that it was unconstitutional. The mayor believes, however, that the results may be obtained through an agreement with the insurance companies.

APRIL-17-1914

METER REMOVAL COST CITY $172

Mayor So Charges in Putting Fitzgerald Episode Up to Finance Commission.

The finance commission yesterday was called upon by Mayor Curley to investigate the removal, from October, 1912, to January, 1914, of water meters from 454 and 456 Hanover street, owned by James T. Fitzgerald, brother of the former mayor, for the purpose of determining who was actually responsible. Through the removal the mayor told the finance commission that the city lost approximately $172, or the difference between the amount paid the city for water for both places for the 15 months and the approximate amount the owner would have been charged for metered water service for that time.

Armed with figures secured in the water service division of the public works department, the mayor requested that an immediate investigation be started for the purpose of placing the blame.

According to the mayor, the total cost for water for both houses for 21 months was $331. The mayor said that the bill rendered by the city to James T. Fitzgerald for the 15 months when the meters were out amounted to only $63.

J. T. Fitzgerald said last night that though the property belongs to him, it has been leased for eight years, and that under the terms of the lease the lessee paid the water rate, so that if anyone profited it was the lessee and not the owner.

APRIL-17-1914

TELL THE FACTS ABOUT THE MELVIN

At the State House this forenoon the fire marshal will conduct a hearing on the Melvin fire. This may mean that the horror is already entering the archives, to join the Fenway fire and many another, as a soon forgotten item of a silent record. But by all means this hearing should be made to mean more. It should disprove what the insurance men and underwriters are saying everywhere—that the public's feeling over the Melvin fire is but a passing spasm. How many more fire-traps must fall in on their charred victims before Boston gets building laws at least as prudent as those in Brookline?

In particular, this morning's hearing ought to mean that every telling fact about the fire, especially about the construction that fed and sped it, is to be published without reserve. The whole community is concerned. We all ought to know the story of that dumb-waiter shaft, said to have been used as a chute for chance rubbish; we ought to know who allowed its inflammable construction. We ought to know the story of those two main wooden stairways, carried up side by side, flight after flight, with a thin partition of wooden studs between them. We ought to know the story of that deplorably delayed alarm.

Of course, the state fire marshal, by the limits of his office, can only investigate and chronicle; but in a tragedy like this Allston fire the whole city ought to ask that he probe with such vigor that others, with the power, may act upon his findings.

APRIL-17-1914

MORE ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

To the Editor of The Herald:

The construction of some so-called high-class apartment houses in this city is no less than criminal. If they comply with all legal requirements, then they who have framed existing building laws are the actual criminals, and each by name should be so known. I have been watching the building, day by day, of a five-story apartment house not very far from the scene of the terrible Allston fire Tuesday morning. Before the front wall was put up, each floor showed a maze of the most slender posts, studs, etc., apparently of the flimsiest kind. We often remarked that it seemed a marvel that the whole structure did not collapse. This building is probably no worse than many others in this rapidly developed section. When completed, they appear not only architecturally attractive, but very solid and substantial. The prospective tenant notes the handsome vestibule, thinks the rooms charmingly arranged and the kitchenette "a dear," but cannot look behind the artistic wall paper or beneath the polished floors. The greedy owner cares only so long as he gets his tenants; and, if the building laws are for the benefit of the builders rather than the people who tenant these houses, who is to blame? Let the lawmakers answer. The mayor says there must be a reform. Let us watch and see who will back him up and who will oppose him; in other words, who will be the safeguarders of men, women and children or their potential slayers.

Boston, April 15. E. M. GUILD.

WITHIN THE LAW?

To the Editor of The Herald:

Your grim editorial this morning, "Firetraps Within the Law," might well be followed with another showing how much of our second-class construction is within the law only by courtesy.

The present building law directs, for instance, that every shaft containing an elevator shall be inclosed with a brick wall at least eight inches thick or with metal covered on each side by plaster at least one inch thick, or with some other fireproof construction equally substantial. We should need no Melvin horror to reveal that our inspectors have passed as "metal covered on each side with at least an inch of paper" wide-meshed wire netting tacked to an ordinary stud partition and plastered on one side as ordinary lath.

Within the law, yes—just within; and the law wickedly stretched at that!

ARTHUR S. WINTHROP.

Boston, April 15, 1914.

HERALD - APRIL - 14 - 1914

MAYOR URGES GOVERNMENT TO AID PORT

Asks Engineer Corps to Lay Out Comprehensive Scheme of Dredging.

Believing that wonderful developments may be accomplished at the port of Boston during the next few years, if a comprehensive plan for dredging is outlined by the federal government, Mayor Curley yesterday wrote Lieut.-Col. Craighill of the engineer corps of the United States army, urging him to make a survey of the port with a view of securing from Congress an appropriation on a sufficiently broad scale to anticipate the requirements of the port for the next 50 years.

Boston's Advantages

In an exhaustive letter, the mayor points out his reasons why he believes more attention should be given by the government to the port, and contends that splendid opportunities are in store through the opening of the Panama canal. Among other things, the mayor calls Lieut. Col. Craighill's attention to the establishment of a commercial and industrial bureau for the purpose of raising $1,000,000 annually for industrial development, to say nothing of the work being accomplished by the port directors.

In addition to comparing the port with those of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, outlining the geographical situation and considering facilities generally, the mayor points out that Boston has 85 miles of water-front, that this water-front is accessible to railroads, that back of this waterfront are hundreds of acres of procurable land, that this land can be sold to industries at a figure much lower than any port on the Atlantic coast, that Boston benefits by differential freight rates, that the labor market in Boston is the best on the coast, that Boston is nearer South America and the Pacific coast by the canal and that Boston has an easily accessible harbor.

Senator Lodge Will Help.

The mayor points out that this letter, in which he sums up Boston's advantages, was suggested by Col. Abbott of the engineers corps of the United States army at New York, with whom he conferred recently on the question of a 40-foot main channel for Boston, and the improvement of tributary channel facilities.

It was after hearing favorably from United States Senator Lodge relative to a proposed amendment to the river and harbor bill to authorize the use of the unexpended appropriations for the Neponset river channel that the mayor framed his argument to Lieut. Col. Craighill.

Senator Lodge wrote the mayor saying that he would not only present that amendment, but would put in another amendment for a new survey in order to [illegible] appropriation.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

FRIENDS of ex-Senator William Taylor in East Boston are anxious to get him to stand as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 10th district to succeed Congressman William F. Murray.

Assistant Secretary Edward J. Slattery of the mayor's office will be Mayor Curley's official representative at two gatherings next week at which he will deliver addresses. April 22 Mr. Slattery will speak before the Men's Club of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in South Boston, and on Thursday evening, April 23, he will be the orator at the Cathedral court of Foresters at the Cathedral school hall on Harrison avenue.

The City Hospital trustees have appointed as a supply assistant resident surgeon at $83.33 a month at the City Hospital Dr. Walter C. Feeley. The trustees also named Dr. Percy J. Look as assistant physician at the same salary.

During Fire Commissioner John Grady's absence from the city this week Chief Peter F. McDonough of the fire department is the acting fire commissioner.

According to the lamp division of the public works department, there are 18,493 street lamps in the city. Of that number 4718 are arc lamps, 3507 tungsten incandescents and 10,268 gas lamps. During the past year 380 arc lamps and 1364 tungsten incandescent lamps were added and 1506 gas lamps removed.

The street commissioners will make another attempt to take legally the land on Spectacle island taken more than a year ago for the garbage disposal plant to overcome the obstacles raised through the supreme court decision, and will give a public hearing on another taking of the property tomorrow at the street commission's offices at City Hall.

Clerk of Committees Dever is in a quandary over a distribution of the free annual passes for the baseball games in this city this season. After giving one each to the members of the city council there are 14 to be distributed. One solution of the problem would be to give them to the Bachelor Club of Roxbury.

Secretary Frank Nichols of the "Boom Boston movement," who is one of the live wires among the Boston boomers' organization, reports that wonderful results are being accomplished in the way of encouraging new industries to locate in this city.

James A. Powers, the amateur champion mile runner of New England, who recently defeated Alfred Shrubb, the English champion, at Australia, was a visitor at the mayor's office yesterday, and was warmly commended by the mayor for his success. The runner made a mile in 4m. 18 2-5s. at Australia. Shrubb's time was 4m. 22s.

In addition to motorizing all the fire department apparatus, the mayor proposes to get motor trucks for the public works department and eliminate horses in the department.

APRIL - 14 - 1914

THE MAYOR SHOULD REPLY

Mayor Curley ought to go to the Boston City Club on Thursday evening to be in readiness to reply to the attack which Mr. Fitzgerald is then scheduled to make on the present administration at City Hall. Both men are clever and effective speakers, either one, left alone, can make out an exceptionally good case. It would, in these circumstances, be a very great mistake for the ex-mayor's attack, which is bound to cut deep, to be sent out to the larger public unchallenged, unmodified uncorrected. Besides, Mr. Fitzgerald will speak much more temperately if Mr. Curley is in the house, and in a position to check off the charges as they are made. Corporation Counsel Sullivan should be there, too. They should be given a table at the front of the hall, and as soon as Mr. Fitzgerald is through his address, the present mayor should be invited to take the floor for any defence that he may care to make. The occasion would then become one of dramatic interest, and all that occurred would go out through the newspapers to the larger public. We believe our mayor owes it to himself and the city to make such a defence of his administration, right on the spot, and before such charges against it as seem to him unjust have had time to sink into the public mind.

APRIL - 1914

PULL THE HOOK

FIRE hazard experts are studying the lesson taught by the fatal fire in the Allston apartment house. It is hoped that they will find some means by which city dwellers may have reasonable assurance that when they go to bed at night they will not be roasted alive before morning.

But there is one thing for the general public to learn. It is how to ring a fire alarm. The operation is simple. It would seem that a person performing so important a duty would make sure that he follows the directions that are so clearly set forth on each fire alarm box. Yet, when the Allston fire was discovered there was a delay of nearly half an hour because the person who went to ring the alarm did not pull down the hook after opening the door of the fire alarm box.

Let this lesson be learned by every man, woman and child:

Opening the door does not ring the alarm.

To call the firemen pull the hook down once and let go.

HERA40 – APR14-14-1914.

SCHOOL BOARD IN DEBATE ON NEW OFFICIAL

F. W. Ballou Named as Director of Promotion After Warm Discussion.

APR 14 1914

The harmonious action that usually marks the proceedings of the Boston school committee was absent for a time last evening, when that body came to the election of a director of promotion and education measurement for the Boston schools. After a discussion that was unusually animated for the committee, Frank W. Ballou, now Fellow for Research in Education at Harvard University, was chosen to the position, which was recently created. The meeting was a special one.

Michael J. Corcoran, Jr., of the committee brought about the debate. He was emphatic in his opposition to the motion, and his resistance was rather more against the position itself than to Mr. Ballou, the candidate.

"I think that this office is entirely unnecessary," said Mr. Corcoran. "I see no reason to create another $3780 position, and I hope the time will come when the taxpayers of Boston will arouse themselves and object to this sort ofthing. I do not doubt that Mr. Ballou is a man in good standing, but I knew nothing of his qualifications. I have been asked to cast my vote when I have had little opportunity to know of the fitness of this candidate or of his ability.

"The school service today is top-heavy with directors and this office is not only uncalled-for, but it will prove a detriment more than anything else. The teachers themselves, I think, do not want it. It will simply mean one more factor over their heads and they are overloaded with them now. Let the teachers stay in their school rooms in the quiet performance of their duty, without having some one running in all the time to watch over them. If the office has to be created I think the work could readily be done by one of the present board of supervisors."

Dr. David Scannell said he could not agree with Mr. Corcoran. He did not consider the position one which would break down the service by making it top heavy. He warmly defended Supt. Dyer, who had previously spoken in favor of Mr. Ballou.

"I do not think," said Dr. Scannell, "that we should consider the new office from a pecuniary point of view. I mean that I would gladly cast my vote for any man at a salary of $3700, or $4700, or $5700, if I thought he could help the service in any way. That, I think, is the principal issue."

Supt. Dyer said that the teachers urged the appointment. He explained that the new office will be of the same grade as that of Miss Mary C. Mellyn, who is director of appointments. The salary is the same.

"Appointments," said Mr. Dyer, "are made according to merit and examination, and after close scrutiny of the standing list, but promotion, I fear, depends largely on accident. The new system under the direction of Mr. Ballou will give a fair chance to all teachers.

"Mr. Ballou has the largest experience in the conducting of school investigations of anyone I know. He is a graduate of Columbia University, and has taken a post-graduate course at Harvard. He has the highest recommendation of all who have worked with him. He is not hasty in his opinions; he has a judicial temperament and I feel sure he will conduct our system with honesty, integrity and ability."

The other business of the meeting was conducted in the usual harmony. Supt. Dyer reported that the initial cost of an independent agricultural college, such as was proposed by former Mayor Fitzgerald, would be too great to undertake this year. He also reported that it was deemed inexpedient to enlarge the Hyde Park High school this year.

A new order concerning teachers absent for one cause or another was passed.

APR14-14-1914

MAYOR VETOES $542,000 ORDER FOR WIDENING

Wants Signed Agreements from Street Abuttor's Regarding Damages.

Believing that the city is not in a position financially to provide large amounts of money for street widenings, and that the two orders, amounting to $542,000, passed by the city council, do not make any provisions for the actual cost to the city, Mayor Curley yesterday vetoed both orders, $500 000 for widening Chelsea, Norfolk, Centre, North Beacon, Faneuil and Amory streets and Hyde Park avenue, and $42,000 for widening Washington street, between Pleasant and Warrenton streets.

APR 3 1914

In his veto message the mayor pointed out that he will not approve any order for street widening this year or next unless the abutting property owners agree in writing to accept from the city a reasonable amount for damages, because of conditions which have arisen over the Avery street widening and which arose over the Pleasant street widening. For the street widenings included in the $500,000 loan order, the mayor contends that Commissioner Rourke of the public works department estimates the cost as $1,820,000.

"Until the owners of property abutting upon downtown streets for which improvements are proposed show that they are willing to assume a larger share of the burden than the owners of property on the line of the Pleasant and Avery streets widenings have shown, I shall feel disinclined to sanction such improvements," the mayor said.

Changes in Ordinances.

The city council, upon the recommendation of the mayor, amended the ordinance establishing the park and recreation department by reducing the salary of the chairman of the board, John H. Dillon, from $7500 to $5000, and by reducing the number of deputy commissioners from two to one, at not more than $4200 a year. Deputy Commissioner James B. Shea is the only deputy holding office.

The council also adopted an ordinance authorizing the transfer to the sinking funds of all money received by the city for the sale of all city buildings and land.

Councilman Ballantyne, upon the advice of Corporation Counsel Sullivan, introduced an amendment to the ordinances transferring from the city council committee on claims to the law department the authority to adjust small claims against the city. The amendment was referred to the executive committee.

Councilman Ballantyne also introduced an amendment to the ordinances relative to the free passage of pedestrians on the sidewalks, which was referred to the committee on ordinances. That amendment provides that no person shall, in any street, obstruct the free passage of foot travellers, nor shall any person in any street, except in that part of Otis street between Franklin and Summer streets, daily between 11 and 2 o'clock, saunter or loiter for more than five minutes after being directed to move by a police officer.

$10,000 for City Hospital.

The council adopted an order transferring from the reserve fund to the south ward of the City Hospital, for maintenance, $10,000 contracted for in the care of the scarlet fever patients during the recent epidemic.

Prior to the meeting of the council the committee on ordinances held a session from which Councilman William H. Woods withdrew because of the committee's refusal to consider one of his pet measures, that of reducing from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 6 inches the minimum height requirement for candidates for the fire department.

APR14-1914

PREVENTION AT THE SOURCE

The attempted assassination of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel again emphasizes the constant menace that hovers over our public men. At the time of a similar attempt upon his predecessor, the late Mayor Gaynor, Chief William J. Flynn of the United States secret service declared that no public official who was properly guarded could be shot except from a distance. Is this the solution?

To those who observe how freely our public officials move about, their protection, even by the most efficient secret service detachment, must always seem inadequate. They would be the first to protest against its rigorous watchfulness. They assume freely the risks attendant upon the office.

But do we handle the problem in just the right way? An army of secret service men scarcely avail once the bullet has sped. Prevention should lie elsewhere. New York has a Sullivan law, which forbids the carrying of firearms without a permit. Within three weeks a score of men in the metropolis have been sentenced to prison and fined for this offence. But the law does not prohibit. Nor will increasing the penalty render it more effective. The restriction should be applied "at the source." It should be less easy for every Tom, Dick and Harry to walk into a pawnshop and purchase a gun. And until some such legislation is enacted, we shall continue to pay the price in the sacrifice of public officials—usually the ones we can least spare.

JOURNAL - APRIL -14-1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

COUNCILMAN WILLIAM H. WOODS, alleging unfair treatment at the hands of his colleagues, withdrew from the meeting of the committee on ordinances yesterday and refused to even attend the regular meeting of the City Council, held immediately afterward.

Woods desired to bring up in the committee the ordinance which changes the required height of firemen from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 6 inches, the so-called "shorty" ordinance. Somehow or other a motion to adjourn preceded this, and as no debate is allowed on this motion, it went right through.

Then Councilman Woods astonished his colleagues by jumping to his feet, grabbing his hat and coat, and in a storm of angry words, slamming out through the door of the committee room. In the outer room he delivered a short speech in which he declared that he had been treated unfairly by his comrades. He even refused tenders of sympathy from Councilman Watson, informing the latter that it "was all right for the Council to do it to 'Jerry' Watson, but that he (Woods) was a different man and could not be foo'ed with."

Later on he was present at the meeting of the executive committee, but refused to attend the regular meeting of the Council in the large chamber. He is undecided about attending the next meeting unless he gets what he wants.

COUNCILMAN JOHN A. COULTHURST started some machinery in the city to creaking by stirring up a fuss over the manner in which the terms of the garbage contract is being carried out, especially as regards the conduct of the dump in East Boston. After setting the public works department on the trail of the company, Coulthurst now has the health department hot after the householders who violate the ordinances of the city by placing their garbage and refuse, ashes and paper, in the same receptacle.

The department has promised the City Council, in a requested report on the matter, to arrest a few persons so as to make a test case. It will also, by instruction and inspection, exercise the greatest diligence.

FRED S. GORE, penal institutions commissioner, will be given more space in which to develop his abilities as a farmer, if the plans of Mayor Curley go through. The mayor has almost secured from the United States government permission to use the end of Deer Island, occupied by the government for fortifications, for farming purposes.

Mr. Gore, with the assistance of Irrigation Expert William A. Boudrot, has had great success with his farming so far, and has been able to afford healthy employment to the prisoners. The United States engineer in charge will communicate a decision to Mayor Curley, in a few days.

JOHN A. SULLIVAN, corporation counsel, is acting as adviser to the city in a manner more intimate than ever before in history. He is in continual conference with Mayor Curley and yesterday visited the City Counsel and sent his advice.

So close is he to the Council nowadays that he even occupied the seat of Councilman Walter Ballantyne for some time during the session. When he entered, some joker whispered, "Enter his honor the mayor."

REPRESENTATIVE REILLY of Ward 17, Mayor Curley's ward, tried to have the "two-platoon" firemen's bill postponed yesterday on the ground that the mayor and the fire commissioner are preparing statistics as to the cost of the proposed law, but the House, which at the present time does not take very kindly to the mayor's advice on matters of legislation, refused to postpone. The bill was ordered to a third reading on a rising vote of 72 to 66, and nobody asked for a roll call.

It has yet to pass through one more stage and at that time it is probable that there will be plenty of discussion. The mayor and fire commissioner will have plenty of time to prepare such data as they care to present before the question of engrossing the bill is reached for consideration.

MAYOR CURLEY'S opposition to this bill, while founded on financial reasons which are perfectly sound, is discounted by certain members of the House who were in the Legislature when the present mayor was just starting on his career in the House.

At that time the present mayor made much of his fame by his advocacy of a bill to provide for night and day shifts in the fire department, along the general lines provided in the "two-platoon" bill now before the Legislature.

ADJT. GEN. PEARSON will know his fate, as far as the House is concerned, Thursday. Representative Lydon of South Boston, who is in charge of the bill giving the governor the right to name his own adjutant general, yesterday had the various bills relating to that matter discharged from the calendar and specially assigned first in the orders of the day for Thursday.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE of the Senate yesterday urged the members to be on hand promptly at 2 o'clock today. The House voted to meet at 10 and adjourn at 2. The answer: Ray Collins v. Walter Johnson at 3 P. M. If you would get in communication with your senator or representative, have him paged at Fenway Park.

JOHN N. COLE, chairman of the State Commission on Economy and Efficiency, will make the final argument in favor of the consolidation of the charity, insane and prison boards before the sub-committee of ways and means and public institutions today, and the opponents of the proposition will also have their final say on the matter.

STATE TREASURER MANSFIELD'S discharge of several of the employees of the treasury department and the filling of their places with new appointees, earned for him yesterday the title, "the proprietor of the slaughter house."

Representative Fred P. Greenwood of Everett thus irreverently referred to the treasurer in the course of debate on the floor of the House.

"DIAMOND JIM" TIMILTY, the Senator from Roxbury, will lead the march at the opening of his club ball Wednesday night. All the members of the Legislature have been invited, and with the Senator at the head of the march, the "electrical" effects are expected to surpass anything outside of those at a Copley Plaza charity ball.

REPRESENTATIVE WASHBURN of Worcester made one of his impassioned speeches against the bill to increase the salary of Secretary of State Donahue from $5000 to $6000, and after he had concluded, he turned to the members sitting near him and remarked: "Now I guess I'll have to make up my mind to vote on this question. I find that I have always two problems to settle—which side of the debate to take and then how to vote." He voted as he argued yesterday.

JOHN F. DEVER reassumed charge of the patronage at City Hall for a few days during the past week with his customary grace and smoothness, showing that he had forgotten none of the ability which he displayed to such advantage during the old days.

No complaints have been registered yet, but a lot of people are wondering what happened to the season tickets.

Mayor Curley, following a conference yesterday with the selectmen of Watertown, the commissioner of public works, representatives of the Public Service Commission and of the Boston Elevated railway, decided to have the engineers of his department request the Metropolitan park commissioners to take a part of North Beacon street, and also to draft plans for a new bridge across the Charles river at this point.

The present bridge has been condemned by the Public Service Commission. The apportionment of the cost of a new one will be the perplexing question.

MAY-22-1914.

Protest New Regulation Barring Advertising on Marquises.

Managers of the largest theaters in Boston called on Mayor Curley yesterday to register a strong protest against the new regulation of the street commissioners which forbids marquises bearing any advertising and compelling the removal of all marquises under ten feet in height. Their complaint was referred to the Street Commissioner which has under the statute the right to enforce all regulations regarding street obstructions.

The managers were Fred C. Wright, representing the Plymouth; Charles J. Rich, representing the Colonial, Park and Hollis; and Edward D. Smith, representing the Shubert, Wilbur and Majestic. Rich also represented John B. Schoeffel of the Tremont. They claimed that without the illuminated advertising people would be unable to find such a theater as the Hollis, and that the streets in the vicinity of the theaters would be left in darkness if the signs were removed.

In regard to the removal of the marquises under ten feet, they claimed that their audiences, made up to a large extent of persons in evening dress, were entitled to a covering on entering and leaving the theater. They offered to pay for their marquises by the foot, even agreeing to a license fee of thirty or forty dollars a year.

Journal Apr. 14 1914

FITZ WILL COMMEND FITZGERALD

Tonight will be a nota- ble one in the history o the Boston City Club, i the career of John F Fitzgerald, and in the annals of Boston. Before a large and deeply appreciative audience, the Little General, as he is familiarly known to those who do not know him merely as "Fitz," will give to the world his impressions of an administration at City Hall of which he was the head and the arms, the brains and the ears, the feet and the eyes.

We have no hesitation in stating that Mr. Fitzgerald's appreciation will be equal to his opportunity. No false modesty will prevent him from telling the truth, as he sees it, even though John A. Sullivan should sit in the front row, accompanied by his friend and Mr. Fitzgerald's successor, James M. Curley.

And, while Fitzy is at it, may we humbly suggest to him that he accomplish some serious good by not confining his remarks to invidious comparison between the last two administrations: let him point out to the present mayor that, though economy is a fine and necessary thing, discriminate economy is still finer and still more necessary; that appropriations for schools, hospitals and nurses, for instance, should be the last appropriations to suffer the mayoral displeasure; and that if the present mayor seeks to follow in the footsteps of some of Boston's old-time constructive executives, he will do well not to hamper the efficiency of institutions devoted to fostering the health, happiness and comfort of the people. The Little General can say these things, he can say them effectively and he will be listened to: we trust he will do so.

In the meantime may we not indulge in the hope that, after the last word is uttered and the mayor is bowing to the tumult of applause, it will be possible to pen this statement of fact originally published in the Ararat Pioneer:

"A most enjoyable occasion was had by all

IF HE IS THE MAN, GET HIM!

Apparently the number of those in Boston who believe that the municipality should obtain the services of the best men, wherever they can be found and secured, is growing. When Mayor Fitzgerald, seeking a commissioner of public works, corraled one in Panama, there was a storm of criticism, far more violent than that which used to rise when the School Board, some years ago, closing its ears to the familiar slogan, "Boston girls for Boston schools," engaged teachers who lived outside of Boston.

Mayor Curley, as a plain politician, was inclined to believe that there was no position in the city's service that could not be filled by a competent Boston man, but he has offered a job to Paul Hannagan of Lawrence, at $5000 a year, because Mr. Hannagan, who is not unknown in politics as well as in paving, has been paving streets in Lawrence in such a manner as to appeal to the critical eyes of the mayor and his commissioner of public works.

We hope that if Paul Hannagan of Lawrence can pave streets as they should be paved, Boston will be able to hire him. It is high time to obtain the services of somebody, somewhere, who will place the streets of Boston in the condition that they should be. And that work should be done before the municipality embarks on any more ambitious schemes of street construction.

Somebody, as far away as Panama or as near ne as Lawrence, must be able to handle ton's various street problems. Thus far, after s of promises and plans, we have arrived ere. The people are tire of conversational surfacing.

Apr, 15. 1914

THEY SHOULD GET TOGETHER

It has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of intelligent contradiction that there is need of improvement in the business methods of various State institutions. It is not necessary to go into details on that point. No thoughful person will fail to take into consideration the plain fact that every dollar expended for the care of the State's unfortunates should be expended in such a manner that it will count as one dollar in behalf of those for whom the State makes generous provision. To insist that financially the State institutions should not be placed on an efficiency basis is to take a position that cannot be defended.

It will not be contended that the men and women in charge of the State's institutions are governed by other than laudable purposes and it will not be denied that many of them have done splendid work. It may be that the State Board of Economy and Efficiency is asking too much and in order to obtain what is clearly desirable is ignoring certain institutional requirements that may not be reckoned in dollars and cents. Isn't there a way by which Mr. Cole and his associates can get together with those who actually are doing magnificent work for the Commonwealth without money and without price? Neither side is altogether right; neither side is so far away from the other that it cannot afford to concede something. Why not try it?

Journal Apr. 14, 1914

COUNCIL GRANTS TWO REFORMS OF MAYOR CURLEY

Passes Ordinance Applying Land Sale Proceeds to Debt Reduction.

REDUCES PAY OF PARK BOARD HEAD

$25,000 Transferred for the Maintenance of Zoo and Aquarium.

APR 14 1914

Mayor Curley was granted two of his most important reforms yesterday, when the City Council agreed to the passage of an ordinance permitting the sale of parcels of land in the possession of the city and the application of the proceeds to the reduction of the debt, and another ordinance reducing the salary of the chairman of the Park and Recreation Commission from $7500 a year to $5000 and abolishing a deputy commissioner.

The reduction in salaries was strongly opposed by Councilman Watson, who pointed out that the council in this way became a party to the reduction of salaries by the mayor. The reduction by the mayor personally he would not object to, although he found great fault with the mayor's system of economy as demonstrated so far. He declared that every employee of the city was earning every cent of his salary and that there were no shirkers. The city, he claimed, should set an example to private business in the remuneration of employees.

The ordinance relating to the application of money received from the sale of public lands to the reduction of the debt, although reported "ought to pass" by the committee, was laid over for one week to allow corporation counsel to investigate and see if there are any statutes in existence which would forbid this.

A transfer of $10,000 from the reserve fund for the use of the City Hospital to purchase supplies was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Another transfer of $25,000 from the appropriation for a horticultural building to the appropriation for the maintenance of the Zoo and Aquarium and parks was voted. The money comes from the Parkman fund and was appropriated last year on the request of Mayor Fitzgerald, but was killed by Mayor Curley.

Councilman Ballantyne again introduced an amendment to the ordinances relating to the arrest of persons loitering in such a manner as to obstruct traffic. It provides that a person saunters ing or loitering for more than five minutes and obstructing traffic thereby may be arrested. Exception is made of that part of Otis street between Franklin and Summer streets. It was referred to the committee on ordinances.

DEDICATE NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE CHILDREN

$650,000 Building Group in Roxbury Given Over to City.

MAYOR THANKS ALL WHO AIDED WORK

Thousands of Visitors at Exercises and View the Buildings.

Several thousand persons attended the dedicatory exercises and formal opening of the group of new buildings of the Children's Hospital, erected at a cost of $650,000 on Longwood avenue near the Harvard Medical School, Roxbury.

Exercises were held in the library of the Administration building and opened with the presentation of the keys by Charles A. Coolidge, the architect. Mayor Curley was introduced and said the institution had been founded along humanitarian lines without regard to race, creed or color.

He said: "I deem it a great pleasure to express my sincere thanks to the men and women who noble efforts have made possible this institution."

President Lowell of Harvard College, another speaker, stated that the nearness of the two institutions meant much for the school. He said that it would give members the use of the hospital clinics and the hospital the use of the latest methods which are known to science. Continuing, he said: "There is not anything that makes as much progress as does medicine. This hospital is more good to each patient than any other hospital because there is always a note of hope in the children's hospital that you do not find in other hospitals."

Among officers of the institution who were present at the exercises were Francis W. Hunnewell, president; George P. Gardner, vice president and secretary of the Harvard Corporation; Gordon Abbott, treasurer; Francis H. Brown, secretary; Dr. Clarence J. Blake, William H. Seabury of the executive committee, and the following members of the board of managers: Dr. Francis H. Brown, the oldest in point of service at the hospital, having been connected with it for the past forty-five years; Dr. Frederick R. Shattuck, Wallace L. Pierce, Robert W. Emmons, 2d, William Endicott, Jr., Thomas N. Perkins, Jr., John Lawrence and Eugene V. R. Thayer.

The hospital has accommodations for 30 patients, and daily receives several hundred out-patients. The latter department has been in operation at the new building for several weeks. The administration building, which is of gray limestone, is five stores high. In this building are the offices, reception rooms, examining rooms, [illegible] and serving rooms, storage rooms, superintendent's suite, X-ray department, house doctor's quarters, women's rooms and servants' quarters.

In the dispensary building, which is a part of the main building, is located the receiving room, isolation suite, separate waiting rooms, examining rooms, treatment, operating and recovery rooms for minor surgical cases, plaster rooms and gymnasium.

The nurses' home has accommodations for seventy nurses and five rooms for the sisters who have charge of the hospital. Sister Susanna, the mother superior, is in charge.

The main operating rooms are in a building by themselves. There is an amphitheater seating eighty-three, with a separate entrance for the students from the outside.

Apr. 14, 1914

VETOES $500,000 STREET LOAN ORDER

Curley Also Blocks $42,000 Loan for Washington Street Widening.

The loan order of $500,000 for street improvements passed by the City Council was vetoed yesterday by Mayor Curley, together with the $42,000 loan order for the widening of Washington street, between Pleasant and Warrenton streets.

APR 14 1914

The $500,000 order is the same one vetoed by Mayor Fitzgerald three times because it provided that the money should come from within the debt limit. Mayor Curley vetoed the order because it would increase the debt, would deprive more worthy improvements of money, would only permit of piecemeal construction and would cost the city more money than was right to pay because property holders refused the awards granted by the city and by taking the cases to court, received in excess of the just amount.

The loan order provided for the widening of the following streets: Chelsea street, $100,000 allowed by the council, estimate of public works commissioner, $400,000; Norfolk street, $100,000 allowed, estimate cost $100,000; Center street, $100,000 allowed, estimate cost $210,000; Hdye Park avenue, allowed $60,000, estimate cost $150,000; North Beacon street, $50,000 allowed, estimate cost $485,000; Faneuil street, $50,000 allowed, estimated cost $235,000; Amory street, $40,000 allowed, estimated cost $40,000. This makes a total of $500,000 allowed by the council as against $1,820,000 estimated by Commissioner Rourke as the actual cost of widening the streets in question.

Another argument adduced by Mayor Curley in his veto was the fact that the city is allowed to borrow within the debt limit $3,283,045.91, and that $2,950,000 of this is absolutely necessary for high pressure service, schools, reserve, streets and sewers, leaving a balance of but $33,045.91 to provide the $542,000 called for by the two street orders vetoed by him.

The closing words of his veto message were a scathing arraignment of the property holders who have benefited by street improvements, but who have refused to accept the award of the city for the damage done. "Philanthropic plunderers," the mayor called them some time ago, and yesterday he repeated his arraignment of their methods.

RECORD - APRIL - 14 - 1914 -

It may be that a Fin. Com. investigation will be necessary to solve the question of the disappearance of about a score of free pass books for the ball games that came into City Hall one day last week and have been seen but little since. Heads of departments and others in the public service are on the lists of the local baseball clubs as the recipients of books who claim that they never received any this year or in years previous.

Charges are flying from one office to another in City Hall that a prominent official drew down about a score of books on the names of different city officials and distributed these among his friends not prominent as public officials.

The matter has been called to Mayor Curley's attention, and it is reported that he is preparing a circular letter for all departments, giving a warning that city officials who frequent the ball parks on working days will find a hole in their pay envelopes on pay days.

The Committee on Claims of the City Council is about ready to tell the Public Works Department that more attention must be paid to the matter of cleaning the city sewers. So many claims for damages as the result of sewer stoppages are pouring into the committee, that the committee believes a little more money spent in cleaning the sewers will save the city thousands per year it now pays for damages caused by unclean sewers.

James A. Powers, the champion amateur miler, was a visitor to Mayor Curley yesterday. He told the Mayor that he is going after a few more titles and records here this spring and summer. He has just returned from Australia, where he claims to have beaten Al Shrubb's mile record and set the mark at 4.18 2-5.

APR 14 1914

Less factory work and a little more of farm life is a reform that Mayor Curley will have adopted at the House of Correction at Deer Island if the federal government will accede to his request to permit the use by the Penal Institutions Department of the portion of Deed Island beyond the famous Linehan wall and owned by the federal government, for farming. This would more than double the farming area of the island and would furnish outdoor work for a large number of inmates of the House of Correction who are now engaged in factory and stone cutting work.

Mayor Curley could find no new solution of the trouble that the city of Boston and the town of Watertown have been having for many years past over the North Beacon st. bridge improvement. This bridge joins Watertown to Boston over the Charles river, and is now in such a delapidated state that trolley cars cannot pass over it. Neither Boston nor Watertown wants to bear the burden of the expense of a new bridge.

At a conference in the Mayor's office, Mayor Curley recommended to the Watertown officials that they again ask the Metropolitan Park Commission to take over that portion of the highway which consists of the bridge and erect a new bridge from the Park Commission funds. A similar request has been denied.

Mayor Curley does not appear to be worried by threats of what former Mayor Fitzgerald may say at the latter's appearance before members of the City Club in a defence of his administration. The Mayor has been collecting material for many days past in regard to moving picture theatre licenses and automobile purchases under the Fitzgerald administration that he believes will sufficiently answer much of what the former Mayor may say.

CURLEY KEEPS UP CRUSADE

Mayor Curley kept up his crusade against the owners of the big apartment houses who refuse to equip their buildings with proper means of egress in case of fire by the commission to Fire Commr. Grady to send a district fire chief with Building Commr. O'Hearn through the city as early as possible marking out the apartment houses that are not properly equipped with protection from fires.

The Mayor also commissioned the Corporation Counsel to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature making it impossible for insurance companies to insure for more than 60 p.c. of their assessed value apartment houses more than three stories in height.

To the City Hall newspaper men the Mayor recited many complaints against owners of such apartments, particularly on the matter of their refusal to comply with his requirement of fire escapes where the buildings are more than three stories high. He stated that police attention has been directed to certain particular owners on account of a suspicion that the amount of insurance placed on some buildings has something to do with the frequency of fires in them.

APRIL - 17 - 1914

CURLEY WANTS TUNNEL TO EAST BOSTON

A tunnel to East Boston for foot and vehicular traffic to start from T wharf on the Atlantic ave. side of the channel and to be equipped with elevators like the most modern of the tunnels of similar nature abroad was the proposition that Mayor Curley put up to representatives of the Port Directors at a conference in the Mayor's office.

APR 17 1914

Such a tunnel would serve the double purpose, he said, of removing the possibility that the $3,000,000 expenditure by the state in the new South Boston fish wharf will be nullified by fishing interests again buying the T wharf property, and will answer the demands, constantly increasing, from East Boston for better and more tracic facilities to the main land.

Such a tunnel, equipped with elevators as proposed, could be constructed for $2,000,000, the Mayor states, whereas a tunnel with the long downward, gradual approaches would cost in the vicinity of $15,000,000, he said.

The Mass. General Hospital owns the T wharf property, and has asked the city to buy it, the Mayor states, but he has informed the trustees that the city cannot afford it.

Hannigan Appointed.

Arrangements have been completed between Mayor Curley, Commr. of Public Works Rourke, and Paul Hannigan, street commissioner of Lawrence, for the retention by the city of Boston of Hannigan as a consulting engineer, on highway construction particularly. Hannigan will be paid at the rate of $5000 per year.

The Mayor announced that this means that 14 miles of city streets, to be torn up during the next few years for the installation of the high pressure service, will be repaved with the Hannigan invention of granite blocks, base up, and a layer of grouted cement on top.

In addition, the Mayor states that Hannigan will superintend the asphalting of 100,000 yards of streets during the present year.

Thomas P. Riley, the former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and now the assistant attorney general, was the victim of an unintentional April Fool joke in City Hall today that rather disturbed his dignity.

As he was approaching the Mayor's office down the corridor he saw the police officer on the door turn hurriedly for the Mayor's private entrance and start fumbling with the key. Thinking that the honor of the private entrance unannounced was to be accorded to him, Asst. Atty. Gen. Riley was beginning to appreciate his importance, especially because a number of persons seeking entrance even to the public office were compelled to wait in the corridors, when, suddenly, the officer in the midst of unlocking the door, turned and said:

"It's a fine morning, Your Honor."

As he looked into Riley's face then for the first time, a surprised "Oh!" followed, and the door was sharply banged to.

"Take the other door for the Mayor's office, sir. Only the Mayor can enter here."

And the officer wandered away, wondering who should worry,—Riley, because he did not get in, the Mayor because Riley was mistaken for him, or the officer, himself, for making the blunder.

Mayor Curley has given Commr. Rourke permission to resurface with the Highway Division force four more prominent streets. These are Bowdoin st., from Geneva ave. to Washington st., at a cost of $3300; Stoughton st., from Pleasant st. to Columbia road, at a cost of $2800; George st., Hampden to Magazine, at $1870; and James st., Brookline st. to Concord st., at $2456.

Mayor Curley complains that it is impossible for the city of Boston to secure the services of any high-class real estate experts without being compelled to pay even double and triple their ordinary charges. He says the realty operators have them all retained so that the city cannot secure unbiased opinion from them. This is one of the contributory causes to the Mayor's decision not to favor the appropriation of any money this year for street widenings.

Joseph A. Conry, now port director, and a former Congressman, is reported to be considering running for Congress to succeed Congressman Murray. The forces urging him to run are arguing that East Boston should "put its best foot forward" if it means to attempt to secure for East Boston again the honor of having the Congressman of the district.

HERALD - APRIL - 14 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

THOMAS J. CASEY of ward 10, employed in the city's sewer service for the past 22 years, who was transferred to the street cleaning service in the public works department, has been transferred back to the South end sewer yard through orders from Mayor Curley.

The city council committee on appropriations, of which Councilman Walter L. Collins is chairman, will hold an executive session Friday afternoon for the purpose of framing into shape the annual appropriation bill.

The city council on Monday adjourned until Wednesday of next week, when the members will convene for the specific purpose of passing the annual appropriation bill.

"The sooner that one member of the council realizes that I am the president of the council and that I propose to be its presiding officer, the better it will be for him," President Daniel J. McDonald of the city council remarked after leaving the chair at Monday's meeting of the council.

Some of the members of the city council think it strange that the mayor does not call upon them occasionally for advice. The mayor will willingly explain his reason whenever the members who are complaining ask him why.

Mayor Curley's administratio was highly commended yesterday at the mayor's office by Richard H. Dana of Cambridge, the leading factor in the American Civil Service Reform Association.

Representative John L. Donovan, one of the Democratic leaders in ward 7, is among the list of residents of that ward ligible for jury duty despite the fact hat John says he is a member of the ar.

Although Mayor Curley has issued orers that all city employes must cut out the baseball games except on Saturday afternoons and holidays, those wh attended the opening game of the Amerian league yesterday said that City Hall was never better represented.

Although Election Commissioner John B. Martin was confirmed yesterday as principal assessor, he will not take office until the first of the month, as Principal Assessor Andrew A. Badarac co's term does not end until that time.

Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, former chairman of the city's health board, believes that the present board should have retained in the service Dr. William H Davis, the vital statistician of the department, who was appointed under the Hibbard administration.

Standish Willcox, publisher and editor of the City Record, the weekly municipal organ, is confined to his home with an attack of pneumonia.

Congressman Byron H. Harrison of Mississippi, in speaking at a congressional session, made this reference to Mayor Curley:

"In 1912 the Democratic candidate did not get a majority of the votes cast, notwithstanding the fact that he was one of the most distinguished and popular men who ever graced a seat in the halls of Congress, proven so not only by his record here, but by the fact that the people of his city had such confidence in him that they have since promoted him to the mayoralty of that historic city."

Mayor Curley has authorized Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to employ the men in his own department for the resurfacing with asphalt of Bowdoin and Stoughton streets, Dorchester; George street, Roxbury, and James street from Brookline street to Concord street, South end. For Bowdoin street, $3300 is allowed; Stoughton street, $2800; George street, $1970; St. James street, $2456.

APRIL - 14 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

GOV. WALSH yesterday signed the bill making women eligible to vote for candidates for nomination for school committee.

Lieut.-Gov. Barry was Acting Governor during the Governor's absence from the state yesterday, and no confidence is violated by adding that the Lieutenant-Governor expects that the time is coming when he will have the title he had yesterday afternoon minus the "Acting."

APR 14 1914

Congressman Peters's campaign for reelection may be informally launched tomorrow evening at the annual banquet of Senator "Jim" Timilty's Democratic Club, which will be held in Vernon Hall, ward 18. Gov. Walsh and President Coolidge of the Senate are expected to attend, but for the first time in at least four years a mayor of Boston will not grace the affair. 'Tis said that Senator Timilty had difficulty in arranging telephone connections with the mayor's office, but the city will be well represented by City Councilman "Dan" McDonald.

Former Representative William S. Kinney of ward 10, the Republican candidate for secretary of state last year was a spectator yesterday on the battle in the House over the bill increase the salary of Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue from $5000 to $6000. Representative "Ben" Haines of Medford, a Republican, spoke for the bill and asked that it be not treated from a partisan point of view. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a roll-call vote of 126 to 84.

The bill providing for two shifts of firemen in cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more was given a third reading in the House yesterday by a rising vote of 76 to 66 after postponement had been refused. Postponement was asked for by Representative Reilly of ward 17, the home ward of Mayor Curley, who is said to oppose the bill on account of the expense involved.

Possible candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 14th district this fall are Robert L. Raymond of Milton and Senator Clark of Brockton. Booms in behalf of each have been safely launched. The district is now represented by Congressman Gillmore of Brockton, a Democrat, who is said to be a candidate for the Brockton postmastership.

Although the committee on towns reported a bill to exclude automobiles and other motor vehicles from little Nantucket, no penalty is provided in the bill for violation of the proposed law.

APRIL - 11 - 1914

CURLEY OFFERS LAWRENCE MAN $5000 POSITION

Urges Commissioner Hannagan to Become Head of Paving Division in Boston.

[Special Dispatch to The Herald.]

LAWRENCE, April 11—After studying several miles of street paving here today, Mayor Curley of Boston offered Alderman Paul Hannagan Lawrence commissioner of street paving and engineering, the superintendency of the Boston paving division at a salary of $5000 a pear. The mayor was so impressed with the work of Mr. Hannagan on the thoroughfares of this city that he told the superintendent he could begin work in Boston next Monday morning.

Mayor Curley was accompanied by Superintendent of Public Works Rourke of Boston, who seconded the offer of his chief. Mr. Hannagan at first treated the offer somewhat lightly, but as Mayor Curley was entirely serious, he finally promised to consider the proposition.

Active Career in City.

Paul Hannagan has made an enviable record since he has been in office. He served several terms as superintendent of streets previous to the inauguration of the commission city government, and on Jan. 1, 1912, took office as commissioner of streets and engineering.

He has been an inventor of considerable note. Among the important suggestions carried out by him has been the plan of laying granite paving blocks on a sand base with a grouting of cement.

He showed Mayor Curley one street laid by this method 11 years ago in as good condition today as it ever was. He declared there had never been necessity for repairs. The Boston party showed great interest in the demonstration, as leading engineers assert there must be a cement ground for granite blocks. Hannagan emphasized the cheapness of the sand method.

After the trip through Lawrence central streets, Mayor Curley and Supt. Rourke declared this city possesses the best streets in New England. The mayor added they were the best he had ever seen anywhere.

Offers Boston Situation.

Mayor Curley finally turned to Alderman Hannagan and said, "Will you come to Boston and go to work for me as superintendent of the paving division of the city of Boston? I will give you $5000 a year, and you can start work next Monday morning."

Mr. Hannagan refused to make a definite answer, but Mayor Curley and Mr. Rourke invited him to lunch with them in Boston on Tuesday, and he accepted.

HERALD - APRIL - 15 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

ALTHOUGH Mayor Curley is anxious to abolish contract work in many branches of the municipal service, it is a fact that an experiment tried on cleaning sewers cost the city at the rate of $1.50 a lineal foot for work done by employes of the sewer division while the price paid for cleaning sewers by contract is about 17 cents a foot.

Through the transfer of one sub-foreman and 12 laborers to the paving service of the public works department, and also the transfer of six teamsters and horses to the street cleaning division, it looks as though Commissioner Rourke intends to wipe out the South end sewer yard in the interest of economy.

Two prominent Boston architects who were discussing the building operations in the city the other day while riding on an "L" road train agreed that Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn is one of the most competent department officials named by Mayor Curley since he took office.

Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, former chairman of the city's health board and for years a close friend of Mayor Curley, was a visitor at the mayor's office yesterday and complimented the chief executive upon his work as the head of the city.

Even the most reformed reformers in the city council quickly grasped the opportunity yesterday to get the annual free passes for the American league baseball games in the city this season. Some 25 passes went to the city council and other officials.

Charles E. Silloway, the assistant city messenger, whom many regard as the real head of the city messenger's department, would have been removed from office Wednesday afternoon if Councilman James A. Watson had the authority to remove him. The councilman made a demand upon him for two two-cent stamps and the assistant city messenger informed him that his supply had been exhausted.

Lieut.-Col. "Jack" Dunn of the "fighting 9th" regiment, who is one of the two members of the street commission has been informed that he can have the chairmanship of the board if he will vote for himself after ex-Councilman Frank A. Goodwin takes his seat as a member of the commission.

There are some who believe that one foreman in the sewer division of the public works department is so greatly disappointed because he was not promoted that he does not leave his home any morning before 9:30 o'clock.

Ex-Councilman Frank A. Goodwin of ward 1, whom Mayor Curley named as Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan's successor, will be no stranger to the street commissioner's office, for he has interested himself in the work of that branch of the municipal service for years.

James W. McLaughlin of ward 24, former municipal bath trustee, is being boomed for the position of superintendent of the city's supply department.

Representative McLaughlin of ward 12, who was one of the anti-Curley ward leaders in the mayoralty fight, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Senate in the 4th Suffolk district next fall, his friends say

APRIL - 15 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

IN discussing possible or probable candidates for Congress in the 13th district, now represented by Congressman Mitchell of Marlboro, the name of Norman White of Brookline is usually put forward for the Progressive nomination. He was the Progressive candidate at the last election in the district. But it is reported that Mr. White, despite his activity in the Bull Moose ranks, is still an enrolled Republican, all of which causes him to get some mention on the Republican end.

Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic state committee, says that former Gov. Foss has his permission to run for Congress this year in the 11th district as a Republican, if the former Governor so desires.

Senator Dean of Wakefield appeared before the committee on taxation yesterday to advocate Gov. Walsh's plan of having the state retain the corporate franchise taxes, instead of distributing them to the cities and towns where the stockholders live, as is done now.

Representative Cummings of ward 20 has attained eminence as a forceful speaker in House debates.

Representative George P. Webster of Boxford, the Progressive floor leader, yesterday indorsed Speaker Cushing's recent rebuke to the House for its freedom in allowing reconsideration.

The senatorial boom for Representative P. Joseph McManus of ward 19 has gained considerable headway since the circulation of the report of Senator Timilty's candidacy for Congress in the fall. Representative McManus declared several months ago that he would be a candidate for Senator Timilty's seat whether "Jim" aspired for re-election or not. The Roxbury legislator is the sole avowed candidate in the field for the office at present, refusing to follow the custom of several other possible candidates and wait until the eleventh hour to get a line on how the situation lies before entering.

Representative Charles S. Lawler of ward 24 is given credit for initiating and heading the opposition to Representative Lomasney's proposed amendment to the Boston city charter to increase the membership of the Boston city council. The Dorchester member was the first one of the committee on metropolitan affairs to dissent from the majority report. Mr. Lawler declared that the attempt to amend that part of the charter affecting the city council is but an entering wedge for more radical amendments next year.

Gov. Walsh yesterday presented Representative McManus of ward 19 with the quill with which one of the first pension bills of this year was signed. Through the efforts of McManus, John J. Griffin, an aged city employe, who was hurt while at work, will receive an annuity from the city of Boston. The measure went through both branches without debate or division.

In speaking against Sunday baseball Representative Haines of Medford, House chairman of the committee on legal affairs, declared that, in his opinion, the playing of golf and tennis on Sundays was against the law and contrary to the proper observance of Sunday.

APRIL - 15 - 1914

BOSTON SLOWLY SINKING

Though Boston's sun is still climbing—ask the mayor and the chamber—her soil is unquestionably going down. Pavements and filling, foundations and bed rock, all are slowly settling as measured by sea level. No one need fear immediate engulfing, but we may as well admit that physically Boston is a sinking town.

The sinkings that attract attention are of strips and patches along the subways. By the new Old South, for instance, despite the pains with sheet piling and injected grout, the soil between the church and the trench has settled till the yard wall at right angles to the sidewalk now shows a joint three inches open. In the saddle between Park square and Arlington street, Mr. Nawn has just raised a sidewalk nine inches; and still it slopes below its old level. These drops come mainly from the loss of ground-water and what the drawn-off water carries. Such local shrinkings may startle the passer and the abutter, they need not make him anxious.

Experts have been watching a much wider subsidence. With instruments of precision they have marked a general lowering of the made land throughout the Back Bay district. This broader settling some have explained wholly by compression of the filling; as on Columbus avenue, where considerable tracts are 18 inches lower than they were left by the gravel gangs. Others, like the engineers of the transit commission, explain the change by the squeezing of a lower stratum of soft clay under the load of filling and buildings and under the clay's own weight. This lowering of the surface annoys the surveyors; it deranges the bench marks for their levellings; it need trouble no one else.

But the worry-lover still may use imagination on a sinking more serious and widespread—that of the whole Massachusetts coast, settling at a well established rate of an inch every eight years. The evidence is telling. Our harbor, for instance, is but the mouth of a drowned river. Our coastwise skippers have lost many an anchor in submerged forests off Cape Cod. The old Indian shell heap at Squantum is now but a foot or two above mean tide level. Since 1831 the bottom of the Charlestown dry dock, so built that it cannot have settled into the earth, has gradually sunk nine inches. In view of all the evidence from Rockport to Orleans, John R. Freeman, the chief engineer of the Charles river dam, asserted that if our coast keeps sinking at the present rate, the spring tides of every month, two hundred and fifty years from now, will brim Atlantic avenue. But here is consolation. What our port directors in the twenty-second century lay out on levees, they can save on dredging.

Journal Apr. 13. 1914

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR EDWARD P. BARRY and the committee of the Women's Municipal League who called on Mayor Curley yesterday relative to the establishment of a municipal milk bureau for the sale of the pure article to the people of the city will have to produce more detailed facts and figures before Mayor Curley will agree to the proposition.

Mayor Curley wants to know if the Reading farmers will not sell to the trust because it does not pay high enough prices, what they contemplate the city will pay them, and also how, when the cost of containers is reckoned in, the milk can be sold by the city for less than 14 cents a quart. Containers cost, according to the mayor, about 50 cents a dozen, and as they are not likely to ever come back, must be reckoned as a dead loss.

APR 13 1914

RICHARD H. DANA, head of the Civil Service Association of the country, paid a visit to Mayor Curley and informed him that the conduct of the administration so far pleased him greatly. The mayor, in telling the incident, smiled and sighed, "But he votes in Cambridge."

JAMES A. McKIBBEN and Reginald Bangs of the Chamber of Commerce appeared before Mayor Curley yesterday to protest the twelve-hour bill or two-platoon measure for firemen now before the Legislature.

They declared that it would only result in increasing the cost of running the fire department, at the same time destroying the efficiency. Fire Commissioner John Grady has estimated the cost to the city if this measure goes through at $500,000. The mayor, through Corporation Counsel Sullivan, has opposed this measure before the General Court.

PAUL HANNAGAN of Lawrence, to whom Mayor Curley tendered a position at $5000 a year as consulting expert in charge of street-paving, visited the city yesterday but did not announce his decision.

He spent most of the day with Commissioner of Public Works Rourke and Chief Mooney of the information bureau, and inspected several streets. He has not been able to make up his mind whether to accept.

EDWIN O. SPENCER, for thirty-one years employed in the sanitary division of the public works department, was retired on a pension by the retirement board of the city last Thursday. Michael McEttrick, William Donovan, Michael Fitzgerald and Gilman J. Raymond, all of whom have worked for more than twenty-five years for the city and are over 60 years of age, were also retired.

The retirement of each of these laborers marks a saving for the city of half their salary, as their places will not be filled.

SUMMER HAS COME in the park department, as the advertisement for bids in the City Record of this week shows. Proposals are asked for the furnishing of 10,000 swimming trunks of assorted sizes, 1000 one-piece men's bathing suits, 2000 one-piece women's suits, 2000 one-piece girls' suits and 25,000 towels 32 inches long and 18 inches wide. Bids on these close today at 12 o'clock.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS will set a new precedent today by giving a public hearing on a question of taking land for public purposes, namely, on the taking of land for a garbage disposal plant on Spectacle Island. This is the first time in twelve years that such procedure has been followed out, but according to the recent ruling of the Supreme Court, the street commissioners will hereafter be compelled to grant public hearings.

This decision stated that the original taking of the land on Spectacle Island was illegal because public hearings were not given. The commissioners now will proceed to make a legal taking.

SENATOR JAMES H. BRENNAN of Charlestown will open headquarters and campaign in real style for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the tenth district as soon as the present session of the Legislature is ended. He will locate his headquarters somewhere in Newspaper Row.

SENATOR BAZELEY, who, as chairman of the committee on social welfare, urged upon the new and inexperienced members of that committee the importance of making personal investigations of some of the problems which they have to consider, may have to revise his views.

Some of the members, it is understood, have taken the words of the chairman too seriously and in their unsophisticated desire to get closely in touch with real problems of life in a great city, have found it necessary to continue their studies of the problems with a regularity significant of more than the ordinary legislative zeal.

REPRESENTATIVE LAWLER was elated at the action of the House ways and means committee in reporting favorably yesterday on his bill appropriating $58,000 for the improvement of Dorchester Bay.

Just two bills for State appropriations in connection with the work of the port directors came out of the committee on metropolitan affairs this year —one for the improvement of the Mystic river and Lawler's Dorchester bill.

APR 13 1914

JAMES A. LOWELL'S bills, presented by him as chairman of the former Board of Labor and Industries, are all to be turned down by the committee on social welfare. Lowell and his associates had made certain recommendations for legislation relative to the child labor law and other matters concerning the relations between employers and employees, and when asked what was to become of them the other day, one prominent member of the committee replied:

"We intend to give them all the hook. Why should we bother with legislation recommended by a board which was finally thrown out of office by the governor?"

REPRESENTATIVE HAYS'S declaration that he is a Republican 365 days in the year, and his criticism of Representative Caro for being, as Hays alleged, a Republican only on election day, "when the label is worth something," brought from Representative Haines the query:

"If the gentleman is a Republican 365 days in the year, is it on the 366th that he is a John F. Fitzgerald ma

"I admit that on one specific occa s. I lost my Republicanism temporarily, but I was purged of that in the subsequent elections, when my constitu s elected me to stay at home. Since I have returned to the fold and remained true to Republicanism, I have been regularly returned by increasing pluralities."

REPRESENTATIVE "BARNEY" HANRAHAN of East Boston, who has acquired the distinction of being one of the few Boston Democrats who refrains from talking unless he has somethi to say, believes there is a lot of fo Randall's reform program. He has already put the knife into one bill, reported by social welfare at Randall's request, to allow parolled prisoners to return to jail, but refusing to allow them to be released again until the expiration of their terms.

Now he is after some more of the Randall reforms and he threatens to deliver a lengthy discourse on prison matters in general one of these days.

Apr, 17, 1914

CURLEY SPEARS ANOTHER "FITZ" FAMILY SECRET

Mayor Wants to Know Why "Brother James's" Water Meter Was Absent.

APR 17 1914

Mayor Curley uncovered another Fitzgerald family secret in City Hall yesterday, involving the removal of a water meter from property owned by James T. Fitzgerald, a brother of the ex-mayor, whereby the city, it is alleged, was deprived of $172.65 in water rates. Immediately upon receiving the report of the affair, Curley turned the matter over to the Finance Commission for an investigation.

Mayor Curley was furnished the information by the water department, and announced it to the reporters last night to offset the threatened denunciation the ex-mayor was to make of him at the City Club.

The property is located at 454 and 456 Hanover street, and up to October, 1912, was furnished with a water meter. In this month the official records state that the meter was taken out "for test," but, however, was not reinstated until January, 1914, the last month of Mayor Fitzgerald's term in office.

During these twenty-one months that the meter was out the property paid in water rates just $63.75, whereas, if a meter was on, the bill would have been $172.65 more. Mayor Curley, when asked the reason for this, merely shrugged his shoulders, smiled and pointed to the report and figures.

This is the second time that Mayor Curley has given out information which involved James T. Fitzgerald, and, according to his advisers, there is more to come. The first concerned the land purchase for a site for a fire engine house in Charlestown, which was owned by James Fitzgerald, for which the city paid $10,500. The assessed value was $9500, having been raised within two years. The facts in the case showed that the council passed the appropriation for the fire station, the street commissioners took the land and the deed was recorded, all within the last three days of the Fitzgerald administration.

"I should worry," said James T. Fitzgerald last night when shown the mayor's charges. "I leased the property eight years ago and it was up to the city by the terms of the lease to collect from the lessee. If anyone profited, it was the lessee, not th

Journal Apr. 15, 1914

THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD

School Committeeman Corcoran, opposing the appointment of Frank W. Ballou as director of promotion and educational measurement in the Boston schools at a salary of $3780, insisted that the appointment was unnecessary and that the school service was previously top-heavy with directors. That statement, according to some of the subordinate members of the school department staff, is true. According to those who would be counted among the directors contributing to the top-heaviness, it is not true.

Nothing is too good for the Boston schools. It goes without saying. But for a series of years the people of Boston have seen the expenses of the school department growing by leaps and bounds and have seen places made, year after year, for men and women without whose services the schools would be utterly deficient. When Superintendent Brooks quit Boston for another city, we were assured that he had placed the schools on the very highest level of efficiency, that, indeed, his going would probably overthrow the whole educational structure.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Brooks went and Mr. Dyer came, the schools continued to hold regular sessions, and it was soon learned that up to the time of Mr. Dyer's coming much had been left undone, or wrongly done. Since then Superintendent Dyer has been trying to place the schools where he thinks they belong. It has cost money, of course, but nothing is too good for Boston; yet we dislike to think what the cost would be if Superintendent Dyer should resign, another superintendent come, and a new standard of efficiency be loudly proclaimed. However, let us hope for the best! It is something to have the school board giving its attention nowadays to the fact that a practical education is, after all, greatly to be desired.

CURLEY SEEKS TO PROHIBIT SECOND CLASS BUILDINGS

Will Draft Drastic Bill as Result of Fatal Allston Fire.

WILL LIMIT HEIGHT TO THREE STORIES

Calls for Brick or Concrete Party Wall Between

Adjoining Houses

APR 15 1914

The prohibition of second-class construction within the limits of Boston was one of the drastic recommendations made by Mayor Curley immediately after visiting the scene of the fire in Allston yesterday with Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn. This recommendation will be contained in a bill making many changes in the present building laws of the city which will be drafted by the building commissioner and the corporation counsel for presentation to the Legislature of this year.

The burned apartment house, the mayor said, conformed in every way with the building laws and was a model of second class construction, but the law regulating the construction of these buildings was weak. The mayor's recommendations upon which the new legislation to be asked for will be built follow in the main the recommendations of the Metropolitan Fire Hazard Commission submitted to the Legislature last year and referred to this year's Legislature.

The bill will be introduced some time this week and the mayor will appear before the committee on rules personally to urge its admission. The mayor's statement made directly after the fire yesterday said:

"I found conditions at Allston substantially identical, only in a more marked degree, with the conditions at the Riverview apartments fire visited by me some ten days ago. After visiting the scene of the Hemenway street fire I made the statement that unfortunately certain architects and builders had succeeded in the past in drafting regulations for their financial protection, rather than for the protection of the life and limb of persons who might become tenants of the properties erected by them. And one of these builders made the statement that I was talking through my hat. It appears by singular coincidence that the same architect who designed the Riverview apartment building, designed the building where the fire occurred this morning."

The mayor makes these specific recommendations:

"All buildings in excess of fifty feet in height shall be equipped with sprinkler system of approved type on all light shafts, stairways and elevator shafts.

"Buildings used for habitation shall not exceed 3000 feet in floor area and shall not exceed three stories in height, unless of first-class construction.

"Every building hereafter constructed within the city of Boston to form a part of a block of two or more houses shall have a brick or concrete party wall between the adjoining houses, which shall be not less than eight inches thick and shall be carried twelve inches above the roof and shall be capped with a fireproof covering.

"No building used for habitation hereafter erected in the city of Boston shall be more than three stories in height above the basement, nor more than forty feet in height above the mean level of the adjoining streets or land, nor shall any part of any building, except the eaves and cornices, be nearer than five feet to the line of any adjoining lot, and if built on land of the same owner not nearer than ten feet to any other building unless the side wall of such adjoining buildings is constructed as a solid brick or concrete wall without window or other opening and no less than eight inches thick and carried twelve inches above the roof and capped with a fireproof covering."

HERALD-APR14-15-1914

GORDON RAPS J. A. SULLIVAN ON FIRE BILL

Isaac Gordon, attorney for the Russell Fire Club, has addressed the following letter to the members of the Legislature on the firemen's two-platoon bill:

"Your attention was called to House Bill No. 2384 by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan of Boston in a letter under date of April 7. With a view to correcting the representations set forth in said letter which appear to me as somewhat misleading, I submit the following information relating to said bill. This contains both the initiative and referendum. It is not a violation of these principles, and it does not deal exclusively with financial matters or a financial policy. It has for its main purpose a desire to better the living condition of members of the fire departments in our cities, as well as increasing the efficiency of those departments, and will abolish the most inhuman form of employment engaged in by any class of public servants.

DENIES DISCRIMINATION.

"The discrimination against Boston in Section 5 complained of by Mr. Sullivan will prove hardly worth considering when it is understood that in Boston there are approximately 110,000 registered voters and that 15 per cent. of this number will exceed in actual count the number of signatures required in other cities, although such other cities are required to furnish a petition containing 25 per cent. of its registered voters.

"Mr. Sullivan contends that Section 3 shows how dangerous this bill is. An ordinary perusal of said section is sufficient to convince any reasonable person what is meant by a "serious conflagration." The section provides that in cities other than Boston a serious conflagration is one in which a general alarm is sounded. It does not require a count of the number of men attending the fire or the number of men off duty. In Boston a serious conflagration is determined by the amount of apparatus responding. While men may be off duty, the apparatus still remains ready for service, and as such piece of apparatus in Boston is scheduled to respond at fires, it is a very simple matter for the commanding officer to determine whether at any fire from any given fire alarm box, 50 per cent. of the apparatus of the city has responded.

SEES $192,137 INCREASE.

"Mr. Sullivan also declares that this bill will increase Boston's expenses nearly $300,000 at once, and inside of five years the increase will be about $750,000 a year. From figures furnished me by the officers in the Boston Fire Department who are in a position to properly compute the number of men required under this bill to fill their companies so as to maintain their efficiency, I find that but 238 men would have to be added, at a cost of $192,137.40 for the first year. There are now 956 permanent men in the Boston Fire Department. The addition of 238 men means that only 25 per cent. of the present force need be added to maintain the present efficiency, and this proportion holds true in all other cities of the Commonwealth. The money required to employ this additional 25 per cent. is the only barrier to giving the firemen in this Commonwealth the right to enjoy the companionship of their families. It is a question of money against the man and cost against right.

"The two-platoon bill is now in effect in many cities in this country, and wherever tried has been found extremely satisfactory. This bill will allow all firemen ten hours at home, two meals at home, undisturbed sleep, attendance at church, provides a working force always awake and energetic, provides a reserve force in case of serious conflagration, brings health and contentment to the men, thereby increasing their efficiency, and permits the men to enjoy the comforts and pleasures of home life. It permits each city to determine the acceptance of this bill for itself, and this, only upon and after petition of a comparatively large number of its own citizens.

"This bill has been endorsed by the Massachusetts Firemen's Association, the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association, the Boston Central Labor Union and the Russell Fire Club of Boston. It is sincerely hoped that you will favor by your voice and vote the passage of one of the most humane measures presented to the Massachusetts Legislature.

APR14-15-1914

CITY AND STATE SEEK TO GUARD APARTMENTS

Mayor, Building Head, Chamber of Commerce and Rep. Lawler Urge Legislation.

APR 15 1914

With the horror of the Hotel Melvin fatal fire upon them, Mayor Curley, Building Commissioner O'Hearn and the legislative authorities set to work yesterday to find a way out of the situation.

The mayor paid an early morning visit to the wrecked premises and returned with views upon the needs of the hour. In the afternoon Building Commissioner O'Hearn and Representative Charles S. Lawler, one of the subcommittee of three of the legislative metropolitan affairs committee which is working on the Chamber of Commerce fire hazard bill, made a second very careful inspection of the building.

Last night Mayor Curley announced that he had already started a draft of a bill which he will present to the Legislature and Mr. O'Hearn also gave indications of what he wanted. Mr. Lawler, with conclusions of his own, said he would endeavor to have the entire Metropolitan Affairs committee make a study at first hand.

A note of warning was sounded by Mr. Lawler.

"Unless we have a care," he said, "with the multitude of suggestions, some of which I feel are more radical than required, there is danger of no legislation at all being secured. Inasmuch as I feel that I would far rather take my chances in the much derided wooden three-deckers in Dorchester than in houses of the type of the Hotel Melvin, I think it will be agreed I am in earnest that something be done and intend to do all in my power. There is grave danger, though, that with the passing of the horror will come waning interest in legislation, unless it is framed with care."

Legislature Willing.

"The Legislature," said Mr. Lawler, "is ready to do all in its power to help this situation, and the only request we make is that the various authorities have a reasonable care in making certain that their suggestions are well founded.

"For my part, and I am sure the same can be said for Messrs. Bothfeld of Newton and Wilson of Brighton, who are with me on the special subcommittee of metropolitan affairs, and for the whole committee as well, there is a disposition to help the mayor in every way possible.

"I agree absolutely with him on his suggestion for the installation of sprinklers and for the limiting of areas of buildings. But I will have to make reservations on other points.

"The prohibition of second-class construction in Boston, ideal as it would be, is an impossibility from an economic standpoint. We have great areas which are to be built up and which require attention, but it is possible to safeguard human life without going so far.

"We are once again face to face with the great danger that in the attempt to make wholesale changes by reason of the horror of this disaster, we strike so high that no legislation at all is secured.

"Any attempt to enact such a law would bring enormous pressure down on the Legislature, and in the end we might lose everything.

Found a Brick Oven.

"I am in hearty accord, though, with the plan to compel the use of sprinklers over elevator and light shafts, over stairways and on landings. From my inspection of today I am convinced that had such a system been in operation the fire would not have reached the stage it did.

"My present remembrance is that the provision for sprinklers has been stricken out of the Chamber of Commerce bill. It was in the original measure but my memory is that various real estate people made a very strong protest and had that stricken out. I am firmly in favor of having that section re-introduced.

"What impressed me," said Mr. Lawler, "was the fact that in the Hotel Melvin we had simply four great brick walls enclosing a large area of wood, plaster and other inflamable material. The result was that it was really a brick oven.

"As for the fire escapes, they were next to useless under conditions which developed, I had trouble walking down the stairs myself and I could easily imagine the state of mind of hysterical people trying to negotiate them.

"With windows opening on them, they were simply so many roasting irons as it were.

"One thing more, so far most of the talk has been about the three decker in Dorchester. I would only say that I would trust my chances far better in one of them than in the buildings of the type of the Hotel Melvin.

Mayor's Suggestions.

Mayor Curley, who on his return from the fire denounced the architects and builders for perpetrating such structures and declared that it was his intention to get building regulations for the tenants rather than the owners, submitted last night certain suggestions of what he would like.

The mayor's suggestions, in brief, are

Continued to next page

APRIL 4-15-1914

(1)

that on and after Jan. 1, 1915, second-class construction be unlawful in Boston.

That all buildings in excess of 50 feet in height must be equipped with sprinklers at varous vital places.

That the building area for apartment blocks without party walls be limited to 3000 feet.

That apartment houses also be limited to three stories in height, unless they are of first-class construction.

That every building hereafter constructed within the city of Boston to form a part of a block of two or more houses shall have a brick or concrete party wall between the adjoining houses, an 8-inch brick or concrete wall carried 12 inches above the roof and shall be capped with a fireproof covering.

That no part of any building, except the eaves and cornices, shall be nearer than five feet to the line of any adjoining lot on any side on which such building has any opening in the outer wall thereof, unless all such openings are protected by wired glass set in metal frames.

Architects and Builders.

The mayor in addition said: "In company with Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn and Fire Chief Madison, I visited the scene of the holocaust at Allston this morning and found conditions there substantially identical, only in a more marked degree, with the conditions at the Riverview apartments fire visited by me some 10 days ago. After visiting the scene of the Riverview apartments fire, I made the statement that unfortunately certain architects and builders had succeeded in the past in drafting regulations for their financial protection rather than for the protection of the life and limb of persons who might become tenants of the properties erected by them. And one of these builders made the statement that I was talking through my hat.

"It appears, by a singular coincidence, that the same architect who designed the Riverview apartments building designed the building where the fire occured this morning, and unless legislation is speedily enacted which will provide some reasonable measure of protection to the public, it is not unreasonable to expect a continuance of the same character of disaster as occured this morning."

Building Commissioner O'Hearn, who visited the burned building, first with the mayor and then with Mr. Lawler, was much impressed with the lack of fire preventive facilities, as he expressed it

"I agree with Mayor Curley," he said in a statement to The Herald later in the day, "that the loss of life is due in a great measure to the second-class construction. The building was a veritable firetrap, and there is nothing in the law at present preventing the construction of a firetrap next to the State House itself.

"As a member of the commission appointed to investigate the losses of life and property by fire," he continued, "which reported a year ago, I made a minority report, in which I favored certain so-called radical reforms tending to prevent the construction of firetraps. It was conclusively shown in our investigations that the largest per capita loss by fire and the greatest loss of life is within the so-called building limits of Boston. Within these limits, where no third-class construction is permitted, the loss per capita in January, 1913, was $5.15, while in the district where third-class construction predominates the per capita loss was but 50 cents.

"I believe, and the more so since viewing the Allston apartment house, that only first-class construction should be permitted within the building limits of Boston. It is the only solution. The greatest fire hazard is the second-class construction, in which class this burned building is. It should be in the future absolutely prohibited. It has already cost the city the loss of innumerable lives, millions of dollars in fire loss and on account of it the city of Boston has had to expend within a year $1,000,000 for the installation of a high-pressure fire service.

APRIL 4-15-1914

NEW CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OPE

President Lowell and May Curley Speak at the Dedication.

With brief exercises the new Children's Hospital on Longwood avenu was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. More than 2000 people from all over Greater Boston attended and there were but two speakers, President Lowell of Harvard and Mayor James M. Curley. In the assemblage in the library of the hospital, where the exercises were held, were President Lowell, Mayor Curley, Charles Coolidge, the architect, and Dr. Francis H. Brown, secretary of the hospital corporation, Sister Susanna, mother superior of the Sisters of St. Margaret, J. A. L. Blake, the new trustee, and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. George S. Monks, Mrs. G. P. Gardner and G. P. Gardner, Jr., secretary of the Harvard corporation, Dr. and Mrs. Fagan, Dr. Harold Ernst and Dr. E. S. Bradford, dean of the Harvard Medical School.

After presentation of the keys of the hospital by Mr. Coolidge to President Francis Hunnewell, Mayor Curley made a brief address.

President Lowell in his very short address commented on the advantage of having the hospital next to the Harvard Medical School.

"The nearness of this hospital to the school," he said, "means much to both institutions. To the school it is a benefit in that the students will have the use of the hospital clinics, and the hospital, on its part, will benefit by having at hand all the very latest and most modern appliances and scientific discoveries.

"It is a great satisfaction to take a child and save it from a life made unhappy by disfiguring disease; to ease and restore it to a healthy condition. This institution is doing more good than any other hospital in Boston today. There is always a note of hope in a children's hospital that is not found in other hospitals."

The new hospital cost in the neighborhood of $650,000, of which sum $200,000 was given outright by Francis Hunnewell. On Christmas, 1912, he sent the society a check for $50,000, and last Christmas he sent $100,000. A previous contribution brought the total to $200,000.

APRIL 4-15-1914

PLUMS WAITING MAYOR'S ACTION

Six High Salaried Positions Are Among Those Where Terms Expire in April.

Although Mayor Curley has named some 27 department officials since he went into office, he has at least six high-salaried and four smaller-paid positions, as well as eight unpaid offices, to fill before the end of the month, unless he inte[nds] reappointing some of the incumbents.

During the present month the terms will expire of City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker, who receives $5000 a year; Institutions Registrar Charles F. Gaynor, $3000 a year; Health Commissioner William J. Gallivan, $4000 a year; Supt. of Printing William J. Casey, $4000 a year; Supt. of Public Buildings Manus J. Fish, $3600 a year, and City Registrar Edward W. McGlenen, $4000 a year. The terms also expire of Port Director William F. Fitzgerald, who gets $1000 a year, and Dennis J. Sullivan of the board of appeal, Director George E. Curran of the Workingmen's Loan Association, and Director Joseph P. Kennedy of the Collateral Loan Association, who get $10 each for every meeting they attend.

The unpaid officials whose terms expire are Cemetery Trustee Albert W. Hersey, Consumptives' Hospital Trustee Isabel F. Hyams, Infirmary Trustee Joseph I. Stewart, Sinking Funds Commissioners Max E. Wyzanski and James W. Dunphy, Statistics Trustee John B. Worcester, Art Commissioner Charles D. Maginnis and William C. Ewing of the city planning board.

Although it is generally understood at City Hall that the mayor intends retaining Supt. Casey of the printing plant and City Registrar McGlenen, it is also understood that he has new men for the collecting and public buildings departments.

Immediately after the civil service commission confirms Mr. Curley's appointment of Election Commissioner John B. Martin as a principal assessor, the mayor will have a $3500-a-year vacancy in that department. It is understood that ex-Election Commissioner David B. Shaw is slated for the place.

TRANSCRIPT- APR. 16, 1914

FIRE HAZARDS POINTED OU

Chamber of Commerce and Other Interests Oppose Repeal of Building Limits, Taking as Text the Allston Fire

Arguments in favor of the building limits were presented to the Fire Hazard Committee of the City Council at yesterday's hearing and will be continued a week from toda y. Several of the speakers not only favored the extension of the limits which, if not repealed will go into effect on Ma y 1, but urged more drastic restrictions, in view of the Melvin apartment house fire, to eliminate the danger of loss of life.

It was the contention of former Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole that East Boston is particularly subject to possible conflagration, as it is twenty minutes away from the second-alarm apparatus and thirty minutes away from third-alarm apparatus.

"All building limits are unfair," the ex-commissioner said. "The old building limits are unfair. But the reason that we have restrictions is for the good of the greatest number. If you repeal this ordinance the Legislature will pay no attention to your requests for building restrictions. I am opposed to second-class construction, as permitted by our building laws, like the Melvin apartment house. No building over two and one-half stories should be permitted except with fire-proof basement and roof, sprinklers in up-and-down air passages, and no buiiding over three stories should be allowed except fire proof throughout with the basement cut off from the upper stories and with an exit directly from the basement to the street."

For he Chamber of Commerce, Lyon Weyburn, a member of the Committee on Fire Protection, said: "The ordinance pa ssed last year extending the building limits was adopted by the City Council after careful investigation. This was the first extension of the building limits in twenty-five years, and was strongly advocated by commercial and civic organizations, real estate eschauges and builders in different parts of the city. To rescind this ordinance at this time would be a backward step. I believe in an extension of the building limits to include the entire city.

Clarence H. Blackall, chairman of the committee on fire prevention of the Chamber, favored an extension of the limits to the entire city. He preferred brick construction to wood for dwellings.

Arthur W. Joslin of West Roxbury contended that he did not consider safe second-class construction above the fourth floor and expressed a belief that it should be limited to three.

Edward T. Hartmann, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, charged that the opposition against the extension of the fire limits was developed by builders and attorneys representing builders. "I know of no more dangerous condition than that in Allston on Commonwealth avenue and side streets," he said, "where scores of buildings like the Melvin apartments are going up every day—brick shells filled with inflammable interiors of wood and plaster. And the worst of it is that we call that our highest grade of building and charge high rents for apartments."

William J. McDonald, representing the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, favored an extension of the building limits. He expressed a belief that considerale improvement could be made in second-class construction. He said there were many buildings erected in Boston within the past three years which are worse than the Melvin. He also contended that the basement and first floor of such structures should be ire proof and not connected in any way with the floors above.

APR. 17, 1914

CURLEY CHARGES GRAFT

Has Police Investigate Rumors That Certain Persons Attempted to Hold Up Business Men for Contracts and Favors

Mayor Curley promised a sensation at a hearing that he had planned at City Hall yesterday, but the hearing was not held owing to a mistake in sending out notices. The mayor, however, gave out a statement in which he charged that persons have been attempting to hold up business men on the strength of promises of city contracts, moving-picture licenses and other favors at City Hall.

A specific case was cited by the mayor. A man called upon him last week representing a lumber concern and saying that he desired to sell some lumber to the city. He was referred to the supply department but he replied that it would be useless to apply there unless the department were notified to give him special consideration. When the mayor, as he said, told the man that no person would receive special favors during his administration, the lumber representative, according to the mayor, told him that he had contributed $300 toward paying off the indebtedness of the mayoral campaign. The lumber man at first refused to name the agent to whom he paid the money, but later did so. The mayor had Police Inspector Burke detailed on the case and when he called upon the lumberman he was told that the $300 was in the nature of a loan.

The mayor said that a similar situation developed in connection with an attempt to sell a certain fire extinguisher to the city.

No license for moving-picture houses will be granted until after a public hearing, said the mayor. There are two petitions for licenses to be heard next Wednesday afternoon. An effort will be made to learn if money has been paid to any persons representing that they had influence with the mayor. Every such discovery will be visited with a rejection of the petition or revocation of the license, should one have been previously granted, according to the mayor.

STILL AFTER FITZGERALD

Curley Makes Charge Against Water Meter Removal in Property of James T. Fitzgerald

Mayor Curley is still after the Fitzgerald family. He has asked the Finance Commission to investigate the removal from property of James T. Fitzgerald, brother of the former mayor, of a water meter.

The mayor said that the meter in question was located in the building at 454 and 456 Hanover street; that this place, which is a tenement house, was metered for about twenty-one months, and that the water bills for this period aggregated $331.10. The meter was taken out in October, 1912, the mayor stated, and not remstalled until January, this year. During this period of fifteen months, the city, he said, received but $63.75 in payment for the water used there and had lost $172.65 by the transaction.

James T. Fitzgerald said: "I leased this property some eight years ago to an Italian. The lease was given through Quincy & Co., the real estate firm. This firm has collected the rent in bulk and I do not go near the places. As for the terms of the lease, the lessee paid the water rates so that it made no difference to me how great the rates were or how little. This is rather a small matter for a mayor of a city as great as this to be devoting his time to."

APR. 17. 1914

PROPOSES HARBOR TUNNEL

Mayor Curley Suggests $2,000,000 Project to Connect T Wharf and East Boston—Appoints Shaw to Election Commission

At a conference in the mayor's office today with the Port Directors, Mayor Curley suggested a tunnel to East Boston for foot and vehicular traffic to start from T Wharf and to be equipped with elevators like the most modern tunnels of similar nature abroad.

The mayor said that such a tunnel would remove the possibility that the $3,000,000 expenditure by the State in the new South Boston fish wharf would be nullified by fishing interests again buying into the T Wharf property, and would answer the demands from East Boston that are constantly increasing for better traffic facilities to the city proper.

That this tunnel would not cost more than $2,000,000 with elevators, whereas a tunnel with the long, gradual approaches would cost $15,000,000, was the mayor's prediction. The Massachusetts General Hospital owns the T Wharf property on Atlantic avenue and has asked the city to buy it. The mayor has informed the trustees, however, that the city cannot afford the money.

Paul Hannigan of Lawrence will serve Boston as a consulting engineer in the Public Works Department at the rate of $5000 a year. Mayor Curley announced that this arrangement means that the fourteen miles of city streets to be torn up during the next few years for the installation of the high-pressure fire system will be repaved with the Hannigan invention of granite blocks, base up, and a layer of cement on top, an invention that has proved of much success in Lawrence, where Mr. Hannigan is Street Commissioner. Hannigan will also superintend the asphalting of 100,000 yards of streets during the present year.

David B. Shaw was appointed by the mayor today as Election Commissioner to succeed John B. Martin, recently confirmed by the Civil Service Commission as principal assessor. Shaw served on the Election Board for two years as an appointee of John F. Fitzgerald and gave way to Edward A. McLaughlin in Mayor Hibbard's administration. The position pays $3500 a year. Shaw was one of the most active upporters of Mayor Curley in the last campaign. He is a lawyer.

The mayor gave his promise to Miss Margaret Foley today that he will review the Women's Suffrage parade of May 2 from a reviewing stand in front of City Hall. He also gave permission for an overflow meeting by the suffragists on the day of the parade at the Parkman memorial bandstand on the Common.

APR. 21, 1914

THREE NAMES STILL HELD UP

Failure of Civil Service Commission to Act on Messrs. Graham, Kearns and Goodwin Leads to Apprehension

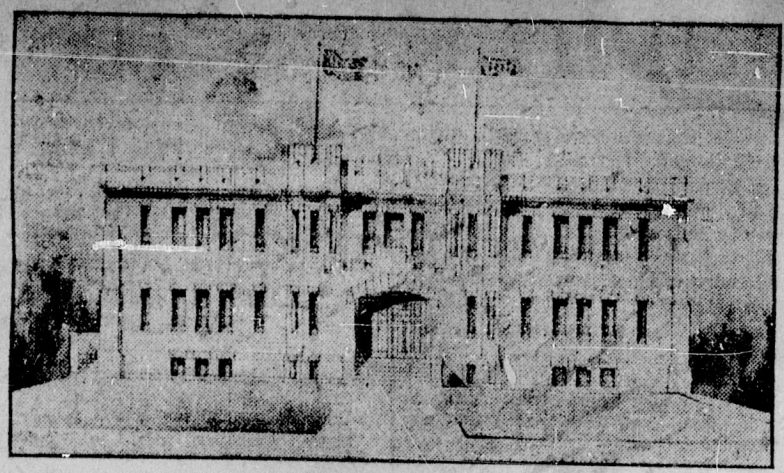
Another meeting day of the Civil Service Commission has passed without action on three appointments of Mayor Curley—Patrick H. Graham as superintendent of markets Wil,liam F. Kearns as schoolhouse commissioner and Frank A. Goodwin as street commissioner. he thirty days allowed for confirmation will expire for Kearns on April 29 and for the two other appointees during the first week of May.

he commission sent down seven confirmations of the mayor's appointments today as follows:

Matthew Cummings, sinking funds commissioner.
Elizabeth M. Needham and James P. Cleary, children's institutions trustees.
John E. Gilman, soldiers' relief commissioner.
Albert W. Hersey, cemetery trustee.
Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer.
Mary [illegible], cemetery trustee.

MONITOR APR 17 1914

ARMORY AT ADAMS DEDICATED TODAY



C. T. McFarland and H. W. Colby, architects, Boston

MR. FITZGERALD TALKS TO CITY CLUB ON ADMINISTRATION

Former Mayor Declares Boston Was Not, as Mayor Curley Has Said, in a Straightened Financial Condition When the New Executive Took Office

APR 17 1914 APR 17 1914

Declaring he had left the city finances in better shape than that in which he found them and with a larger balance of "free cash" than any mayor except one, former Mayor Fitzgerald addressed about 700 members of the Boston City Club who crowded the club auditorium last night. The speech followed a dinner given the former executive by about 100 members of the club.

In the absence of the president of the club, Frederick P. Fish, Vice-President James W. Rollins presided, and introduced former Judge Robert O. Harris as toastmaster. At the dinner the former mayor was not called on to speak, but he was tendered ovations by Charles E. Logue, George W. Evans, headmaster of the Charlestown high school; Earnest E. Smith, former member of the city council; J. Edward Barry, former mayor of Cambridge, and former Congressman Daniel J. Kiley.

Immediately after the dinner the party adjourned to the auditorium on the top floor, where the former mayor was introduced by Mr. Harris.

Forum Not Arena

Mr. Harris explained that the purpose of the club was for the discussion of city questions by those interested in civic affairs who had anything to offer for betterment, and that it was always an open forum, but that it was in no sense an arena.

Mr. Fitzgerald opened with a few humorous remarks and stated the purpose of his talk which was to relieve false impressions which might exist on the condition of the city finances and what he termed "peculiar" statements about points in his administration.

He started on the premise that he had made many mistakes as mayor of the city but that they had all been mistakes of judgment and not of intent. He discussed the fall of Boston as the commercial hub for which he said there was not one valid reason; that the condition must be ascribed to the lack of imagination of the New Englanders at large and to over conservatism.

Contentment a Factor

He said the needs of the city may be reduced to a single item, contentment of its workers, which he declared did not depend on its tax rate nor property valuations. He cited that in other countries stress was laid on making the cities attractive enough to keep its people at home. With the contended worker in the city he says that you can not keep industry away despite tax rate or valuations. He cited Germany whence, he says, there is almost no emigration since the government discovered the value of making the working class contented at home.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that the city was not on the verge of bankruptcy and that the city debt was but about one third the average per capita debt of large cities. He said the debt increased on an average through his admistration $180,000, whereas for the 20 preceding years the average was ove. $1,000,000.

MAY 5 1914

In future all applications for salary increases made to the Boston school committee must be made to the board as a whole and will be heard as a whole in the month of March. This was decided upon as a means of expediting business at a meeting of the committee held last night.

A question of Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, director of hygiene, in charge of the playgrounds, as to whether the children of the playgrounds should be taken on visits to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts during the summer as they had been in past years, was answered in the affirmative.

It was voted to continue the classes in preparatory salesmanship and those in English to non-English speaking pupils to June 5, and those in household arts to June 16.

The courses of study in the Latin schools were so amended as to give greater latitude in the election of language courses to meet entrance requirements of certain colleges.

The payment of $822.55 to Dr. Charles A. Prosser as compensation for his study and recommendations as to the proposed reorganization of the Mechanic Arts high school was approved.

A request from the Head Masters Association to prohibit dancing in the high school building was denied. The proposition was to do away with dancing at all parties held under the direction of any teacher in the high schools.

The business agent submitted a report which showed that the expenditures for the first four months of the year 1914-15 were $1,708,504.73, an increase over the same period of the last year of $52,490.09. The unexpended balance at the end of the four months was $3,718,279.09.

MAY 21,1914

Opposition to High Pressure Quarters Under Common Prevails—New Charlesbank Site

Plans for the site of the proposed high pressure pumping station to be located on the Charlesbank will be submitted by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, to Mayor Curley some time today.

Until yesterday afternoon the proposal to put the new station beneath the surface of the common was seriously considered on account of the advantages offered from an engineering standpoint. Public disapproval of the marring of the common, however, prevailed and after making a personal inspection of the ground along the Charlesbank, the mayor and commissioner decided on this location.

MAY 21 1914

The first plans were to place the new station under Charles street extending to the public garden, but this project was abandoned. According to Commissioner Rourke a base of satisfactory depth would be water soaked.

The station when complet[illegible]

Journal Apr. 17, 1914

WHOLESALE HOLD-UP GAME OF POLITICIANS EXPOSED BY CURLEY

Merchants Induced to Give Up Thousands on Promise of Getting City Contracts It Is Alleged.

LUMBER DEALER PAID $300, DECLARES HE LOANED MONEY

Mayor Withholds All Applications for "Movie" Licenses—Will Hold Public Hearing on Each One—Prosecutions Are Unlikely.

APR 17 1914

B-1

Systematic "hold-ups" for thousands of dollars of merchants who desire to do business with the city of Boston and of moving picture theater proprietors who desire locations, by politicians and others, who allege that they can secure "special consideration" from Mayor Curley, were exposed by the latter yesterday, with the assistance of Police Inspector Michael Burke, who was assigned to the case by Police Commissioner O'Meara.

No names would be given by either the mayor or Burke, but the men working the game are understood to be present and former "smalltime" politicians.

One is said to be a former inmate of Deer Island.

The first instance was of a lumber dealer who paid a former politician $300 "to defray outstanding indebtedness consequent on Curley's campaign" and later asked for special consideration at the supply department because of this contribution.

This started Curley on the hunt, and, obtaining an inspector, he trailed down the man who collected the money, but was unable to prosecute because of this contribution.

nounced a hearing on a moving picture license at which "something sensational in the line of graft will be shown up." This however, fell flat, the mayor having got his dates mixed. At 4 o'clock there was not a soul in sight, and License Clerk John Casey said that he knew nothing of any hearing. The nearest approach to it is a hearing at 3.30 next Wednesday afternoon, at which the petitions of Jerome Petitti for a license to operate a moving picture show at 392 Hanover street and of Mark Harris to operate one at Humboldt avenue and Townsend street, Roxbury, will be heard. The mayor later on stated that these hearings were the ones he meant, but did not say that anything would be turned up at them.

Inquiries Many

The promise of a sensation caused a great many inquiries to flow into City Hall.

The men concerned in the alleged "hold-up" of business men are understood to be friends of Curley, who were strong supporters of his during the campaign and who honestly believe that they are allowed by every law to conduct a business on his friendship.

"The first time I got wind of it," said Curley, "was when a lumber merchant came to my office and asked to sell the city lumber. I referred him to the supply department, which does all the city's purchasing, but he demurred, saying that he thought it would be useless unless the department was told by me to give him special consideration.

"He said he was entitled to this because he had given $300 to a man to defray the outstanding debt consequent on my campaign for mayor.

" 'You did nothing of the kind,' I declared, but he insisted, so I asked for the name of the man to whom he paid the money. He refused to give it until I told him that he would not sell any lumber to the city of Boston for four years unless he gave it up. Then he told me the name.

Called for Inspector

"I immediately asked Police Commissioner O'Meara for his best man and he sent me Inspector Michael Burke. He followed up the case, but the lumber merchant denied that he gave the money to the man and said that he 'loaned' it. Of course, I could do nothing further.

"There was another instance of a man who sold fire extinguishers. He approached another company with a proposition that, if he was hired by them, he would place their extinguishers in every city department. However, he was intercepted."

The mayor steadfastly refused to give any names, as he said that the matter could go no further and that he thought it improper to tell any names. Inspector Burke likewise refused to reveal the identity of any of those concerned. Many guesses have been made, but nobody has yet been able to speak with authority.

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Mar. 10, 1914

cute because the lumber dealer declared at the last minute that he had "loaned" the money and had not given it.

This is but one instance of the "hold-ups" that are being perpetrated through the city by men who claim that they are strong with the administration and can secure special favors. A rumor, which the mayor did not speak of, states that a prominent contractor was held up for $500 for contracts he never received. The moving picture men have been special objects of the "influence swingers," so much so that Mayor Curley has withheld all applications for motion picture licenses and will give a public hearing on each one.

"Regardless of what has been the custom in the past," said Mayor Curley, with a sarcastic smile, "if I ascertain that money has been paid to any person for intercession to secure special privilege I shall either reject or revoke the licenses. This will be my course for the next four years, and no person shall be accorded special favor regardless of past customs."

Although the mayor is still investigating, he acknowledges that it is a hopeless task to attempt to prosecute because the men who "gave up" will not go through with the case. Curley has obtained names of men who have been collecting money in this way but will not give them up.

The mayor yesterday afternoon an-

THE EX-MAYOR'S SPEECH

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's speech at the Cit Club last night was a dignified effort and on high level. In fact, his final peroration might b criticized on the ground that it was too much o the style of a bygone age. But it certainly ca do no harm to call to the mind of members o this community the splendors of its past in point ing out at the same time the avenues to futur splendors and still greater destinies. Mr. Fitz gerald (with the exception of a deft thrust here and there) carefully and avowedly avoided personalities, and possibly disappointed thereby some of his audience who came expecting fireworks. But his replies to the criticisms of his administration were all the more forceful in that they dealt largely with facts and figures. In short he made a very good case for himself, and his speech will undoubtedly serve to impress again on the minds of the many who will read it that Boston has had at her service and now has as a leading citizen a man whose insight into the conditions and needs of the community of Greater Boston is exceptionally keen and forceful, and whose vision as to her future is in its breadth and farsightedness even more exceptional. The ex-mayor has his faults, but he loved, and still loves, Boston.

Mar, 10 1914

HOSPITAL MAY SUFFER

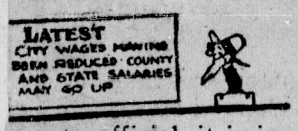
Cut of $50,000 in Appropriation Likely to Close Three Wards.

Mayor Curley yesterday issued an ultimatum to heads of city departments, whose appropriations for the year have been cut, that they must "get along efficiently or throw up your jobs." Accordingly the officials have come to the conclusion that they can struggle along.

Two or three wards may be closed because of the cut of $50,000 in the appropriation for the hospital department, it was stated yesterday at the meeting of the City Council committee on appropriations when it went over the annual budget.

The health department, however, will still be operated efficiently, despite a cut of $75,000 in its appropriations, according to its officials. It will be able to provide for anything except epidemics.

WHY THESE SALARY GRABS?



Without reflecting in the slightest degree on the capabilities and qualifications of any State or county official, it is in order to remark that this is not the time to raise the salary of any official of county or State. Men and women doing good work in the service of the city, and for modest wages, have had those wages reduced on the ground that the city cannot afford to pay what, admittedly, the worthy wage-earner is actually worth to the municipality. Poor women, supporting families in some instances, have been deprived of employment, in the name of economy, while State and county officials, who were elected or appointed to serve for fair and adequate recompense, are demanding more and expect to get it!

The city of Boston has to meet all the expenses of the county of Suffolk, and those expenses have risen too high and too fast in the past twenty years. The city of Boston pays a very large share of the State tax, and that tax is so large as to call for careful and intelligent attention. We cannot understand why, under such conditions, any State or county officials should venture to ask for larger remuneration, and it is to be sincerely hoped that, if the General Court yields to the plea for increases, the governor will do his duty.

Mar, 13 1914

IN THE ALIBI BELT

A TRIAL BOARD of the police department, now investigating the serious charge that two patrolmen of Station 5, off duty, waylaid and brutally assaulted another patrolman of the station, will, undoubtedly, learn the facts and recommend that exact justice be meted out. According to a report printed yesterday, the accused patrolmen insist that the man whom they are charged with assaulting fell and cut himself on an iron ash barrel.

Whether that will constitute a good and sufficient alibi remains to be seen. It is claimed that one witness is already missing from his home, but that, of course, is not surprising and not yet suspicious. Members of the police department who know of the strained relations that existed in Station 5 for some time before Patrolman Fitzgerald was, or was not, assaulted, insist that there are three other reasons for his condition that may well be presented in turn by those accused of beating him:

First, he was hit by a meteor stone direct from the sky.

Second, watching for thieves

CURLEY GOES FISHING

Leaves Today for Sebago Lake, and Will Take Ax Along.

Mayor Curley will leave Boston at 10 o'clock this morning for Sebago Lake, Me., where he will spend the holiday salmon fishing with friends. This is his first attempt, but the mayor is hopeful.

The mayor plans to send all his fish back to town to the hospital to be used for food, the money saved thereby to be used to build two new subways, three municipal buildings and several odds and ends such as wharves, City Hall annexes and streets.

It took George Herlihy, one of his clerks, almost two hours to pack the mayor's bag last evening, so many documents and pay rolls had to be placed within it. The mayor will take

Journal Apr. 17, 1914

EX-MAYOR SPEAKING AT CITY CLUB, AND TOASTMASTER

APR 17 1914

FITZ GIVES ACCOUNT OF FOUR-YEAR STEWARDSHIP

Declares Boston Not on Verge of Bankruptcy and That Financial Condition Compares Favorably With Other Cities---Does Not Indulge in the Personalities His Hearers Expected.

A-1

John F. Fitzgerald, former mayor of Boston, before more than 700 representative citizens of Boston at the City Club last night, rendered an account of his stewardship of four years as mayor.

In the inimitable Fitzgeraldian way he pleased his hearers with a keen analysis of Boston's needs and Boston's civic virtues and faults.

PIANISTS ARE SAVED

City Will Stand for Them If the Classes Foot the Bills.

The women pianists in the city gymnasiums are saved.

They must stay "fired," but they will be paid by the members of their classes, if the plan suggested yesterday by Mayor Curley is carried out.

This was the best the mayor could do for a committee of women who called on him yesterday to protest the discharge of the pianists. The gymnasiums will not be closed, but the pianists can be supported only if the members of the classes contribute something like 5 cents apiece.

Thus shall the ladies pursue their art and the standard of the Economical Administration be saved.

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(1) F 1

Apr. 17, 1914

Dignified and serious, he explained away many of the charges made against him by Mayor Curley. Not once did he enter into the personalities many of his hearers had expected.

He criticized the Finance Commission, charging that it was never willing to work with him.

"They said: 'We are organized to be critical with you.'

"I said: 'Won't you help?'

"They replied: 'No. That is not our business.'"

He made a plea for the industrial development of the city that brought long applause from the business and professional men who heard him.

Casting aside his manuscript frequently and talking in a rambling way, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald discussed conditions in other cities and told of incidents on the South American trip of the Chamber of Commerce. He quoted Shakespeare once and caused much laughter.

Cheered by Hearers

At the close of his address he was heartily cheered.

In speaking of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, Mr. Fitzgerald referred to the time when Harvard "crowned" the former head of the Finance Commission with an A. M. degree, President Eliot describing him as "The last of the Romans, full of the solid virtues of an old Roman consul."

"When I was mayor and Mr. Sullivan chairman of the Finance Commission he always charged that I dictated appointments," said the ex-mayor; "but it now appears that Mr. Sullivan is being dictated to by the mayor, and is willing to for the $9000 a year salary that he receives.

"I read in the paper the other day that he had appointed a young man from Ward 17, dictated by Mr. Curley, and I am anxious to see whether or not Mr. Sullivan is going to allow the law department to be a dumping ground for politicians who are not fit to hold office."

Regarding the promised expose at City Hall on motion picture licenses, Mr. Fitzgerald said that in his administration he assigned motion picture licenses in the same way as liquor licenses, considering property rights and the protests of those in the neighborhood.

About 250 at Dinner

The dinner that preceded the former mayor's speech was attended by about 250. Mr. Fitzgerald was given an enthusiastic reception when he entered the dining-room.

The diners included many former officials of Boston and Cambridge. Besides the ex-mayor there were ex-Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole, ex-Building Commissioner Logue, ex-Councilman Kiley, ex-Councilman Smith, ex-Mayor Barry of Cambridge, ex-City Collector Garret Scollard and ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Walsh.

Headmaster George Evans of the Charlestown Evening High School declared he was confident that accusa-

Fitzgerald Strong in His Praise of Boston

"BOSTON is a beautiful and prosperous city, and those who malign her are a real source of danger for her future."

"If money is needed the method to pursue is not that of niggardly economy. It is rather a bold search for new sources of revenue that shall not unduly burden the people."

"Boston is not on the verge of bankruptcy. On the contrary it is in excellent financial condition.

"In my administration the city tax, exclusive of schools, was reduced from $9.81 to $8.86, yet $5,000,000 was spent on improvements ordinarily charged to loans.

"Although we do more for the people and do it better than other cities in this State or in the country, our tax rate is only $17.20 the lowest of the cities in the metropolitan district.

"Because we are ahead of the procession, we seem to our short-sighted friends to be behind."

"The increase in the expenditure has been barely normal."

...e said,
...Commis-
...sion or were
...omen looking for
...."

...zgerald, speaking of Mayor ... action in stopping the printing ...oks containing his speeches, de...ed that the City Council, and not ...e, put through the order calling for the printing. He added that he has no doubt the citizens of Boston would be delighted to get a copy of the book.

He spoke first of the ignorance most persons show about city finances and of the harm that is done a city by untrue statements about its mayor, citing an instance in South America, where he was told that he had not allowed the appointment of any but Catholics in the Public Library.

Referring to Mayor Curley as "James Michael" once, he contented himself with referring specifically to him only in regard to his statement that the city had only $52.48 in the treasury when he assumed office.

APR 17 1914

Over $750,000 in Cash

He assured the audience that there was over $750,000 available cash in the treasury at that time.

He referred just once to Edmund Billings of the Good Government Association in relation to saving the city money.

"We went out and secured quarters for our city departments at one-half the price paid by the United States when they started to remodel the custom house," said he. "There is something for Mr. Billings. It will bring him back to the old days of investigating, and he can go to it."

Prior to the big meeting "upstairs" ex-Mayor Fitzgerald was guest of honor at a banquet in the club rooms, Judge Robert O. Harris being toastmaster here, and afterward introducing the mayor to the audience.

The presence of several policemen, who said they were there only to prevent the stairways from becoming overcrowded, was the only unusual feature of the evening. James P. Magenis of the Finance Commission was in the audience, also a good representation of "the Old Guard" in city politics.

Fitz Denies City Is on Verge of Bankruptcy

Mr. Fitzgerald's address in full follows:

"I am not here tonight to make a personal attack on Mr. Curley or Mr. Sullivan—'two lovely berries molded on one stem.' It is fairly apparent by now that their reputations may be safely left to the tender mercies of their own deeds. Neither am I here to defend myself.

"I am confident that my work for Boston has given me a secure place in the esteem of the citizens and that they are as a body able to value the ingenious misstatements that form so large a part of our current fiction at their true worth. But I am not willing to leave the reputation of the city to be torn and mangled in the malignant warfare of the unholy alliance.

"Boston is not on the verge of bankruptcy. On the contrary it is in excellent financial condition. In my administration the city tax, exclusive of schools, was reduced from $9.81 to $8.86, yet $5,000,000 was spent on improvements ordinarily charged to loans. The debt increased $728,000 in the four years, or about $180,000 a year—while the average increase of previous years has been millions. The assessed valuation increased at a much diminished rate, and at the same time every section of the city had streets, parks, playgrounds, fire and police stations, baths, gymnasia and reading-rooms, as they needed them.

Statistics Misleading

"I am aware that statistics are not merely uninteresting, but often misleading, in the present chaotic state of city financial records in the United States. Kansas City issues a tax about every month. Sewers, street cleaning, garbage collecting, schools—all send a separate bill to the taxpayer. How can the rate of such a city be compared with the rate of Boston, which includes all these services in its single bill? Most of the large cities of the country, particularly in the West, assess the entire cost of new street construction on the abutters.

"How can we compare our rate with theirs, when we can only assess 50 per cent. of the cost? In many of the progressive cities of the country the business men pay for the lighting of the streets in the business section. In New York the rapid transit debt is excluded from the net funded debt, in Boston statistics it is usually included. Comparisons of the tax rates of cities should not, therefore, be made without a corresponding enumeration of what the work covers, and a comparison of city debt is not fair without a corresponding comparison of the work which the borrowed money has done.

"Boston is in a position of peculiar responsibility. We pay the entire expense of the county of Suffolk; 60 per cent. of the metropolitan park assessment; 78 per cent. of the metropolitan water tax, and 35 per cent. of the State tax. Of the debt of approximately six[illegible] million for metropolitan parks and Charles River Basin, Boston [illegible] nearly ten million of it [illegible] yet outside the Charl[illegible] basin hardly an acre of the metropolitan parks lie within the physical limits of the city.

Suburbanites Benefit

"Besides this, our own parks, which aggregate 82 per cent. of all the parks and playgrounds in the metropolitan district and are easily accessible to the people of these neighboring cities and towns, are entirely maintained by the city. That is, we are forced not merely to provide for the people who pay taxes into the city treasury, but also for those who live in the vicinity.

Page 1 May 6/14 Corr

Apr. 17, 1914

This is true as well for our police and fire departments, which must be maintained to meet the emergency needs of a community of 1,600,000, although supported by half that number. We also support the only general free hospital in the district. This heavy burden is included in our 17.20 rate. We are the only community in the civilized world where there are actually more people outside the city limits within a radius of ten miles than within. It seems to me a necessary reform that these cities and towns should cooperate on all such matters as are of common importance—fire, police, park, playgrounds and street construction.

"The failure to combine is the most serious obstacle in the way of comprehensive city planning and one of the sources if that heavy expense which no city but Boston is required to bear.

Do More for People

"In addition to this we do more for our people than any other city in America. Our water and sewage systems are as nearly perfect as those anywhere in the world. Our schools are among the best of any city in the country. Our park system is the most beautiful and extensive in America. We are the only city besides New York that furnishes an extensive system of subways for rapid transit, and we were the first of all to build them.

"Our playgrounds are noted not only here, but abroad, and our public library system, with its many convenient branches, and the beautiful building that houses its central station, is justly celebrated. No other city but New York has an art museum remotely approaching ours. Our city and consumptive hospitals are unique in their perfection. It is impossible to enumerate the many services which Boston renders to its citizens.

"Yet, although we do more for the people and do it better than other cities in this State or in the country, our tax rate is only 17.20, the lowest of the cities in the metropolitan district. Of the thirty-nine cities and towns in the district whose burdens we partly bear, fifteen have a tax rate of $20 or more, with about the same average valuation, yet they are not supposed to be on the verge of bankruptcy. As a matter of fact two of the cities in this group—Cambridge and Lynn—have shown a remarkable industrial development coincident with the high tax rate.

City Tax Decreases

"Of our $17.20 rate, the city tax, exclusive of schools, has decreased from $9.81, in the Hibbard administration, to $8.86 in my last year, while the school taxes increased from $3.19 to $3.83, or 45 per cent. No one would consider it far sighted economy to stint the schools. Yet it is a little startling to see an increase of 45 per cent. in expenses, with an increase of less than 10 per cent. in enrolment. Since 1900 the amount of money allowed by law to be raised for different purposes has increased 100 per cent. for schools and 17 per cent. for other purposes. How unfair it is, then, to charge the conduct of these other departments with undue extravagance.

"The debt also should be considered in relation to the services which the borrowed money has secured. Our per capita debt is 106.23, but the per capita debt of Dusseldorf, the model city of Germany, is 130, and no member of that prosperous city cries 'danger.'

"They have been educated to understand that money borrowed to be spent on permanent improvements is an investment that brings in dividends in health and prosperity. Our debt, exclusive of subways, is only about $75 per capita—3½ per cent., and is actually lower than two-thirds of the cities in Massachusetts, none of which compare with Boston in the facilities they provide for the social life of the citizens.

"The things which we have acquired they need and sooner or later must borrow to secure. This is even more true of the other big cities of the United States. Because we are ahead of the procession, we seem to our short-sighted friends to be behind.

"Over against this debt we can place assets three times as great. The per capita assets of Philadelphia are $169.69; of St. Louis, $112.64; of Chicago, 102.66; while in Boston they are 318.80. Doesn't this talk of Boston's danger from bankruptcy sound a little childish in view of such facts? Would a business man consider his business seriously threatened if he could show assets three times as great as his liabilities?

Maligners a Danger

"Boston is a beautiful and prosperous city, and those who malign her are a real source of danger for her future. It is this unfounded talk of extravagance and financial embarrassment that has kept the cities and towns in the metropolitan district so haughtily aloof. It injures us here and in our relations to distant cities, and is highly inconsistent with any "Boom Boston" policy. The auditor's report shows $531,607.03 of unappropriated cash in the treasury at the beginning of this year, and $227,600 unappropriated water tax, a total of $758,600, which is five times as much as the average the last twenty years. This sum was not collected through any "fear that property might be sold for unpaid taxes," as the records of the collector's office prove.

"A slight decrease in the per cent. collection for 1913 is offset by a slight increase in the 1912 collection, making the total perfectly normal. But do you imagine that any such truth as this will ever travel so far or so fast as the picturesque fiction of $52.48 that I bequeathed to my successor?

"This perversion of truth and the general attitude of many people who should have more enlightened notions of the progress of affairs gives our neighbors an altogether exaggerated idea of the state of our finances.

Increase Barely Normal

"The increase in the expenditure has been barely normal. All over the world municipal debt and municipal expenditure have been increasing. The debts and expenditures of the cities of England have increased 98 per cent., while the population has only increased 20 per cent. That is, debt and annual expenditure have increased five times as fast as the population. This does not mean that a wave of extravagance has been sweeping the world. It means simply that cities are undertaking everywhere more care of the people, and a larger part of the work which used to be left to private enterprise is

"Germany is a splendid example of this spirit. The whole country is animated by a determination to hold the first place among civilized nations, the cities no less than the State and imperial governments. Commercial and military prestige depend on the development of industrial facilities and the health and well-being of the community from which fighters and workers must be drawn. In order, then, to secure these two distant aims the cities spend enormous sums. Beauty and health and contentment are treated as commercial assets and justified as a means for promoting the city's growth. It is also generally recognized that industries seek those cities that do the most to encourage trade—that stimulate commerce by opening up industrial areas; that build docks and harbors and provide cheap factory sites. For these purposes even the small cities of Germany incur staggering debt and find a quick return for the bread which they cast on the waters so liberally in a growth more rapid than ours here in a new country.

"Contrast this spirit with the spirit back of the recent economies which have attacked these groups of workers most closely allied to the public good—the police and fire departments and the members of the health service. The police who have given the city a reputation for decency and order unequaled in America, giving us one of the lowest burglary insurance rate in the country, at the same time that New York rates are raised to the level of Chicago, on account of the inefficiency of their police force; firemen, who are called at any moment to face danger, and if necessary, to give their lives for others without thought for, their homes or families; doctors, who invest both a great deal of money and many years of their lives in preparation for their work. It does not seem quite fair to expect this profession which gives its services so generously to the public hospitals, and which undertakes so large a part of the free treatment of the poor, to do still more work for the city at a merely nominal fee.

Black Spot on City

"The reduction of the pay of city nurses to $600 per year is an even blacker spot on the reputation of the city. These devoted women who have spent four years in securing a training, going to houses of all degrees of cleanliness, risking their lives daily in contact with contagious and infectious diseases and in return to receive from the city a minimum wage.

"If it was not possible to reduce the expense of the city with such cutting as this, the previous administration can hardly be charged with extravagance. Indeed, this recent action is far too costly in its impairment of the health and dignity of the city to be true economy.

"For the health, comfort and convenience of the people the limit of expenditure should not be meanly low. The German city looks upon happiness as a public obligation. It recognizes the tendency toward the settling of people in cities as a universal and permanent movement, and attempts to offset the disadvantages of life in large communities. The city has deprived the people of natural pleasures of the country. The cost of commercialized amusement is usually prohibitive for poor people and when it is not offers recreation only in degrading forms. We have done something to provide decent and cultural amusement for the people.

"The Germans have gone farther, realizing that amusement which continues the proper education of the people, instead of destroying it, is merely safeguarding the profit of a great investment. Music, theaters, parks, playgrounds, public forests, form a very important part of the non-productive enterprises of German cities. Theaters and opera houses are subsidized so that drama and music may be given at a nominal cost.

Germans Not Reckless

"These same German cities spend much more than we do and they spend it for things which to a politician ruled by the Finance Commission, or some other of our worthy but short-sighted reformers, would appear startlingly unnecessary. Yet the Germans as a race are not typically reckless in money matters, nor are the business men who run their cities often accused of neglecting the interest of industry. They have made the words "Made in Germany" a terror to the English manufacturer.

Cont'd next Page

Apr. 17, 1914

"If, then, German cities incur enormous debt and spend liberally for such things, it is because such debt and such expenditure bring in a more than adequate return. They feel that it is necessary to guard the health and guide the recreation of the people as well as to build docks and plan cities twenty years ahead of the needs of the population.

"If it is necessary for them with a homogenous population, how much more necessary is it for us with our yearly influx of foreigners. The most powerful influence in transforming these strangers into Americans and brothers is in providing standard American living conditions and opportunities for acquiring American language, customs and culture.

Need Immigrant Labor

"We need immigrant labor, but we need to transform it before we can secure from it the maximum benefit for our industries and the best citizenship for our towns. The unskilled laborer newly arrived in this country, especially the southern Europeans of this later immigration, are far less efficient than those northern races who came over fifty to a hundred years ago. The ultimate source of a nation's wealth is its labor. Germany spends enormous sums training workmen in the first place and then maintaining their efficiency by giving them healthy and beautiful cities to live in and opportunities for the healthful employment of their leisure.

"As our natural resources become exhausted, as they have been so largely in this section, we must turn to the labor, of which we have a plentiful supply, and bring that to such a state of perfection that "made in New England" will rival "made in Germany" in the markets of the world.

"Therefore, I believe that everything that the municipal government can do to make Boston beautiful, spacious and healthy should be done, and that money should be found when it is a matter of the happiness of the people or the industrial awakening of the city.

No Need of Niggardly Economy

"If money is needed the method to pursue is not that of niggardly economy. It is rather a bold search for new sources of revenue that shall not unduly burden the people. In my administration I secured an additional half million a year through the passage of an act to have corporations taxed in the cities in which they do business. Formerly these taxes went to wealthy towns, like Brookline and Newton, the place of residence of the stockholders. This and the collection of large personal property taxes, made it possible for the city to extend its activities and raise wages, while lowering the tax rate.

"I believe in some method of taxation of the unearned increment. German cities tax the increase in value of land at the time of its transfer, securing from 5 to 30 per cent. of this value which the community creates. Here in Boston there are many men who hold property for its rise in value. They rent their land for from 4 to 6 per cent., requiring the tenant to make all improvements and to pay all taxes. They do absolutely nothing to improve their property, or to help the city, yet they gather a yearly harvest as the result of an increase in value which the growth of the city produces.

"Forty-eight estates on Winter and Washington streets and Temple place, worth $8,028,000 in 1890, were worth $17,014,000 in 1910, an increase of $9,000,000, or approximately 115 per cent. in value.

"A large part of this increase was due to the city's investment of $15,000,000 in subways. At the same time that their land increased in value at this enormous rate, the buildings decreased from $1,672,000 in 1890, to $1,217,000 in 1910, or 37 per cent. A tax imposed on increment and value to be collected at the time of the transfer of property would be effective both for that purpose and of securing revenue without unfairly burdening any one.

Want World Leadership

"I laid this proposition before the Finance Commission, but the real estate atmosphere that that worthy body breathed made it impossible for them to see anything of value to my suggestion. Yet some such policy as this must be followed if Boston is to hold its place as a world leader, and I do not believe that the people will ever be content with less than the world leadership to which their high destiny has called them.

"It is impossible for anyone who holds responsible office in the city not to feel, sooner or later, the sweep of the mighty wings of her spirit. This city, that was founded by men who had sacrificed all worldly good to worship God in freedom, cannot be compared with cities of purely commercial origin and growth.

"In every national crisis the spirit of Boston has shone with the brilliancy of a high and pure devotion to humanity. Here Liberty was born and Democracy first found a home. The light that signaled to Paul Revere from our old North Church flashed around the world, and the thunder of his steed's hoofbeats shook distant thrones.

"Here, in the War of 1812, the Constitution was built and manned by our mechanics and sailors. Throughout the history of the country men of Boston have echoed its noblest traditions. Adams, Hancock, Otis, Webster, Choate, Everett, Sumner, Andrew and Hoar—they are names to conjure with. Boston struck the mightiest blow for the black man when it sent the great voice of Phillips to rouse the dormant conscience of the nation.

"This same spirit has appeared in our marvelous literary history. The sons of Boston have been not mere writers, content to amuse the people and follow their whims, but leaders of thought, unworldly, high minded and devoted lovers of mankind. Remember them—Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, O'Reilly, Lowell, the beloved and whimsical Holmes, Motley, Parkman, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Howe, Louisa Alcott—they are names that are known and loved the world over.

Literary Epoch Closed

"Today our literary epoch seems to have closed, but the idealism that animated it has flowered in other ways. To walk through the city is to be reminded at every step by visible monuments of the love her sons have borne her, and the high hopes they have held for her future. The Arnold Arboretum, the Bussey Institute, Carney Hospital, the Perkins Institution, Franklin and Wentworth Institutes, and our more recent gift, the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, the Opera House, the Symphony, the Evans wing of the Art Museum, the Parkman fund.

"All the history of the city has meant humanity and this work of individuals is part of the tradition. Owing to their generosity there is only one other city in the entire world that has better facilities for the hearing of music than Boston, and I know there need be none before us in any field if we will but unite in our work for the city.

"What is there that we cannot do? What destiny is too high for us to aspire to? Back of us lies the richest population in the country and a group of manufactures constantly increasing in delicacy as well as quantity of output.

A Financial Center

"The recent action of the federal government makes us the financial center of this district. We are the gateway to the summer playground of the nation. Within the shadow of the city Harvard, Technology, Boston College, Boston University, Tufts, Simmons, Radcliffe and Wellesley form circles of influence which cannot but bring unusual good to the city. Three inland waterways—the Charles, the Neponset and the Mystic—and at our door the ocean, the world's highway with a port rapidly developing to handle a commerce worthy of our past.

"Material prosperity and a spiritual flowering in the arts, making of Boston a second Athens, a second Florence, beautiful as those cities were and beloved as they never were, is not more than I hope for Boston. But if this is to come, we must work, all of us together, newcomers as well as those whose fortune it is to bear great names, and we must turn our attention as we turn our hopes toward great projects and away from unnecessary smallnesses. The cities that grow in power and beauty have always been those where a common devotion has inspired the whole population. This is the spirit we need."

Mar. 16. 1914

A REAL NECESSITY

AMONG the municipal luxuries to which reference has been made in these columns more than once, the consumptives' hospital department must not be classed. It is a necessity, and the city's needs require that its efficiency be the highest attainable. The work represents an intelligent effort to combat the white plague; much has already been accomplished, and there should be some way of providing the funds admittedly needed for carrying out the department program.

Some of the department heads say that they cannot do their necessary work this year without reducing salaries. If the reductions were intelligently and fairly made, it would be a positive gain, from the taxpayers' standpoint. In some of the departments whose estimates have been sliced, there should be a prompt, systematic and reasonabale revision of the salary rolls.

It is to be sincerely hoped that a way will be found to give to the consumptives' hospital department all that is actually needed to continue the work which thus far it has done so well. It is not a department of fads and fancies; it is one charged with a serious undertaking for the municipality.

TRANSCRIPT - APR. 17, 1914

CUSHING DELAYS OPINION

So Pearson Contest Is Postponed to Tuesday

Said That Bill Would Not Require Increase

Petition Read to Post All Apartment Houses

This One Result of Melvin-House Fire

APR 17 1914

Speaker Cushing reserved for a second time today his decision on the point of order made yesterday by Ralph M. Smith of Somerville to refer to the Committee on Ways and Means the petition intended to accomplish the governor's desire to legislate Adjutant General Gardner W. Pearson out of office and to reduce the adjutant's term from five years to one year. the chair's action and the motion made immediately thereafter by John J. Lydon of Boston resulted in all the bills and reports on the tenure of office of the adjutant general being postponed until Tuesday for action.

High parliamentary authority is to the effect that the bill reported favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs will not necessitate an increase in the appropriation. as was held by Mr. Smith when he made his point of order. If this is found to be the case, the speaker will rule against the order, and the debate on the matter will come Tuesday morning. Speaker Cushing has asked the auditor whether the act, if passed, would necessitate any additional appropriation. The auditor holds it is understood, that the additional appropriation, if any, would be very slight.

One result of the Melvin apartment-house fire was a petition that Mr. Hays of Boston offered in the House to require the owners of all apartment houses to keep posted in a conspicuous place a notice of the class of construction of the building. He held that many occupants of apartment houses were under the impression that they were living in first-class buildings because they paid first-class rates, while, as a matter of fact, the houses were of inferior construction. The petition was referred to the Committee on Rules after the Boston representative had tried unsuccessfully to have all the rules of admission suspended in order that the proposed act might be referred to the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, which has under consideration many fire hazard and building measures.

There was some little debate over the bill to authorize the granting of licenses for oyster cultivation to persons or corporations by city or town authorities in Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties, but the petition was finally ordered to a third reading on a rising vote of 57 to 46. Opponents contended that the measure was a "bad bill" and would give unlimited authority to a corporation wanting the land, while the proponents avered that it would do much to advance the industry.

A bill providing for a penalty of $50 for violation of the rules and regulations in regard to keeping and exposing for sale articles of food was passed to be engrossed after it had been amended by exempting the Boston market district.

During its session the House adopted an order providing that the next session shall begin next Tuesday at 1 P. M.

By a rising vote of 47 to 23 Mr. Lawler's motion to postpone action upon his bill providing for the recall of the mayor of Boston upon the petition of a majority of the voters at the last city election prevailed.

Mr. McInerney moved substitution of his bill to reduce the membership of the Boston Transit Commission from five to three but the debate upon the question was unfinished when the House adjourned.

BILL TO LIMIT INSURANCE

Curley Would Forbid Companies to Write Policies on Apartment Houses for More Than Sixty Per Cent of Valuation

Having a suspicion that many Boston apartment-house fires are not of accidental origin, Mayor Curley drafted a bill today for immediate presentation to the Legislature making it unlawful for insurance companies to insure any building more than three stories in height and used as a dwelling house to an amount in excess of sixty per cent of the assessed valuation.

"This would result in a great reduction of fire losses," said the mayor, "and I believe it is a measure that the Legislature will see fit to approve in view of the agitation aroused over the recent Allston fire."

The mayor has been surprised to hear of the attitude of certain Boston builders who cold-bloodedly oppose any reform in building operations that mean an expenditure of even a small amount on their part. He has instructed Fire Commissioner Grady to cause an inspection to be made of every apartment house in Boston with a view to the correction of fire dangers that lie within the power of the city authorities. He finds Commissioner Grady in favor of his suggestion for the removal of bells from fire-alarm boxes as a further aid in the quick sounding of alarms, though the commissioner believes that many false alarms would follow such a plan, particularly on Sundays and holidays.

APR. 17, 1914

TO ADMIT CURLEY BILL

Petition Would Abolish Parental School and Establish Disciplinary Day School

Suspension of the twelfth joint rule to admit the petition filed by Mayor Curley for the abolition of the parental school in Boston and for the establishment of a disciplinary day school was recommended by the Committee on Rules in a report to the House today.

APR 17 1914

The disciplinary school would be used for the instruction and training of all children who are habitual truants, absentees or school offenders. All children confined in the parental school at the date of the passage of the mayor's act would be transferred to the new school and would be required to attend that school.

The Board of School House Commissioners of Boston would be authorized to erect and furnish the disciplinary building as approved by the commissioners and the mayor. The proposed act would authorize the city to dispose of the land and buildings now occupied by the parental school.

The Committee on Counties reported ought to pass on the resolve for an investigation of the proposition to construct a new highway bridge across Cohasset narrows between Bourne and Wareham. An adverse report was made by the committee on the bill to establish the salaries of the clerks and assistant clerks of the police, district and municipal courts. Representative Haines of Medford dissented to the latter report.

Resolves providing for county taxes, as follows, have been reported by the committee on counties: Norfolk County, $250,000; Hampden County, $220,000; Barnstable County, $60,000; Duke's County, $11,000; Franklin County, $73,200; Hampshire County, $85,072; Middlesex County, $783,500.51; Berkshire County, $148,939.65; Bristol County, $357,000; Essex County, $606,500; Plymouth County $190,000; Worcester County, $360,000.

The following order was introduced by Mr. Glennon of Cambridge:

"Ordered, that the Boston Transit Commission be requested to report forthwith whether or not they have provided for a station at Dewey square in the City of Boston, to be used and maintained when the new tunnel is completed as far as the South Station and during the further construction of the tunnel to Andrews square in order that the people of Cambridge may have rapid transit to the South Station at the earliest possible date." The order was referred to the Committee on Rules.

APR. 1914

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OPENS

President Lowell, Dean Bradford and Mayor Curley Take Part in Dedicatory Exercises of New Buildings

Formal dedication of the new and adequate buildings of The Children's Hospital in Longwood avenue, Brookline, took place this afternoon, and the speakers at exercises, held in the library of the administration building, were President Lowell of Harvard University, Drfl E. H. Bradford, dean of the Harvard Medical School, and Mayor Curley.

Invitations had been sent to doctors and other persons interested over the State and beyond, and the visitors, who responded in numbers, were received by the board of managers. After the exercise of dedication, the guests spent the remainder of the afternoon inspecting the various parts of the main building and the cottages.

In the outpatient, in one of the wings, in the basement, the admitting rooms, rooms for records, social service uses, and the like; on the first floor are X-ray, orthopedic and surgical rooms; on the second, the medical and nerve quarters; on the third, the gymnasium and rooms for the examination of throat patients, and on the fourth ,the private rooms and the throat ward. The nurses' hall is in the other wing.

Behind the main building, connected by covered walks are several cottages ,one or two stories in height, their snow cribs ready for the reception of youthful sufferers, and, by way of comfort, a small army of Teddy bears, rocking horses and dolls and cheering sun rooms, with miniature tables and chairs. One of the buildings, more grim in suggestion, contains numerous operating rooms, with clinical facilities; etherizing and recovery rooms, baking rooms, instrument rooms and a good-sized amphitheatre.

There are now only twenty or so patients at the old building of The Children's Hospital, and they will be removed to the new quarters on Saturday. The outpatient department is already receiving patients. There are 140 beds in the new hospital, sixty more than in the old building.

Every feature of the new buildings is adequate and the administration building and cottages make a notable addition to the buildings in that vicinity already devoted to the study and practice of medicine and surgery.

TRANSCRIPT- APRIL 17.1914

DEFENDS HIS ADMINISTRATION

Former Mayor Fitzgerald Makes Only Mild Criticism of Curley and Sullivan, Calling Them "Two Lovely Berries Moulded on One Stem"

APR 17 1914

For more than two hours at the Boston City Club last night former Mayor Fitzgerald discussed municipal problems in a defence of his four-year administration, which has been assailed by Mayor Curley. Mr. Fitzgerald publicly invited Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan to be present and discuss city affairs with him, but neither gentleman responded. The Fitzgerald speech was one of the best that he ever made, according to his friends, and he spoke to one of the largest audiences ever gathered in the City Club. Those who expected a severe criticism of Curley and Sullivan were disappointed, for the speaker remained true to his announcement in his opening remarks that he was not present to make a personal attack upon the two men dubbed by him "two lovely berries moulded on one stem."

The speaker admitted that he had made mistakes, but insisted that they were mistakes of judgment alone. He said that he had never refused to listen to suggestions and to accept them if they appealed to him as good. He never could persuade the Finance Commission to help him to the benefit of the city.

The Speaker took up in detail the city's finances in reply to the mayor's statement at his inaugural that the city treasury was practically barren of funds. He quoted figures to show that there was at the time when he went out of office $750,000 free cash in the treasury.

Anent the new City Hall Annex, he called attention to the erecting of the building out of tax money and said that the furnishing of the building was a matter which he considered might be left to the incoming administration. He said that the building would be completed and furnished if his advice had been followed, that he had favored the acceptance of the lowest bid.

He criticised the officials of the United States for hiring a building on Tremont street for temporary quarters during the remodelling of the Custom House, stating that the city had got as good quarters on Summer street for half the price. "That," he said, "is something for Mr. Billings to look into and it will bring him back to his old days of investigation. I hope he will go to it."

In his review of the fire department he pointed out the necessity of extra expense because of the wooden construction in large sections of the city. He said he had fought for preventive legislation without success because the builders and lumber dealers had opposed such legislation and maintained a lobby, asserted that the recent disaster in Allston was likely to happen in Dorchester at any time and said that the time had come to stop builders from erecting fire traps.

Mr. Fitzgerald began his address by praising Boston as a world city. "I am not here," he went on to say, "to make any personal attack on the present mayor of Boston or upon Mr. Sullivan—'two lovely berries moulded on one stem'—as Shakspeare said.

The speaker went on to show that Boston "is not on the verge of bankruptcy." He took up the tax rate and compared it with the tax rate of previous years and the tax rates of other cities. The heavy expenses which Boston is compelled to bear for water, sewage, park and library systems were emphasized.

"Last night," said the ex-mayor, "I took up an evening paper and saw a statement of the publications I had issued at the expense of the city. One document related to my address on Edward Everett Hale, and it was said I had left out so distinguished a man as John D. Long. Now, Mr. Smith was a member of the Council which voted to authorize that document. I did not have anything to do with it. It was authorized by the Council.

"The day before I spoke about the advance made by the city of Boston, I thought everyone would be delighted to get that book. I think it should be in the hands of every citizen, because it tells what was done in four years. That also was authorized by the City Council. The usual practice was that such a document should be prepared and the cost charged to the City Council.

"I engaged Mr. Mero to do the work, and he was paid $325 or $350. It is customary for some copies to be bound in morocco. I left the matter to take the regular course. I supposed that one thousand of those books were printed, and then one hundred of the others. They say that there was no demand for them, but nobody wants the story told that they did save the city some thousands of dollars by telling the printer not to print the morocco bound volumes. You see how difficult it is to follow the things that are being said. I won't characterize that in any other way."

Mr. Fitzgerald here defended himself from a charge of granting motion picture licenses. "I gave a hearing," he said, "on every application for a license, and where it could be shown that where a diminution of the value of property would ensue, I always refused. Those licenses were not granted by me, but have been granted by the present administration."

The speaker also called it a picturesque fiction and a perversion of truth to say that he had bequeathed $52.48 to his successor. He pointed out that everywhere debt and annual expenditure had increased five times as fast as the population.

"I spent," he said, "about a million and a half. Mayor Hibbard followed my example. During this last year I spent $2,000,000, a sum which in every big city outside New England would be paid for by the abutting owners. Our tax rate is only $17.20, the lowest of the cities in the metropolitan district. Of our $17.20 rate, the city tax, exclusive of schools, has decreased from $9.81 in the Hibbard administration to $8.86 in my last year, while the school taxes increased from $3.19 to $3.83, or 45 per cent. No one would consider it far-sighted economy to stint the schools. Yet it is a little startling to see an increase of 45 per cent in expenses, with an increase of less than 10 per cent in enrolment. Since 1900 the amount of money allowed by law to be raised for different purposes has increased 100 per cent for schools, and 17 per cent for other purposes. How unfair it is, then, to charge the conduct of these other departments with undue extravagance.

"The debt also should be considered in relation to the services which the borrowed money has secured. Our debt, exclusive of subways, is only about $75 per capita—three and one-half per cent, and is actually lower than two-thirds of the cities in Massachusetts, none of which compare with Boston in the facilities they provide for the social life of the citizens. The things which we have acquired they need, and sooner or later must borrow to secure. This is even more true of the other big cities of the United States. Because we are ahead of the procession, we seem to our short-sighted friends to be behind.

"Over against this debt we can place assets three times as great. The per capita assets of Philadelphia are $169.69; of St. Louis, $112.64; of Chicago, $102.66; while in Boston they are $318.80. Doesn't this talk of Boston's danger from bankruptcy sound a little childish in view of such facts? Would a business man consider his business seriously threatened if he could show assets three times as great as his liabilities?"

"If money is needed the method to pursue is not that of niggardly economy. It is, rather, a bold search for new sources of revenue that shall not unduly burden the people.

"Here in Boston there are many men who hold property for its rise in value. They rent their land for from four to six per cent, requiring the tenant to make all improvements and to pay all taxes. They do absolutely nothing to improve their property, to help the city, yet they gather a yearly harvest as the result of an increase in value which the growth of the city produces. I am not afraid to stand up here and say it to their teeth and tell them they are guilty."

APR 17 1914

SEEKS TO DISPLACE FISH

Curley Names Plumbing Inspector as Superintendent of Public Buildings

Mayor Curley has appointed Richard Lynch of 537 Talbot avenue as superintendent of public buildings to succeed Manus J. Fish whose term will expire this month. Lynch has been a plumbing inspector in the building department for eighteen years and an employee of the city for thirty-five years. He has been receiving $1600 a year. The salary of superintendent of public buildings is $3600.

The mayor also appointed Max E. Wyzanski and James W. Dunphy as members of the sinking funds commission.

APRIL 1914

CHANGE FOR FIRE BOXES

Mayor Curley Calls Conference of Chiefs to Consider Doing Away with Bell Which Rings When Boxes Are Opened

Mayor Curley believes that the time has come when the bell attached to the doors of fire alarm boxes, and which rings when the doors are opened, should be done away with, in view of the fact that many persons who desire to give an alarm are so confused with the noise in opening the door of the box that they fail to pull down the hook.

The mayor has called a conference of Fire Commissioner Grady and the chiefs of the department to consider this matter. He says that if the bells are removed they may lead to more false alarms, but that the expense for additional runs of the department is of less importance than the lives of people who may be in danger from fire.

ROWLEY FUND IN DISPUTE

Court Will Decide Possession of Money That Has Accumulated for Soldiers' Monument

Shall the town of Rowley have charge of a fund that has been accumulating for forty-two years for the erection of a soldiers' monument, or shall it be administered by an association that has been in existence all this time? That is the question that the court will decide in Newburyport next week.

In 1872 the board of cemetery trustees was dissolved by the Legislature and turned over its funds, amounting to $81, as a nucleus of a soldiers' monument fund to be used when it should amount to $1800. An association was formed. Last year the fund amounted to $1100, and the association so long dormant started a campaign by which $900 was raised. Last November the town refused to allow the association to control the fund and the demand for it from the treasurer of the association has been refused.

HERALD - APR14 - 17 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT JAMES A. GALLIVAN yesterday quit his position as street commissioner and today leaves for Washington, accompanied by his private secretary.

Since orders were issued prohibiting smoking in offices at City Hall the library" on the fourth floor is the rendezvous of those who enjoy a smoke and who can find time to steal away from their offices for anywhere from five to thirty minutes at the time.

The Charlestown Improvement Association has written the mayor that the association never indorsed the selection of the site at the corner of Park and Joiner streets, Charlestown, for a fire station.

Election Commissioner John B. Martin, whose appointment as a principal assessor was confirmed by the civil service commission, yesterday tendered his resignation to the mayor as an election commissioner, to take effect on May 1.

The David B. Shaw Associates are anxious to have the mayor name their leader, David B. Shaw of Charlestown, as an election commissioner to succeed John B. Martin.

The staff of the weights and measures department has been instructed to emulate the example of Sealer of Weights and Measures Dunn of Malden in inspecting packages of tobacco to determine whether there are any short-weight packages.

Although the board of assessors has urged the necessity of securing an auto for the assessing department for years, it was only this week that the department finally secured its car, and in the future the members of the board may travel in style—in the performance of their duty.

Reports from the city collecting department show that the collections are considerably less than they were for corresponding month of last year.

Mayor Curley yesterday affixed his signature to an order adopted by the street commissioners closing Avery street to traffic for the next 30 days because of the danger in tearing down the buildings and portions of buildings where the street is to be widened.

Suggestions are being made that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald secure Mechanics Building or the Harvard Stadium to deliver the address scheduled for tonight at the Boston City Club.

Charles Gibson, associate member of the park and recreation department, is devoting such a large portion of his time to the duties of his office, which is an unpaid position, that Chairman Dillon of the board has provided him with a large rolltop desk at the commission's offices at 33 Beacon street.

Chief Clerk "Connie" Reardon of the mayor's office has been designated as the acting publisher and editor of the City Record during the absence of Standish Willcox, who is confined to his home with pneumonia.

It is understood that Mayor Curley will put Senator "Joe" Leonard of ward 9 into the fight for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 10th district even though ex-Congressman John A. Keliher was with the Curley forces in the mayoralty fight.

It is understood that the building department inspectors have been ordered to inspect the Mt. Pleasant Social Club house, 355 Dudley street, because of complaints that there is not sufficient egress in case of fire.

Deputy Superintendent Charles H. Webster of the city's market department, who resides in ward 20, has been informed that his services will not be required after April 30, the day when Supt. George E. McKay quits. Webster has been connected with the department since Oct. 1, 1888, with a salary of $17[illegible] a year.

With ex-Councilman Frank A. Goodwin on the board of street commissioners that body will be made up wholly of attorneys. Chairman Charles and Commissioner Dunn have been members of the bar for years.

APR14 - 1914

FITZGERALD'S SPEECHES HEADED FOR JUNK PILE

Mayor Curley Says Three Volumes Cost City $2275.22.

Mayor Curley proposes to consign to the junk heap during the next few days three documents published by the municipal printing plant during the closing days of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's administration unless there is some demand by the public for those volumes, which the present mayor characterizes as "worthless," and which cost the city $2275.22. If the junkmen do not want the volumes, the mayor may furnish the documents for a bonfire, he says.

The three volumes include the "Address of John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston," at the dedication of the memorial to Edward Everett [illegible] on the Public Garden; "The Advance of Boston," a pictorial review of the municipal progress during the four years of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's term, and "Letters and Speeches of John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston."

Mayor Curley said that the "Letters and Speeches" of the former mayor cost the city $879.94, and up to the present time has had but one request for that "work." The request was from a Boston newspaper.

"'The Advance of Boston' is another 'work' which cost the city $1162.28," the mayor pointed out. "It contains pictures of municipal buildings which were never built.

"If I had not ordered the work discontinued immediately after I took the office entire set would have cost about $2973.22, because the former mayor wanted some of the books bound in morocco.

APR14 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

REPRESENTATIVE CROSS of Royalston deserves prominent mention. He was the only member of the Legislature seen at the State House yesterday afternoon after the umpire shouted "Play ball."

In the Senate yesterday afternoon:

President Coolidge—"The question comes on ordering the bill to a third reading——"

Member of the Senate—"Mr. President, I move that further consideration of this matter be postponed to the next session."

No opposition. Reason: The opening game.

Prof. Edward M. Lewis of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is thinking of seeking the Democratic congressional nomination in the second district where Congressman Gillett, Republican, now holds forth. Former Mayor "Billy" Hayes of Springfield is thinking of the same thing, and others interested in the nomination are awaiting a definite word from one or another.

John J. Flynn of ward 3, heretofore satisfied to rest on his laurels as a Beau Brummel and rival of Patrick B. Reardon of Charlestown as an expert on imported neckwear, has become discontented and will seek the political arena this coming fall. He means to land a nomination for a House position in his district.

APR14 - 17 - 1914

LITTLE WAR ON PORT DIRECTORS

Committee Divides on Allowing Mayor to Name One of Board of Three Proposed.

APR 17 1914

The question as to whether Mayor Curley is to be allowed to retain his right to name a member of the board of port directors of Boston, or whether the Governor is to be allowed to name the entire board, split the metropolitan affairs committee yesterday.

The committee held an executive session with Senator Williams presiding, and under his leadership it was voted, 3 to 4, to report a bill providing for a board of three instead of five, which now exists, and also to pay the members equal compensation, with the provision they give all their time to the work.

In so providing the committee was working in harmony with the Governor. Then it was decided to allow the mayor to appoint one of the three, to let Gov. Walsh name the other two. It was announced the Governor was agreeable to this, and the matter was rushed through.

When the meeting was over some of the men, dropping down to find how the Governor happened to agree to this program, learned that he knew nothing about it. There was a sudden round-up of committee men and last night a majority were ready to protest allowing the mayor to name anyone on the board. A call has been issued for another meeting today.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith's bill to tax bachelors $5 a year furnished an afternoon's entertainment for the committee on taxation yesterday.

John L. Donovan of ward 7 declared the bill was the best ever. He said there were too many single men in the House now.

Mrs. Smith said more attention was paid to cats and dogs than children. Bernard F. Hanrahan, William E. Hickey, Patrick J. Curley and Michael F. McGrath, all members of the House, indorsed the measure.

HERALD-APR 14-17-1914

ON TUNNEL TO EAST BOSTON

Mayor Confers With Port Directors.

Entrance at T Wharf Similar to London Plan.

Estimated Work Would Cost $3,000,000.

Mayor Curley had a conference with William S. McNary of the Port Directors and Commissioner Rourke of the Public Works Department relative to the solution of some of the traffic difficulties now confronting Boston. The Mayor requested the Port Directors to make a study, with a view of constructing a traffic tunnel between Boston proper and East Boston, with an entrance on this side at T Wharf and at the other side at the South Ferry slip. In the event of such a tunnel being constructed the Mayor would concentrate all ferry traffic to the North Ferry slip, and thereby bring about a continuous service.

The tunnel at T Wharf would have an entrance constructed after the plans used in London, that is, teams and passengers would be lowered from the State-st level by means of a series of elevators to the level of the tunnel, and teams and passengers from the East Boston side brought to the State-st level from the tunnel by the reverse order. Such a tunnel, the Mayor estimated, would easily cost about $3,000,000.

Mr McNary promised to take the matter up at once with the Port Directors, also a proposition to purchase property of the Massachusetts General Hospital at T Wharf sufficient for the maintenance and operation of the elevators.

Repaving Boston Streets.

Mayor Curley today had a conference with Commissioner R[illegible] and Supt. Paul Hannagan of the [illegible]reet Department of Lawrence in relation to the repairing of the 14 miles of street that must be torn up in connection with the laying of pipes of the high pressure water service. Mr Hannagan has been retained as a consulting engineer at the rate of $5000 a year to superintend the system of granite paving that has met with so much favor in Lawrence. The old granite blocks will be used with the base up and then covered with grouted cement.

The Mayor said that he proposes to have laid about 100,000 square yards of asphalt or tar macadam on the streets of Boston this year. He hopes that within three years Boston will have completed 20 miles of street that will not only be artistic in appearance but will be the most durable to be found anywhere in the whole United States.

Plan for City.

[illegible]y today had a conference [illegible] Cole, chairman of the [illegible] city Bureau, and sub[illegible] proposition to take u[illegible] with an expert a scheme to work out an industrial development plan for the whole city.

Mayor Curley today appointed David B. Shaw of Charlestown as an election commissioner to take the place made vacant by the resignation of John B. Martin, who was recently appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Civil Service Commissioners as a principal assessor.

Mr Shaw has served on the Election Board before, that is, during the first administration of John F. Fitzgerald. The salary is $3500.

Margaret Foley, the suffragette leader, called on Mayor Curley today and requested that he review the suffragette parade at 5:15 p m of May 2; also that the Mayor permit the suffragettes to use the Parkman Memorial Band Stand on the Common for an overflow from the Tremont Temple.

Mayor Curley informed Miss Foley that the suffragettes may have the use of the memorial band stand for the overflow meeting; also accepted with pleasure the invitation to review the parade.

Mayor Curley, when asked today if he had any reply to make to Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's speech at the City Club last night, said that there was nothing to reply to, as the former Mayor simply devoted an evening to an attempt to defend his Administration. He did not see where it would be proper for him to make a reply to a defense.

APR 14-17-1914

FITZGERALD DEFENDS HIS WORK IN OFFICE

Just a Line from Midsummer Night's Dream All He Has to Offer on Curley and Sullivan In Speech in Which He Explains His Administration and City's Finances.

APR 17 1914

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald delivered at the Boston City Club last night his much-heralded address in relation to his last administration, an address marked by an absence of the verbal fireworks which had been predicted. He had nearly 1000 hearers.

Those who attended in expectation that he would smite his opponents hip and thigh went away disappointed. His references to his controversies and his critics were merely incidental to his main theme, which followed closely what former Judge Robert Che Harris, the presiding officer, said would be a "historical analysis."

At the very outset of his speech the former mayor declared that he had no intention of attacking Mayor Curley or John A. Sullivan, former chairman of the finance commission. His only comment was: "They are, as Shakespeare said, 'two lovely berries moulded on one stem.'"

While he answered here and there criticism of his administration made by Mayor Curley, he devoted most of the two hours and a half during which he held the platform to a description of the finances of the city, of its industrial opportunities, of some of the shortcomings of the citizens thro lack of foresight and of some of hopes for the future. He ranged Calcutta to Budapest, and cove variety of subjects from ethic[illegible] milk.

Admits His Mistakes.

He admitted in the beginning that he had made mistakes as mayor, the sort of mistakes that every man must make, but insisted that they were mistakes of judgment only and not of ill-intent. He said he had never refused to listen to suggestions, whether made by the finance commission or others, and to accept them if they appealed to him as good.

In the matter of Mayor Curley's criticism, he took up in detail the city's finances in reply to the mayor's statement at his inaugural that the city treasury was practically barren of funds. He quoted figures to show that there was at the time when he went out of office $750,000 free cash in the treasury.

As to the printing of his speech at the exercises accepting the Edward Everett Hale statue, he explained that his address in the Public Garden had been the only official one and that the other addresses were made at a private celebration. He said that the order authorizing the printing had come from the city council and that he could not be held responsible.

He gave a similar explanation of the volume dealing with the advance of Boston, the printing of which Mayor Curley has stopped. Here again, he said, the order had come from the city council and that he had left no orders for morocco bound copies.

City Hall Annex.

Anent the new City Hall annex, he called attention to the erecting of the building out of tax money and said that the furnishing of the building was a matter which he considered might be left to the incoming administration. He said that the building would be completed and furnished if his advice had been followed, that he had favored the acceptance of the lowest bid.

As to whatever difficulties might arise from the furnishing question, that was for the present administration and the finance commission.

"I didn't want to get into any bother with those gentlemen in the Tremont building," was his comment.

He criticised the officials of the United States for hiring a building on Tremont street for temporary quarters during the remodelling of the Custom House, stating that the city had got as good quarters on Summer street for half the price. "That," he said, "is something for Mr. Billings to look into and it will bring him back to his old days of investigation. I hope he will go to it."

Speaking of the difficulties of securing co-operation while he was mayor, he said: "The finance commission was never willing to work with me and in my conversations with Mr. ——— I will not mention names—I was told: 'We are a critical body. We are organized to criticise you.' When I asked, 'Won't you help?' I was told that the work was critical."

In his review of the fire department he pointed out the necessity of extra expense because of the wooden construction in large sections of the city. He said he had fought for preventive legislation without success because the builders and lumber dealers had opposed such legislation and maintained a lobby, asserted that the recent disaster in Allston was likely to happen in Dorchester at any time and said that the time had come to stop builders from erecting fire traps.

HERALD - APRIL 17-1914

HOW TO TELL A FIRETRAP

Some firetraps could not trick a blind man. The boarding house that burned yesterday in New York, swiftly killing eleven persons, had given its ground floor to a five-and-ten-cent store and its basement to excelsior and packing waste. A child could have foreseen the fire.

But the most hazardous firetraps in Boston are better laid. They skilfully simulate the look of fireproof construction. How can a man unversed in the ways of builders know these traps for what they really are?

First of all let him learn whether his apartment house is built fireproof throughout or, like a stove, fireproof only outside with fuel stacked within. If he finds the house is of first-class construction, that is to say, framed and finished in nothing that will burn, he may go to bed without a fear. But if he finds it second-class, that is to say, built stovewise, his inquiry has just begun. Now he must learn whether the stair wells and dumb-waiter shafts are really walled about with unburnable materials. He had better remember that in the Melvin and the Fenway apartments these tall flues roared like foundry stacks. For in almost every apartment house fire the flames suck into vertical openings as surely as hot air seeks upward vent. Then let him note the light wells. On Batavia street a recent fire started in a house that on each side shared a light well with the house adjoining; the flames quickly crossed each well and ate out all three houses. If by this time the tenant has not made up his mind to leave, he should note the fire escapes. Though required by law, they were missing on the burned-out Fenway apartments; they had not been asked for, the owners afterward explained. Nor should he forget what the Melvin has just proved again: the more you need an outside fire escape, the hotter you will find it.

These many inquiries may seem to overtax the untechnical tenant. If so, he should learn an indirect but easier way of measuring his fire risk. If the house is reasonably large, the Boston board of underwriters has it already in card catalogue; it has examined the construction, marking it point by point as a teacher marks a theme; it has fixed the insurance rates in exact accord. For the Melvin it had fixed thus a rate of 56 on the building and 66 on the household furniture. For a safer house near by, provided with inner fire walls, it had fixed the rates at only 40 and 50. For a handsome house on Hemenway street, seemingly safe against fire, the board has fixed the rates as high as 62 and 72. As everybody is aware, these underwriters know their business; with no fear or favor they work out their rates not by a guess and an estimate, but by schedule and settled method. And they make no secret of their results. If a tenant finds he is insuring his chairs and tables at a rate double that his neighbor pays, what is the inference?

APRIL 17 1914

THE CITY BOARD OF HEALTH

What is to be done with the health department of Boston?

The term of one of the three members expires this month, and the chairman of the board is elected every year by its members at their first meeting in May. The Herald has more than once shown that Boston, one of the leading centres of medical progress in the United States, has a health department of an antiquated organization. The responsibility for enforcing health laws and regulations should be on the shoulders of one competent man, as in other leading cities. Such a health commissioner in New York acts with certain other officials as a board for legislative work, such as the passage of health ordinances; but the responsibility of administration is entirely his.

Present conditions suggest the need of radical change. Two months ago, the mayor, rising the crest of the economy wave, sliced the health department budget for 1914, to $300,000, which was $38,000 less than expended last year. Many a citizen wondered how the present board would cut its cloth and still have a worthy garment.

What has been done? A few days before Mayor Fitzgerald's term expired, seven or eight nurses were appointed to the board, making about twenty-seven altogether. A fortnight after the induction of his successor, the new nurses were removed. Great is economy! But lo, ten days later they were reappointed, and the salaries of all the twenty-seven nurses were cut from $900 to $600 a year. Great is economy, but can graduate nurses be retained in service for $11 a week? About half of these nurses have the responsible duty of watching and treating contagious diseases in the homes; and the remainder, the no less important task of visiting the homes of young babies, preventing the scourge of blindness among the new-born, and instructing mothers in their care.

Nearly one-quarter of the "nurses," including a number of the recent appointees, are not graduate nurses at all. Of course, it is these who are likely to stay in service at $600 a year, while those properly trained will leave it about as soon as they can secure other positions. If economy was necessary, why were the removed nurses reappointed? And is it wiser economy to spend $16,000 a year for eighteen persons trained for their work than to distribute the same sum over a fifty per cent. larger number of persons less competent?

APRIL 14-17-1914

APARTMENT HOUSE FIRES.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I understand that an investigation is to be made of the cause leading to the horrible holocaust at the Commonwealth avenue apartment house on Monday night. I only hope that the publicity given to this report will equal that given to the fire itself, for apartment house fires are far too frequent nowadays and are taken quite too casually. Just across the street from the house burned last night there occurred a fire a few weeks ago which, though no loss of life was involved, called for at least an explanation on the part of the owner. Yet when one of his tenants went to him demanding to know the cause of the fire, he replied nonchalantly that he did not know what caused it. The electrician who cut all the wires in the building because, by some technical blunder, he had set a conflagration under way, doubtless knew the cause, and in the fire commissioner's office a report on the fire has probably been filed, unless the law has been disregarded.

But what is needed in the community is a stricter regard for preventive measures. I understand, for instance, that electric lights in closets are supposed to be protected by a wire cage, yet I can point to several houses in my district where no such precaution has been taken, and where no inspector ever comes to see if the law has been kept in this particular. The janitors of apartment houses using high-pressure steam heating plants are supposed to be qualified firemen. Who sees to it that when the regular man is ill or off the job for any reason his work is done by people, and only by people, competent to do it?

We have an elaborate and expensive system for fire curing—and I yield to no one in my admiration for the pluck and resourcefulness of the firemen—but a good deal appears to be rotten in the inspection department of the city, and we who pay high rents to live in Boston apartment houses certainly have a right to a far greater degree of protection against fire than we now receive.

MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD.

Allston, April 14.

APRIL 14-17-1914

MAYOR DENIES EXCESSIVE MORTALITY AT AQUARIUM

Practically No Loss of Trout, and No Sea Horse There to Die.

Accompanied by Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation department, Mayor Curley yesterday inspected the city's aquarium at Marine Park, South Boston, and upon returning to City Hall denied that the fish are dying in large numbers and contended that the death rate is considerably less than when the so-called "experts" were in charge of the aquarium.

"From the beginning of the year the loss of fish has been less than usual," the mayor said after conferring with those in charge of the aquarium. "There has been practically no loss of trout and no sea-horse could die, as there have been none in the aquarium since the middle of December. All the sea-lions and seals are well and eating, except one young seal, received within the last few days, which has not eaten. The tropical fish, especially, owing to the judicious care they received while Mr. Mowbrey was in charge and since, have lived longer than the time usually allotted to them in the aquarium."

The Mayor and Chairman Cole are giving attention to securing co-operation between the steam railway freight service and the electric railway freight service. Co-operation between these two freight-carrying interests will not only better the service, but will increase the volume of freight-carrying service and will work towards securing lower rates.

The Boston Transit Commission is the first department of city activities to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by Mayor Curley to departments to secure the usual discounts for cash payments for supplies. The Mayor put through a special draft for the Transit Commission allowing that department to secure a 2 p.c. discount for payment of a bill within 10 days after purchase.

This new reform by the Mayor means a little extra work for the department clerks, but it is highly pleasing to those concerns that do business with the city, as it permits them to draw their money for city work almost immediately instead of waiting for sometimes months as formerly.

Mayor Curley intends to go salmon fishing on Lake Sebago over the holiday. He will travel to Portland on a night train, in order that he may take the first train out of Portland for Sebago in the morning. He plans to be away until Wednesday.

Anent Mayor Curley's ordered investigation of stories of collecting by supposed intimates for the privilege for business houses of doing business with the city, it is recalled that shortly after the start of the Curley administration the representative of a concern that wanted city business bragged of having contributed, on behalf of his firm, $100 to the Curley campaign fund.

"We will be all right under the new administration just as much as we were under the old," he bragged.

As matters have turned out, however, his concern is not doing very much business with the city now.

Standish Wilcox, editor of the City Record, is entertaining over the holiday Sec. Watson, who is the secretary to Sec. of Agriculture Wilson. The two were intimate in Washington when Wilcox was the secretary to Congressman Curley.

P. Henry Graham, whom Mayor Curley has named for Superintendent of Markets, has been before the Civil Service Commission on the matter of his appointment, but, other than to say that he was very cordially received, he received no hint of the Commission's likely action upon his appointment.

APR14 - 1914

BIG LOAN ORDER IS PASSED

Notwithstanding the recent public utterance by Mayor Curley that he would not favor the appropriation of any money for big street extensions and widenings until the small streets in the residential sections that have been built upon for years past were provided for, the city council yesterday gave its final reading to the $500,000 loan order authorized by the Horgan act of 1913 for eight big street widenings and extensions.

This is the same order that Mayor Fitzgerald vetoed in three forms last year, and it bids fair to receive similar treatment during the course of the next week from Mayor Curley.

This $500,000 voted was but a part of a total of $1,766,000 of the city's credit that the council voted away yesterday. The other items were: $600,000 for sewerage works, $400,000 for a separate system of drainage within the Charles River basin, $150,000 for the high pressure service, $70,000 for new furnishings for the City Hall annex, $4000 additional to $50,000 previously voted for a ward 2 playground, and $42,000 for the widening of Washington st. from Warrenton to Pleasant.

Curley Opposed.

Mayor Curley only 10 days ago went personally before the Council and asked the members to make other provision for the spending of the money that can be raised under the Horgan act this year than the voting of the money for the Chelsea, Norfolk, Centre, North Beacon, Faneuil, and Amory st., and Hyde Park ave. widenings, that this particular order called for. No mention of the mayor's attitude was made yesterday when final action on the order was taken.

APR14 - 21 - 1914

A vigorous campaign against Mayor Curley's proposal to transfer the local quarantine service to the National Government is to be waged by the shipping interests and leading business men of this city. This afternoon William C. Brewer, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Maritime Affairs, and others will state the position of the Chamber to the City Council, which has scheduled a hearing for 3 p.m. A large attendance of business men is expected.

The edict of Mayor Curley to the effect that he will issue no new licenses during his administration for moving picture theatres in wooden buildings was a severe blow to many property owners. No less than 18 applications for moving picture theatre licenses for wooden buildings are now before the Mayor. As in each case considerable money has already been spent in fixing over the property, several financial losses will result.

APR 21 1914

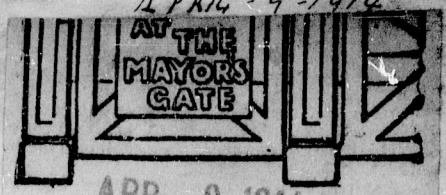
The payrolls of the city departments are at last beginning to show evidence of the pruning knife and axe that Mayor Curley has been wielding since Feb. 2. The Public Works Department payrolls are now down almost $8000 per week lower than they were in February, according to Mayor Curley, while the teaming payrolls have gone down about $4500. Of course the snow storms of February, when considerable help was hired that is not being used now, explain a part of this difference.

Andrew R. Kelley, the former Boston newspaper man and former Democratic leader of ward 20, has finally declined the offer of the secretaryship to Congressman Peters, it is reported from Washington. Kelley has decided to stick to the newspaper field exclusively.

Councillor Kenny, as chairman of the Committee on Prisons, gives his colleague Councillor Watson, another opportunity to present the evidence in support of his charges against Sheriff Quinn and the management of the Charles St. Jail, next Friday. Chairman Kenny has informed the accusing Councillor that he may put on his case for two days if he desires, but a serious attempt to clean up the whole matter must be made this week.

The time within which the Civil Service Commission is given to approve the appointment of William F. Kearns for School House Commissioner is drawing to a close without word at City Hall of the probable action by the commission. The appointment expires on April 29, nine days away. It is reported that considerable opposition has been registered to the appointment.

APR14 - 9 - 1914



APR 9 1914

Mayor Curley is giving considerable study to the methods of street paving these days with a view to settling the programme of the Public Works Department in regard to resurfacing work for the year. There will be no paving with wood or brick block unless the abutting property owners pay the cost, the Mayor has already decided. He claims that the supply of wood blocks is controlled by a trust which fixes a price so high that it is unfair. He also claims that because of the narrowness of Boston streets, which results in the same track or rut being used by all teaming, wood block does not stand up well.

To prevent the noise that comes from granite block, which will be used in the main for the repaving work, Mayor Curley proposes to put a layer, 1½ inch thick, of ashphalt or bitulithic pavement over the granite blocks. He also will try placing a double row of wood block in the gutters to stop the sound running from the street to the walls of the buildings.

In order to put the streets of Boston in a durable, sanitary condition, Commr. Rourke estimates that it would cost $30,000,000. There are 250 miles of macadam streets in the city that are quagmires in weather such as Boston has suffered in the past few weeks, he says.

Mayor Curley predicts that the ... t installation of the high pressure fire service, which the business men have been demanding, will force many of them into bankruptcy during the next four years. In that time, he says, 14 miles of downtown streets will be torn up for the installation of the service, which will divert traffic and do other things calculated to injure business where the work is being done.

Though Mayor Curley is not seen downtown hustling, presumably for the city, as late nights as was his predecessor, the present Mayor works often later than did former Mayor Fitzgerald, besides making it a practice to reach City Hall about one hour earlier in the morning than did Mayor Fitzgerald. Mayor Curley insists still on reaching his home for dinner almost every night, but because of the amount of work he does, he is forced to bring his secretary and chief clerk, and, very often, a stenographer besides, home with him.

The Curley homestead becomes a City Hall Annex at night.

Frank A. Goodwin, newly named for a place on the Street Commission succeeding Congressman-elect Gallivan, has been engaged in political work almost exclusively during the past few years. He has acted as manager of the Progressive party City Committee headquarters. He first acquired fame in municipal affairs as the conductor of an exposé of alleged improper conditions in Boston assessing.

Another complaint that Mayor Curley has against the Fitzgerald administration is that though the coal pocket of the City Hospital was burned down early last year, no attempt was made by the Fitzgerald administration to provide a new one, and handling the coal for the hospital is costing the city $13,000 more than it should as a result.

HERALD - APRIL - 18 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

COMMITTEE WORK—APRIL 13, 1914.

	1914.	1913.
Matters referred	2702	2386
Matters reported	2172	1968
Matters not reported	530	418

The committee on insurance has reported upon all matters referred to it.

"Persistent and pernicious lobbying" was used in behalf of the bill to increase the salaries of the judges of probate of Suffolk and Middlesex counties, said Senator Fisher of Westford in speaking against the bill yesterday. Senator Horgan of Boston told the Senate the efforts of employes of the Suffolk probate office for the bill was in order that the senators could deal "intelligently" with the question. The bill was defeated, 18 to 16, with two pairs.

Unconfirmed report from the 14th congressional district is to the effect that Col. Kincaid of Quincy, the Progressive nominee for Congress in 1912, may seek the Republican nomination this fall.

Representative Hanrahan of East Boston appeared before the committee on taxation yesterday in favor of the bill to tax bachelors. Mr. Hanrahan's appearance was in the capacity of an expert witness, as he is one of the few bachelors in the House.

Senator Doyle of New Bedford, as Senate chairman of the committees on labor and on cities, has his work cut out for him. The senator is an aggressive fighter, and those opposed to reports made by either of his committees are forced to fight him at every stage of the game before they are able to prevail.

APR 18 1914

After Representative Morrill of Haverhill had informed the committee on taxation yesterday that he could not find time to seek a wife, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the proponent of the bill to tax bachelors $5 annually, informed him that she would take care of that little detail for him.

APRIL - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

SENATOR COX of Melrose, one of the two Progressives in the Senate keeps his constituents informed as to the reasons actuating his votes on important measures through letters to the local papers in his district.

Sergeant-at-arms Pedrick was on hand yesterday after his recent illness and received many congratulations.

Representative Washburn of Worcester, one of the leading Republicans of the House, spoke in behalf of Gov. Walsh on two occasions yesterday. He spoke for the bill to reduce the membership of the Boston transit commission from five to three and in support of the Governor's veto of the bill to have the Chelsea license commissioners appointed by the Governor. The transit commission bill was rejected, but the veto was upheld by an overwhelming vote.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester is one of the incorporators of a $1,500,000 vending machine company, which was yesterday incorporated to do business in this state.

Representative Webster of Boxford, the Progressive floor leader in the House, declares that the bill to prohibit advertising of any kind in connection with the national flag, would prevent the use of the flag in decorating halls for social or patriotic occasions. The bill was ordered to a third reading in the House yesterday after a long debate. Most of the Progressives opposed it, feeling that it was aimed at their wide use of the flag in the last state campaign.

Representative Donovan of Boston, in speaking for Gov. Walsh's veto of the bill to have the Governor appoint the Chelsea license commissioners, said that in Boston, where the license commissioners are appointed by the Governor "a liquor monarchy is in existence by which liquor licenses are handed down from father to son."

Representative Doyle of East Boston declared during a House debate yesterday that Boston, which gave Gov. Walsh a lead of about 28,000 over his nearest competitor in the gubernatorial contest last year, "will give him a lead of 40,000 next November."

Democratic politicians are wondering how much there is to reports that former Mayor Fitzgerald is already pulling strings for the next contest for United States senator in this state.

A large attendance of political celebrities is expected on Friday evening of this week when the third annual ball of the Ward 12 Democratic Club will be held in Hibernian Hall, 184 Dudley street. Representative James J. Murphy is president of the organization.

APRIL - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY'S fishing party had better luck at one of the Portland fish markets than they had at Sebago lake, one member of the party admitted yesterday.

James H. Williams of 93 Minot street, Neponset, has been appointed a street clerk in the assessing department, according to Chairman Daily of the assessing board.

The mayor and Mrs. Curley have received from the regents of the Smithsonian Institution and Secretary Charles D. Walcott an invitation to attend the unveiling of William F. Halsall's painting, "Our Glory—The Battleship Oregon," on Thursday of this week, but because of the pressure of municipal business the mayor will be unable to attend.

Mayor Curley will observe the custom of planting a tree on Arbor day on the Common. The mayor will plant on that morning at 10:30 o'clock, near the Frog pond, a memorial tree to the late George T. Angell, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mayor Curley has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the banquet to be given at the Copley-Plaza Hotel next Monday evening to the International Surgical Association by the Boston members of the association.

The street commissioners' new rules and regulations have aroused storms of protests all over the city by business establishments who will be affected by the drastic changes.

The City Hall baseball team, composed principally of clerks in the public works department, is arranging a schedule of games for Saturday afternoons and holidays during the season.

Councilman William H. Woods, chairman of the city council committee on fire hazard, is one committee chairman who proposes to be the presiding officer of his committee meetings and he intends to compel other members of his committee to give him the respect to which he is entitled.

A complaint was received at City Hall that the ward 20 Democratic organization was using a polling booth on Hancock street for a clubhouse, but when an official of the election department went there he found no indications that the "leaderless" organization had taken possession.

APRIL - 1914.

COUNCIL CLASH ON FIRE HAZARD

Hearing of Remonstrants Brings Charges of Illegal Building.

Architects, insurance men and representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce appeared yesterday in the old aldermanic chamber in City Hall to remonstrate before the fire hazard committee of the city council against any repeal of the proposed extension of the city's building limits, which go into effect on July 1, if the mayor approves last Wednesday's action by the council.

Atty. Lyon Weyburn conducted the hearing for the chamber of commerce, and introduced a number of speakers. The hearing was marked by a number of clashes between Councilman James A. Watson, a member of the committee, and Councilman William H. Woods, the chairman.

Architect Clarence H. Blackall was one of the leading remonstrants. He declared that more drastic regulations should be enforced. When he contended that many second-class construction buildings have been erected during the past five years which were not erected according to law, Mr. Woods called upon him to specify the buildings, and he refused.

Mr. Watson objected to Mr. Woods's method of questioning Mr. Blackall, and when Mr. Woods declared that he wanted something definite, Mr. Watson suggested: "Take him out in the corridor."

Former City Solicitor Gilbert A. A. Pevey of Cambridge, one of the representatives of the chamber of commerce and National Fire Protection Association, was another remonstrant. Mr. Woods expressed surprise that residents of other cities were highly interested in Boston affairs when he learned that Mr. Pevey lives in Cambridge.

The hearing was closed before Francis M. Carroll, former acting fire commissioner, arrived, but as the committeemen were in the old aldermanic chamber when Mr. Carroll reached the door, Chairman Woods called the hearing to order again to hear Mr. Carroll.

AMERICAN - APRIL - 18 - 1914

FITZ, IN PAPER, DRAWS AGAIN ON SHAKESPEARE

Without mentioning Mayor Curley by name, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, in the current issue of his weekly paper, The Republic, delves again into Shakespeare. The Republic alludes to a magnanazine article on the great poet-dramatist, then proceeds thus:

The well-read person who has been looking at the recent Shakespeare tournament in Boston must have observed that all the passages quoted are those which would be naturally familiar to the intelligent theatre-goer. Even a few of the most incisive of these have been overlooked. Why, for example, are we recalling only this moment that passage of so fit and frequent local application:

. . . Man, proud man
Dressed in a little brief authority
Playeth such tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep.

Several well-informed people about town, upon reading this, immediately offered to bet 10 to 1 that they could name the ex-Mayor's target at the first guess.

APRIL - 18 - 1914

FITZ CALLS RICH MEN'S SONS TO PUT CITY AHEAD

"What Boston needs is somebody to give it an impulse in the right direction—somebody to put energy into the city. Boston needs courageous and farsighted bankers, needs industry-builders, needs everything that goes to make a city great," Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald told alumni of Burdett College at a Back Bay hotel.

"Today, many rich young men, whose fathers left them their fortunes, earned in Boston early shipping sixty or seventy years ago, now live idly without ever going near Boston's deserted and neglected wharves. They little realize what fortunes lie waiting in those very wharves—they have not the genius of their fathers.

"Boston's boys ought to be trained to the need of business in Boston. This city is overcrowded with professional men—lawyers without practice, doctors without patients—Harvard University might better have paid more attention to an undergraduate school, which could receive boys sixteen and seventeen right from high school, than to build up its splendid post-graduate school.

"Nor do the great money houses in Boston do their share. It is a disgraceful, but absolutely true, fact that in Boston, with a single exception, no banking house or trust company will help manufacturers in Boston. Yet they willingly become 'interested'—and in some cases, in no very honorable way—in mining schemes."

APRIL - 16 - 1914

FITZ GIVES REAL STORY OF HIS RULE TONIGHT

Former Mayor Fitzgerald will tonight, at the Boston City Club, carry the war into the camp of those who attack his four years' administration under the new charter. In spite of his invitation, he is afraid that there will be present no member of the "Fin. Com." to face him, or to ask him questions.

The management at the City Club has prepared to accommodate a capacity crowd of members who have signified their intention of hearing the real story of the "Fitz. rule" at City Hall. The seats at the banquet table were signed for five days after the announcement was made the former Mayor would speak.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald is expected to pay his compliments in no undecided fashion to his successor in the mayoral chair and to take up the declaration "the outgoing Mayor left the treasury as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard."

MAY - 16 - 1914

ASKS SQUARE DEAL IN FIGHT FOR CHEAP GAS

Representative Thomas A. Niland of East Boston, who is leading a fight for cheaper gas there, has appealed both to the City Council and to Governor Walsh. He has asked the Council to investigate conditions before making any contract for street lighting with the companies. He has asked the Governor to set the Attorney-General on the trail of "illegal agreements and unlawful practices" by the New England Gas and Coke Company, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the East Boston Gas Company.

Niland charges that the New England Gas and Coke Company sells gas to the Consolidated for twenty-nine and one-half cents a thousand; that the Consolidated sells this same gas to the "interlocking East Boston Gas Company for fifty cents, and that the East Boston Company then sells it to the people of East Boston for eighty-five cents. His letter to the Council says:

Why should the Boston Consolidated Gas Company be given a contract for ten years or five years or even one year by the City of Boston while the Consolidated Gas Company continues to take over $80,000 a year of unjust and excessive profit from the people of East Boston by the device of an interlocking corporation?

I respectfully submit that you approve no contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company until that corporation gives the people of East Boston a square deal and I respectfully request an opportunity to appear before you and present for your consideration the facts which should warrant you, as representatives of all the citizens of Boston, in seeing to it that the exploitation of the people of East Boston by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company shall stop.

MAY - 1914

Quits Work Under Curley Appointee

Deputy C. H. Webster Out of Markets Department.

Charles H. Webster, deputy superintendent of markets under the recent superintendent, George E. McKay, refused to serve under Patrick Graham, Mayor Curley's appointee. He has failed to report for duty, and another man has been appointed in his place, Hugh J. Quinn, former deputy sealer.

Webster drew $1,700 a year. Although he has given no reason for not reporting for work, it is generally supposed by his friends that he considered it disloyal to his old superior. The Civil Service Commission has been asked to approve the provisional appointment of Quinn.

MAY - 1914

City Pensions in 1913 Totalled $460,207

Curley Fears Figures for his Year Will Be Over a Million.

Pensions, in all city departments, cost Boston, according to figures furnished by the corporation counsel to the Mayor, a total of $460,207.19 last year, as against $187,649.44 in 1903, $96,894.03 in 1893, and $29,626.24 in 1883. At the present rate of increase Mayor Curley is afraid the total this year will be over a million.

Of last year's pensions, the police got $153,085.34, fire department $124,299.44, school teachers $72,893.19 and all other departments $109,929.32.

AMERICAN - APRIL-19-1914

CURLEY WAR ON 'FITZ BOOK,' CHILD'S PLAY

Boston's Growth Graphically Told in Volume "Suppressed" by the Mayor.

HISTORY OF MODERN CITY

Somewhere else in this newspaper there may be tucked away a few modest lines telling just where the Hon. John Francis Fitzgerald spoke last evening, what he said, and how enthusiastically he was received.

Stands to reason Fitzy performed somewhere in this village last night, but an honest reporter, brought up in a household where truth was respected and where you got a walloping if they caught you fibbing, is compelled to throw up his hands and confess that he couldn't find him.

Newswriter had been requested to ask that Mayor-That-Was just what he intends to do about this order of the Mayor-That-Is, placing "The Advance of Boston" on the index expurgatis.

"The Advance of Boston," elegantly printed at the City of Boston Printing Plant, has apparently been suppressed by order of Mayor Curley.

And, take it from one who has just spent a pleasant and informing hour with the book, Mr. Curley has thus performed about the most childish act of his career up to date.

WILL FIND A WAY.

Mr. Curley's predecessor in office will doubtless find a way to get this book before the people of Boston—the question one desired to submit to Mr. Fitzgerald last night—and on result is bound to be a more complete realization by citizens of just what they lost in the recent change at City Hall.

What "The Advance of Boston" is like is indicated by the titles of a few illustrations:

New headquarters for the Boston fish industry.

Municipal building, South Boston.

Aquarium, Marine Park.

Courthouse and police station, East Boston.

Country Fair and entertainment for children.

Mothers' Day and municipal picnic.

The Punch and Judy Show.

A Christmas tree for all.

Evening centres.

Swimming pool and gymnasium at Jamaica Plain.

Various scenes at the Zoo.

Flag raising on Boston Common.

Dancing on the Green.

A city swimming meet.

It is true—and this may be what angered Mr. Curley and led to his withholding the imprimatur—that the book contains no harsh words in criticism of John F. Fitzgerald. Here, for instance, is the opening paragraph:

In the history of the city of Boston, which may be written twenty-five years from now, special mention will surely be made of the notable growth and development of this community during the four years 1910-13. We are, all of us, too close to the events of the day to think or speak or write in the unbiased manner and with the due regard for permanent values that is necessary in accurate history.

But there are certain facts which may be set down while the city is in its present process of reconstruction and readjustment to help us understand more thoroughly what advance the city has made and what is in prospect.

And then, after chapters on "Commercial Progress of Boston," "Real Estate Activity," "New Methods in Municipal Government" and "A Bigger, Better, Busier Boston," we come upon three pages devoted to:

THE MAYOR OF THIS PERIOD.

Mr. Curley may have stopped right here, or he may have gone through to the appendix, "A Record of Some of the Important Activities for the Welfare of the City and its Citizens During the Administration of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald."

Wherever Mr. Curley stopped reading, he DID back up.

And he came down like a thousand of brick.

And he anthonycomstocked a book which should be, and mayhaps will be, in every household in our fair city.

And the question is, what Fitz is going to about it.

APR 16 1914

APRIL-25-1914

TWO BOSTON MEN PAY TAXES ON $51,117,500

Francis F. Welch and Charles E. Cotting, as Trustees, Do Insurance Business.

MOSTLY IN REAL ESTATE

How would you like to take up a whole chapter in the Boston assessors' books, as Francis E. Welch does?

The consolidated books of the assessing department have just been made up and opened for the public to look at.

The average citizen gets a line or two in it—and howls if he thinks he is being charged $1,67 too much.

But Francis E. Welch, as trustee, fills up fourteen pages in the assessors' books. These pages are devoted to 153 items of real estate and personal property held by Mr. Welch, in his capacity as trustee.

THE BIGGEST TRUSTEE.

Mr. Welch's office is in the top of the Tremont building and he has the distinction of administering property being interested in more estates than any other trustee who pays taxes in this city. The total value of his holdings, as trustee, is $16,783,700. Of this amount $5,863,690 represents personal property. The rest—about $11,000,000—stands for real estate.

The largest single trust is one of $4,000,000, for which Mr. Welch is co-trustee with Quincy A. Shaw. The largest real estate trust, valued at $2,496,000, represents the estate of William T. Andrews.

Though he represents the largest number of trustee estates, the total value of Mr. Welch's holdings is greatly exceeded by those of the so-called "Cottin Trust," of which Charles E. Cotting of Barrister's is istrustee.

COTTING TRUST LEADS.

The Cotting trusts total $34,333,800, of which $336,000 is personal.

Before the Shaw estate was distributed four years ago Mr. Welch was the largest Boston taxpayer. His 1909 tax bill was $945,145. The Cotting taxes that year were about $30,000 less.

Mr. Welch's personal tax bill is $1,360, on $128,400 worth of realty and $125,000 in personal property.

The real personal valuations and taxes paid last year by Boston's two largest trustees compare as follows:

	Real est.	Personal est.	Total tax.
Charles E. Cottin, et al.	$34,333,800	$336,000	$592,550
Francis C. Welch, et al.	10,920,100	5,863,690	288,870

MAY-5-1914

FITZGERALD SAYS FIN. COM. IS 'PICAYUNISH'

Former Mayor Fitzgerald today characterized as "picayunish" the Finance Commission's report on public concessions, and declared that, while there was a lot of fuss about hundred-dollar concessions, million-dollar contracts were going smoothly by. He took particular exception to the Commission's criticism of the swanboat concession in the Public Garden and said:

"I was the first Mayor who ever made a charge for the swanboat privilege on the pond in the Public Garden. When I took office the Paget family had held the concession for years, without charge or obligation of any kind.

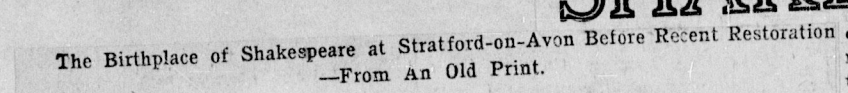
"The business on the pond was, at best, a fluctuating one. The cold or rainy Summer meant a loss, and the bright Summer some profit. I decided that a license fee or rental should be exacted from the swanboat people, as we exact it from motion picture people and many others.

"But don't forget that the public mind will refuse to be diverted from the pending $1,000,000 contracts to a discussion of little concessions on which the commission has lavished its valuable time. Let them get busy on real problems, and when they want papers which they think I have, let them ask for them. That is the least they can do."

MAY-5-1914

HERALD - APRIL - 19 - 1914

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE QUOTATION FROM SHAKESPEARE?



The Birthplace of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon Before Recent Restoration —From An Old Print.

Noted Men and Women Find Inspiration in Him for All Their Interests

THIS is Shakespeare week. The 350th anniversary of his birthday will come next Wednesday, and throughout the world his memory will be honored.

A number of men and women prominent in literature or in affairs have furnished The Sunday Herald with the passages from Shakespeare which in their view stand out most eminently for literary beauty, the width of their outlook on life, their value as guides in daily life or as rules of conduct, or for others of the manifold qualities which make his work the greatest in the world's literary treasury.

Each of them was asked to name a single passage. It was realized that to select a single one and call it a "favorite quotation" was a hard, if not impossible, task, because a Shakespeare saying which might be one's favorite for its beauty of form might not be the favorite for its wide reach of philosophy or its practical value. But the writers have generally recognized this, and recorded the passage which fits the particular need they themselves most often feel.

The result is a curious and interesting compilation, not only in the variations shown, in the different appeals to different minds, but in the testimony it gives to the great range of Shakespeare's helpfulness. These men and women are all Shakespeare lovers and Shakespeare students, but what gives most joy to one very seldom ranks highest with another. Shakespeare speaks a different message to different souls, but in whatever subject one is engrossed, whatever his mood or need, he finds its expression in its highest form somewhere in the plays.

Vice-President Marshall says in his letter that "the Bible and Shakespeare furnish the vital organs of every living, breathing and moving idea in the world today." The letters printed below, in their revelation of the answer Shakespeare makes to the need of all those who use a limited vocabulary, I believe that the Bible and Shakespeare furnish the vital organs of every living, breathing and moving idea in the world today. The essential thing is not to grasp the exact language, but to assimilate it. Nobody knows what spells success, but everybody knows that real success is not spelled save in the language of the greatest books, divine and human—the Bible and Shakespeare.

Sincerely yours,
THOS. R. MARSHALL.

MAYOR CURLEY.

Mayor Curley has selected that beautiful passage from Portia's plea from Act IV., Scene 1 of the Merchant of Venice.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Boston, April 16, 1914.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of king;
But mercy is above this scepter'd sway,—
It is enthroned in the heart of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

JAMES M. CURLEY.

W. J. BRYAN.

Two members of the cabinet, the secretary of state and the secretary of war, pick out the same passage—which is also the favorite of Admiral different men in different moods, furnish a significant and curious addition to the literature of the anniversary.

A humorist, Irvin S. Cobb, finds in Shakespeare what should be the guide to all humorists who take—as all true humorists should do—their vocation seriously, that in which the poet says: "Invest me in my motley * * * and I will through and through cleanse the foul body of the infected world."

It is curious to note how men of action, such as statesmen and soldiers, find their favorites in rules of conduct, while literary men send in selections largely because of their beauty or philosophy. That matchless rule of conduct, "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man," is chosen by no less than four of the writers, all of them men of action—Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of War Garrison, Admiral Mahan and Andrew Carnegie—though Mr. Carnegie names it only as a rule of conduct and not as his favorite in other respects; he prefers two others, both of them of purely literary value.

APRIL - 25 - 1914

FOOTING THE BILLS

THERE need be little wonder that the city of Boston cannot show much enthusiasm over the recommendations of the immigration commission. It has been stated that carrying out the commission's program would add $28,000 to the cost of school maintenance. This is a mere incident. As the biggest contributor to the state tax this municipality would have to make a far deeper dig into its pockets. The commission would spend $788,225. Boston now contributes 32.9 per cent. of the state tax assessment and on this basis its share would be $259,326. This is in addition to the $28,000 paid directly by the city. The city is already doing a large work among immigrants through its evening schools which cost $97,000 a year.

APR 25 1914

The aims of the immigration commission were high. The members desired to provide means of introducing the strangers as they enter our gates to the civilization of the new land. Perhaps we ought not to count the cost when we are bent on altruism, but, directly or indirectly, we must pay the bills.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 20 - 1914

LET'S HAVE THE NAME

Mayor Curley is congratulated upon his determination to obtain all the facts concerning attempts to obtain money from managers of moving picture houses, contractors and others by confidence men who claimed that they were doing so in behalf of the administration at City Hall. The police department, it seems, is unable to obtain evidence, but perhaps the mayor will be more fortunate.

There are business men in Boston who take it for granted, undoubtedly, that in order to sell supplies to the city or obtain permits, licenses and contracts from the city it is necessary to settle privately with somebody higher up. That impression should be removed as promptly as possible, and the only way to remove it is to identify and indict the hold-up men who have been profiting, or trying to profit, from a popular impression or delusion.

APR 20 1914

Let us know the architect, ex-aldermen and others who claim to have large influence with the Curley administration and are willing to use that influence for a cash consideration. In justice to all the ex-aldermen and architects in Boston who are not hold-up men and confidence operators the whole truth should be made public promptly

LET THE ORDER BE ENFORCED

Mayor Curley deserves the commendation of every good citizen, for his warning to those who make a specialty of abusing organized government and the flag which protects them. Hereafter, or at least for as long as such abuse constitutes constructive treason, anarchistic orators will not be permitted to preach sedition in grounds and buildings owned by the city.

This is the right time of year in which to put such orders into effect. The season of eloquence on Boston Common will soon begin, and those who talk there will have to obtain permits from the mayor's office. Some of the men who, in the past have obtained such permits, are avowed advocates of anarchy and consistently denounce every institution that makes for orderly, civilized government.

Many of them are Americans by birth; few of them are Americans in spirit. That conditions do not suit them; that they by talking have not been able to accumulate as much money as their neighbors who work is for them argument enough against the American form of government. Some of them are crack-brained and irresponsible; but others are deliberately and viciously intent upon destroying the fabric of republican government.

Now that the mayor has issued his warning, it is sincerely to be hoped that it will be backed up. The city of Boston is a patriotic city; its property should not be defiled by those who do not know the meaning of the word "patri[illegible]"

Mayor Curley

is becoming the help of the oppressed in the State, city and national service. Yesterday a delegation of custom house clerks called on him to obtain his influence at Washington to prevent them having their salaries held up during May and June, on account of the deficit in the treasury appropriation.

The mayor at once telegraphed to Secretary Hamlin in Washington and received a reassuring reply, telling him that Hamlin was putting out his best efforts to prevent anything of this sort occurring.

Mayor Curley

ran up against an unexpected snag in his plan to connect East First and West First streets, South Boston, yesterday when he discovered that by so doing he would have to have a special act of the Legislature in order to cross a small portion of the channel that comes in near the point of joining. An old act of the Legislature provided that this waterway should be preserved.

The mayor has already filed an act giving him permission to cross the waterway. The work on the connection had progressed to the point where the workmen were about to start their labors.

APRIL - 30 - 1914.

LET THE COUNCIL DO ITS DUTY

The Boston Herald, which has cheered loudly whenever the wages of a municipal employee have been reduced by 5 per cent. or the salary of a nurse has been cut by more than 5 per cent., felt called upon this week to warn the City Council against attempting to do anything that would interfere with the harmonious agreement for a lighting contract entered into by the mayor and the lighting company.

The City Council, it should be explained, has nothing to do with the salaries and wages of municipal employees. It is concerned, under the law, in the making of lighting contracts, and it cannot, under the law, surrender its duties to the mayor or to any other power, official or otherwise. Its duty in the making of such a contract is to see that the city gets the best possible returns, and in arriving at the facts it can do no more or less than to ascertain the cost of street lights in other cities.

APR 30 1914

There is no reason why the Boston manufacturers of artificial illuminant cannot deal as fairly by the city, which is a large and promptly paying customer, as the lighting companies of other cities deal with their municipal and private customers. The Boston Journal does not favor the making of a lighting contract based only on promises by an irresponsible and fluent promiser, but it insists that the city should make the best possible bargain with the lighting company and that the Council should spare no effort to obtain that kind of a bargain. Moreover, the Finance Commission, which is investigating the proposed contract, should be able to aid the Council and the city materially. There must be no margin in the contract for political or other promotion.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 20 - 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

JOSEPH P. MANNING, City Hospital trustee, in charge of the purchase of supplies, has been instructed by Mayor Curley to advertise for bids for milk for the hospital for one year instead of for six months, as has been the custom in the past. Although it is forbidden to contract for anything that will run beyond the fiscal year, the mayor has found a way out of the difficulty by having the bids worded, "to date from when appropriation is made."

Under the six-months' contract it was impossible to obtain competition because milk contractors were unwilling to take a chance that their contract might be voided at any time because milk was not up to standard and because a six months' contract was hardly worth the trouble.

The City Hospital standard is a very high one and has been considered too severe by most of the contractors. However, since the mayor conceived of the idea of advertising for one year's supply several large contractors have told the mayor that they will be only too willing to submit bids. By this competition a lower price is bound to be secured.

APR 20 1914

MAYOR CURLEY has also ordered that the supply of coal for the City Hospital shall be bought in one large lot and has ordered bids to be advertised for 40,000 tons. This method also represents a saving, not so large now, but as soon as the new coal pocket is completed it will represent a very large amount.

If the cash payment system is adopted and a 10 per cent. discount obtained, the saving will be remarkable in the history of the city.

"SMILING JIM" DONOVAN, city clerk, came near being the center of a controversy that would place the mayor and City Council at odds. For years the city clerk's appropriation has been in the neighborhood of $45,000 and has never been cut by the mayor because it is a straight out and out estimate for work which must be done whether the mayor wills it or not. Mayor Curley, however, chopped $10,000 from the estimate and the only reason that was guessed at at the time was bitterness against Donovan for his work for Thomas J. Kenny in the mayoral campaign.

The council, however, made up its mind that Donovan was not to be treated in this manner and be forced to discharge faithful old employees and so stood pat against the mayor. The mayor was forced to agree to put back $8000 or else have his whole appropriation bill held up. He agreed.

MAYOR CURLEY was all fixed and ready to leave Boston at 10 A. M. on Saturday morning for Lake Sebago, but as usual, he kept finding work to do until late at night. After attending the Knights of Columbus meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, he was finally pushed on board a train.

The mayor is a wonderful worker, going from one task to another with great rapidity and despatch, and sticking to it until everything is cleaned up. Secretary Dolan has almost to fight with him to make him keep engagements when he has started in working.

REPRESENTATIVE SULLIVAN of Holyoke, who, as a clerk of the committee on merchantile affairs, has direct charge of the bills before that committee, still refuses to talk about the missing petitions. He declines to make any statement for publication, but insists that he is not responsible for any of the mishaps which have come to the petitions.

Sullivan has established a reputation for thoroughness and care during his two years' service in the Legislature, and some of his colleagues on the committee feel that he should take a public stand and start a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

REPRESENTATIVE LE GRO of Palmer is so exclusive that even the members of his own party never seem to know much about how he is going to vote. The Democratic leaders are confident, however, that before the session is ended the gentleman from Palmer will find one measure on which he can vote with his party.

REPRESENTATIVE KNOWLES of New Bedford is showing his courage in standing out as a dissenter from the report of the taxation committee to repeal the law, which is scheduled to take effect next year, requiring tax collectors to collect their annual levies within one year. In Knowles's own city, the tax collector now completes his collections within a year, and in some other municipalities of the State the same practise is followed.

A majority of the taxation committee, however, has followed the sentimental plea that the law, which the municipal finance committee reported a year ago, to take effect in January of 1915, will work a hardship on certain persons who may be unable to pay their taxes within a year, and have voted to repeal the new law before it has a chance to be tried out.

MAYOR CURLEY'S real attitude on the Boston city charter is occasioning a good deal of speculation at the State House. While the mayor stated at the public hearings before metropolitan affairs that he was opposed to any change in the number of members in the City Council or the method of electing them at large, and afterward joined with the Good Government Association, the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies in preparing a bill embodying certain changes as to the date of the city election and the number of signatures required on nomination papers, there is a feeling that he is not doing everything possible to straighten out the tangle in the committee on metropolitan affairs.

It is claimed that if the mayor really was very anxious to get the situation cleared he could persuade some of the members of that committee who are holding out for district representation in the council to revise their views and vote to report against any such proposed changes. In view of the fact that the committee stands deadlocked, as it does, the mayor is accused in certain quarters of being at least indifferent.

Mayor Curley Takes Up West End Fire Hazard

Mayor Curley is determined to do his utmost to cause the practical abandonment of fire insurance in the West End of Boston. He has definitely assigned Friday as a day on which he will meet the insurance men of the city and discuss facts gathered by Fire Commissioner John Grady.

Grady has prepared a map showing the number of alarms all over the city by districts. The West End shows the enormous number of 426 in the year 1913. From one box—No. 1345, at the corner of Poplar and Spring streets—47 alarms, or almost one a week, were rung in during that year. From Box 1342, at the corner of Causeway and Lowell, streets, there were 35; from Box 1344, at the corner of Leverett and Brighton streets, 33, and from Box 1343 at Minot and Wall street, 24.

The 426 alarms from the West End the mayor contends, is too great a total to be disregarded. He will urge also that the insurance firms grant insurance only to an amount equaling 60 per cent. of the assessed value of property when the building is of other than first class construction.

OUNCIL SCORES ONE ON CUR.

The City Council scored one on Ma Curley yesterday when the committee on appropriations induced him to restore $8000 of the $10,000 which he cut from the appropriation allowed City Clerk James "Smiling Jim" Donovan in the annual budget. The rest of the budget will be passed by the committee and by the whole council, just as it was submitted by the mayor.

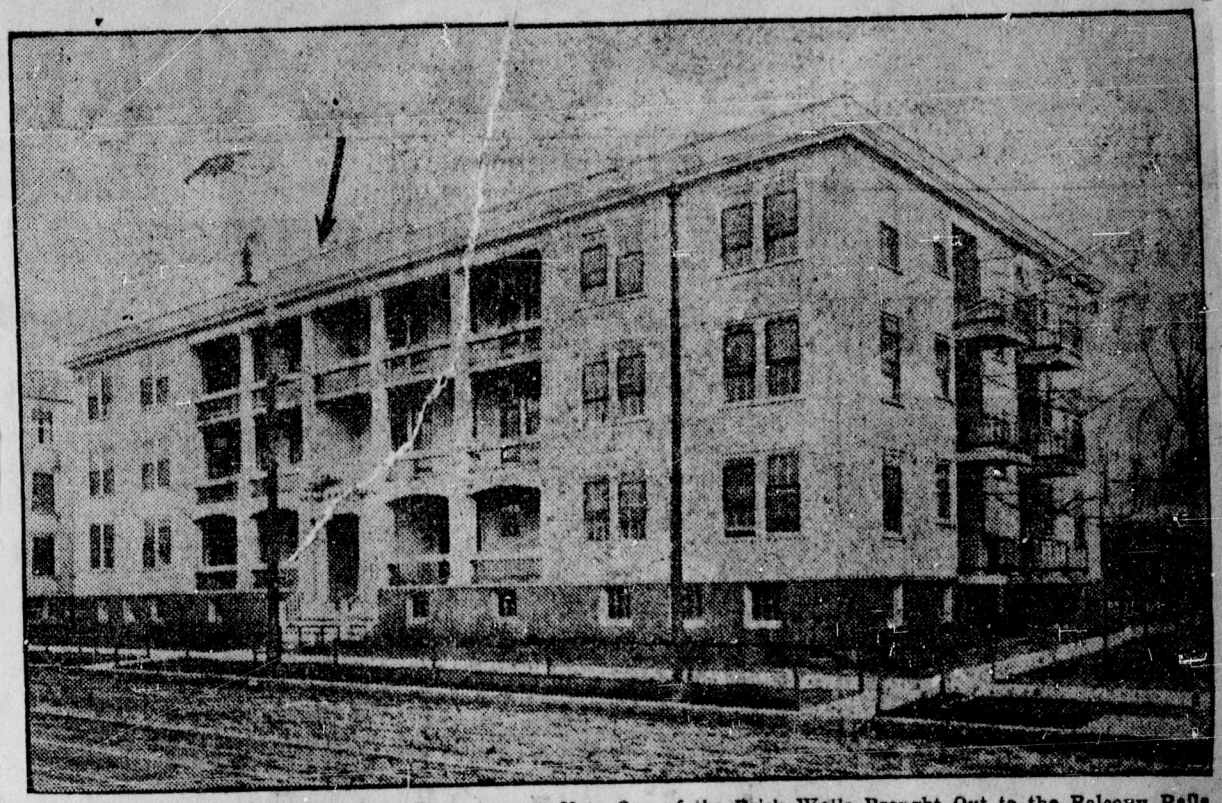
The council has had the bill before it for some months, has given hearings to each department head, and, as usual, has now given its O. K. without a murmur, except for its fight for City Clerk Donovan.

Donovan, who is elected by the council, will be asked, however, to cut salaries in his office 5 per cent., in that way saving $2000. If the money had not been restored to him by the mayor it would have been necessary for him to have discharged employees of the department, none of whom have been in the city service less than twelve years. This is the first economy effected by the mayor which he has revoked. Donovan asked for $45,000, the usual amount given his department, but was cut by Curley to $35,000. He will now be given $43,000.

While the mayor was in conference with the committee on appropriations, which consists of the whole membership of the council, yesterday, he also induced the members to agree to an extra appropriation of $300,000 for the laying out of private ways in the city, making a total of $800,000 appropriated for streets this year by the council. With the aid of the mayor's plan for using old granite blocks for repaving the streets torn up for the high pressure service the city will have in three years twenty miles of well paved streets added to the present ones. This will stand as the largest amount of money appropriated in one year by the city for a decade.

HERALD - APRIL 20 - 1914.

NO EXCUSE LEFT FOR BUILDING ANY MORE FIRE TRAPS IN BOSTON



In This 12-Family House on Hyde Park Avenue, Note One of the Brick Walls Brought Out to the Balcony Rails.

Architect Says the Difference in Cost to Insure Safety Not Great.

By W. M. W.

Out of 25 suites in the ill-fated Melvin, 23 were occupied when the recent fire swept through. In every other apartment house of like construction, especially if lately built, practically all the suites have their tenants.

What does that prove?

Simply that busy people do not know a firetrap when they see it. They choose their home for convenience, good neighborhood, and looks. Who could intentionally house himself, his wife, his children, in rooms where fire can kill as it killed the other night in Allston?

The two plans reproduced above in diagram show plainly the wrong way and the right way of constructing the inside of apartment houses. One shows the floor plan of a firetrap; the carvings on every such building ought to be crowned with a skull and crossbones. The other diagram shows a house by no means fireproof, yet fire resisting, a 12-flat abode as safe as any reasonable tenant could look for at a moderate rental. Neither plan is imaginary. This firetrap is not a timid man's dream; it is a handsome building within a mile of Copley Square and now filled with real people, some careless, some recently made anxious. What is more, it is the type of scores of huge buildings, each only waiting some unlucky hour when a basement or first-story fire can get a few minutes of unchecked headway. Nor is the other diagram merely a pleasing picture of what might be done; it shows the construction of a real house at Forest Hills, designed by Walter H. Kilham for the Boston Dwelling House Association. Like the firetrap, it is full of tenants; but with a difference—they have no anxious fear of fire.

Compare the two plans. In the firetrap, study the plainer dangers. Note, for instance, how the main staircase, winding up around the elevator shaft, from the basement to the roof, is built of wood. If the first flight seems to be of marble, the marble is but skin deep; the stringers underneath are all of wood. This main staircase—the upper tenants' first thought in danger—the diagram shows inclosed with walls of wooden studs; possibly, as in the Melvin, they are covered with half an inch of plaster on wire lath. Probably the wall shows a wooden dado rising from the wooden steps—a sure means of leading a surface fire into the partitions. The staircase windows command the steps of the iron balconies in the recess of the outer wall. The Melvin disaster showed how flames from staircase windows can redden an outside fire escape. Note the second staircase, also made of wood and walled with wood. Notice how both stairwells, like great flues, themselves combustible, open the building to fire from basement to roof. Then mark how at every floor they open into a 50-foot central hallway, all of wood. Say what you will of Boston building laws, the old reef at Hellgate was no better galleried for destruction by explosives than this tall, wood-stuffed apartment house for destruction by flame.

Examine now, for contrast, the other plan. See first the heavy brick walls that cut the body of the building, even to the outside balcony rails, into four distinct sections, any one of which could have a fire all to itself with not a menace to the other three. Note again the stairways. They are all inclosed with walls of solid brick; they are entered through fireproof doors. The very lines of this second plan give a comfortable sense of safety.

What is the essential difference between this safe house and the fire trap? Just a few brick partitions, of but little cost. They soon pay for themselves by their cutting of insurance rates. In the particular firetrap shown in the plan, the rates are $61 per $1000 on the building and $61 on the tenants' furniture; as against $35 on each in the house with the brick dividing walls. And any day, any night, these fire-stops may mean a safe, unhurried exit, instead of death by leap or flame.

Do you live in a Boston apartment house, reared of brick or limestone without, but of wood and more wood within? Take a little time and study out its construction. Neither building laws nor building department will do this for you. Study the fire escapes; picture them when the fire is big enough to send you to them. Find out how the underwriters rate the fire risk. And then if you discover that you have been unwittingly dwelling in a firetrap, explain the situation to your family. If you decide to take the chance, take it with full knowledge and a clear conscience. And when you wake to hear the fire crackling in your hall and see the flame knifing through the cracks around your door, it is well to have your plan of action already memorized.

HERALD - APRIL 22 - 1914.

WOULD ADD $28,032 TO SCHOOLS' COST

Director of Evening Schools Explains Effect of Immigration Board's Plans.

APR 22 1914

It will cost the city of Boston $28,032.84 more than is at present expended for continuation schools if the recent recommendations of the Massachusetts commission of immigration are carried into effect, according to a report by W. Stanwood Field, director of evening schools, to the school committee last night.

For the 552 illiterates 16 years old now in evening schools the additional expense under the new plan would be $10,032.84; placing the elementary evening schools on a three-times-a-week basis will add $17,000, and the additional cost for an annual school census would be $1000. If a four-evening schedule were put in force in the evening schools the additional expense would reach $86,032.84.

Mr. Field, in commenting on the proposed changes, says there may be an increased per capita cost of elementary schools, hardly possible to estimate, and finds that no provision has been made for the maintenance of these schools in Boston. The act provides that it shall take effect on Sept. 1 of this year, during the present financial year, when funds for meeting the new expenses which it compels are not available.

He also doubts the value of an annual school census of those children affected, because of the difficulty of getting accurate information concerning them. This is particularly true of the unemployed, he adds. At present the educational certificate locates those who are employed.

A recommendation from the board of superintendents caused considerable discussion. It asks an amendment to the rules so that credit for service in the former town of Hyde Park shall be allowed teachers of commercial branches and manual arts who are candidates for the IV. high school certificates, under the provisions for the granting of such certificates to teachers of these ranks who have satisfactorily completed seven years of permanent service in the Boston public schools.

Chairman Brock said the Hyde Park teachers now were under the Boston minimum wage scale, which was higher than the former town maximum wage, and believed the giving to them of ranking of the sort asked should receive careful consideration. It was laid over for discussion by the committee.

Master F. W. Shattuck of the Christopher Gibson school, on Bowdoin avenue, asks that the attention of the street commissioners be directed to the condition of the avenue in front of his building. This section of the thoroughfare never has been accepted by the city, though the building has been occupied for 19 years, he said and no repairs on the street have been made. He declares water and mud often stand in the street in front of the school, through which 600 pupils and teachers must pass four times a day.

It was announced that the graduation exercises of the Girls' High school will be held in Jordan Hall on June 18.

Master James A. Beatley, of the English High school, receives a leave of absence from Sept. 1, 1914, to Aug. 31, 1915, for study and travel, and Master Charles P. Lebon, of the same school, from Sept. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1914, for rest.

The committee adheres to its former position in dropping Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" from the authorized list of text and supplimentary books, despite a protest received from the Guardians of Liberty.

An additional kindergarten will be established on April 22 at the Florence Nightingale School, the Oliver Wendell Holmes district.

In accordance with action of the committee on Oct. 6, plans have been made by the schoolhouse commission for altering the West Fifth street playground, the Charlestown Heights playground and the Charlesbank playground, but the first site only has been made adaptable for open air classes. Already one class has been organized.

The Charlestown grounds could not be arranged till the 1914 appropriation became available, and work on the Charlesbank playground has been delayed by a legal question. The settlement of this question will bear also on the possibility of putting open-air schools at Madison Park, Orchard Park and on Copp's Hill.

The park and recreation commission does not consider Franklin Square Park, the Paris street lot, East Boston, or the John Winthrop playground in Roxbury suitable for open-air classes.

APRIL - 20 - 1914

CITY AUTHORITIES HUNT FOR MOBILIZATION FIELD

Mayor's Auto Breaks Down in Mud Out In Milton.

Mayor Curley's trip to Hyde Park and Milton yesterday with Col. Hawthorne, U. S. A., and others, to find suitable camp grounds for 3000 troops cost the mayor about $300, in addition to the time occupied in making the trip and also in attempting to dislodge from a muddy road one of the city's large touring cars.

APR 20

The mayor and party, occupying three autos, visited the Readville race track, upon the solicitation of Manager A. J. Welch of that track, who offered the use of the grounds to the government, and then started for the Forbes estate. On the way to the Forbes property the auto containing the mayor, Col. Hawthorne and Chairman Dillon of the park and recreation department stalled on a muddy road, and the combined strength of all the occupants of the car was unable to move the machine until planks were secured. The power was turned on and the transmission gearing snapped. Without waiting further time, the mayor and his party found room in the other machines and started for the Forbes estate.

Although both sites were pointed out as advantageous for quarters and manoeuvres for the troops, Col. Hawthorne said that he wished to inspect other sites, and for that reason will make another trip today. The mayor today will show him Wood Island Park, East Boston, and some property in West Roxbury.

APRIL - 20 - 1914

CHARLES RAPS THE CHAMBER

Says Commerce Body Devotes Too Much Time to Talk, Too Little to Action.

The chamber of commerce was criticised yesterday by Chairman Salem D. Charles of the street commission for devoting "too much time to talk and too little time to action" at a hearing at which the commission approved the new street to connect East and West First streets, South Boston, at a cost of some $48,000.

Representatives of South Boston trade and improvement associations appeared before the commission in favor of the new street, and Chairman Charles asked if the chamber of commerce had indorsed the plan. Charles P. Mooney of the South Boston Trade Association replied that the chamber had made a study of the plan and Chairman Charles declared that all the chamber ever did was to make studies, but never reported. The chairman also criticised the chamber for neglecting to report to the street commission upon the new regulations for signs and advertising devices on the sidewalks.

Clarence C. Kent of the New England Felt Roofing Company and Edmund G. Pond, lumber dealer, were the principal remonstrants to the extension of East and West First streets. They contended that the extension, which cuts through eight private properties, would greatly injure their property, and in the case of Mr Kent he claims he would be driven out of business at that location.

More than a score of business interests from South Boston favored the extension, contending that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad is ready to lay a spur track through the street for connecting the business establishments in that vicinity with the railroad.

APRIL - 20 - 1914

CLEAN UP

EVERYBODY should have impressed upon him the importance of getting into the spirit of the "clean up and paint up" week. We may not all have at hand the necessary cash to give our houses an overdue coat of paint, but we can all spend a little time to good advantage in the front yard, the back yard or the cellar.

A general cleaning up in this or any other town will increase our self respect. Also, it will decrease our fire risk. Who is there who does not have in his house rubbish that had better be burned? Houses and back yards need cleaning up just as much as individuals. A clean cellar ought to make a man feel as comfortable as a clean collar.

HERALD. 21-1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE "Yorktowns" armory on Province street, yesterday, was the rendezvous of practically every member of the command who could get there, and plans were discussed for the formation of a provisional company.

APR 21 1914

Ex-Chairman William Berwin of the old board of aldermen is one former city official who contends that the revised city charter has not provided a better city council than the city council under the old charter.

Some of the young attorneys who were among the first to take the stump for Mayor Curley in the municipal campaign are wondering when they are to be named assistants to the corporation counsel.

Edmund L. Dolan, assistant secretary at the mayor's office, is also the tourist agent and expert guide of the office. The fishing trip to Sebago Lake was arranged and conducted by Secretary Dolan, and every member of the party, except those who failed to catch some fish, was loud in his praise for "Eddie's" management of the trip.

Considerable criticism is being expressed at City Hall over the erection of the new entrances to the East Boston tunnel in front of the City Hall annex building on Court street. Those who are loudest in their criticism say that some provision should have been made for utilizing corners of the new annex building for the entrances.

APRIL-22-1914

HUB BABY DEATH RATE IMPROVES

Was 7th Three Years Ago, Now 3d—Improvement Through Hygiene Association.

APR 22 1914

Boston ranks third in low baby death rates among the 10 largest cities of the country, according to the fifth annual report of the Boston Milk and Ba y Hygiene Association just issued. Three years ago it was in seventh place. Intelligent care of the babies by mothers, under the guidance of the Hygiene association, is largely responsible for this change. During 1913 the associatio cared for 3421 babies of 34 nationalities, an increase of 13 per cent. over the previous year.

The milk stations were increased during that time from 9 to 12 and 13,454 visits were made by the babies to the weekly conferences at the milk stations, where the doctors and nurses give advice, instruction and supervision making for the baby's health and an improvement in the life of the whole families. In addition, the milk station nurses made 41,945 visits to the homes.

Director George R. Bedinger reports that the baby death rate in Boston has been reduced each year since the association began work. Dr. Arthur A. Howard, the medical director, as the result of studies in collaboration with Dr. W. H. Davis, vital statistician of the Boston Board of Health, declares that "27 out of every 100 deaths occuring among Boston babies of corresponding age and food conditions would have been prevented had they received milk station supervision."

APRIL-22-1914

RECLAIMING THE STREETS

While the new regulations for signs, awnings and marquees, sidewalk clocks and private lamp posts may rub a little hard on a private interest here and there, yet on the whole they deserve the approval they are sure to earn. In New York city, not long ago, petty usurpations of public ways were bolder, more inconvenient and unsightly than in Boston; the corrective rules there adopted were more drastic than these for our own streets, but the outcome has pleased all concerned.

To disinterested users of our highways, the new regulations will approve themselves point by point. At present, permits for projections or obstructions run on with no set term; yet any jutting structure, however safe at first, grows dangerous with lapse of time. Under the new rules, every permit is subject to renewal every year. At present, a shopkeeper on the sunless side of a street, by putting out an awning just to bear his advertisement, may darken the windows and screen the rightful signs of his neighbors on both sides. Under the new rules, awnings must be awnings, nothing more. At present many a marquee so discharges rainwater from corner spouts as to wet the unwary passer. By the new rules, every marquee must drain toward its building. At present, clock pillars, private lamp-posts and other advertising devices, broad of base and set in from the curb, needlessly obstruct the sidewalks; a Chamber of Commerce committee has figured that Boston would have to spend $1,000,000 to widen its down town sidewalks enough to offset this one kind of hindrance. But by the new rules, all these posts—ostensibly conveniences but really traffic-breakers—must vanish by June 1, 1915.

In thus cleaning up the footways and getting fair play for every storefront, the commissioners and the mayor who stands behind them, will receive heartiest support from the civic associations and from the general public. They will also find, unless the temper of the town has changed, that some of the merchants apparently most inconvenienced by the rules will be the quickest to show a generous compliance.

APRIL-22-1914

COUNCIL ADOPTS APPROPRIATION OF 21 MILLIONS

Passes Million-Dollar Loans for Sewers and $150,000 for High Pressure Service.

The adoption of the annual appropriation bill, amounting to $21,383,915.89; the passage of loan orders amounting to $1,000,000 for sewer work and $150,000 for the high pressure water service, and an extension of the time for enforcing the new building limits ordinance from May 1 to July 1, were features of yesterday's council meeting.

Although no formal action was taken by the council in open session relative to Mayor Curley's proposed plan for the transfer to the federal government of the city's quarantine service, at least five of the eight councilmen at the executive committee meeting expressed a determination of voting against the proposition until President McDonald secured the consent of the members to table the matter until the next meeting of the council, May 4. Councilmen Kenny, Collins, Ballantyne, Coulthurst and Coleman were the members who declared they would vote against the proposed transfer if the matter was taken up for final action at yesterday's meeting.

The appropriation bill adopted by the council yesterday without a dissenting vote differed only from Mayor Curley's budget in that the city clerk's appropriation was increased from $35,000 to $43,000.

The mayor sent to the council a loan order for $800,000 for making highways. The order was referred to the committee on finance.

During the executive committee meeting Chairman John R. Murphy and John F. Moors and Charles L. Carr of the finance commission conferred with the councilmen relative to the extent of the investigation the council wishes the finance commission to make of the proposed 10-year contracts for street lighting by gas and electricity, and it was agreed that the commission should exercise its own judgment.

President McDonald of the council presented an order, which was tabled in the executive committee, authorizing the various department heads to grant leave of absence without loss of pay to all city employes who are members of the militia, in the event of being called upon for duty in the Mexican trouble. The councilman explained that there are some 75 employes of the city in the militia, and of that number 60 are married.

RECORD - APRIL - 21 - 1914.

REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS FROM CITY SIDEWALKS

Awnings in Boston will shortly become simply awnings, not a means to advertise; marquises, in a little longer time, will become simply canopies, but real canopies, perfect in detail, and not a source of annoyance in rainy weather through broken tops and misplaced water spouts, and street clocks as obstructions in the sidewalks will disappear altogether.

These important changes in the appearance of the fronts of buildings and the conditions under which persons pass along the sidewalks of the city are ordered by the Street Commissioners in a new set of regulations to govern the issuance of permits for signs, marquises, clocks, and like obstructions in the sidewalks.

The new regulations seriously conflict with conditions existing all through the business district of the city now, and are intended to change conditions. They are expected to cause much hostility among the business interests. Theatres, hotels and some of the city's biggest business enterprises will be interfered with by their operation.

APR 21 1914

Authorized by Law.

The regulations are authorized by an act of the Legislature of 1913, and are the result of more than a year's series of hearings and studies on the matter of such regulation by the street commissioners.

Beginning June 1 of this year, according to the new regulations, awnings will be permitted to be used by the street commissioners only for the purpose of shading the sun from the windows or doorways over which they are placed. No advertising of any nature will be permitted on them. Likewise marquises will not be permitted to bear advertising.

All unilluminated signs that project more than two feet over a sidewalk must be removed. The new regulations allow unilluminated signs to project only two feet and illuminated signs only three feet, which is a concession because the rules have been one foot and two feet. Signs now in place that violate this regulation must be changed to correspond.

In the matter of marquises, the board orders practically that they be changed to canopies, the permanent posts supporting their outer ends being illegally placed, according to the board's findings. All marquises now constructed, and to be constructed later than June 1, must be supported entirely from the building to which they are attached.

Clocks Do Not Agree.

Street clocks are a nuisance, the board declares, because they, in the majority of cases, obstruct the sidewalk, and in places like Washington st., downtown, further annoy because no two of them keep the same time. They must be removed entirely within one year following June 1.

No projecting sign shall be permitted to exist less than 10 feet above the sidewalk, where the projection is greater than 5 in. above the sidewalk. Flat signs may be attached at any height above the sidewalk where they do not project.

The penalty for violating these regulations is to be $5 per day.

The regulations state that the permits shall be issued annually, and fix a fee of from 25 cents to $1, according to the purpose.

IMPROVE MYSTIC RIVER

APR 21 1914

When the present work by the U. S. government and that proposed by the Port Directors of dredging the Mystic river is completed Charlestown will have a waterfront that it will be hard to surpass; and according to the present plans, at least one big firm with a capital of something like $10,000,000 will begin operations.

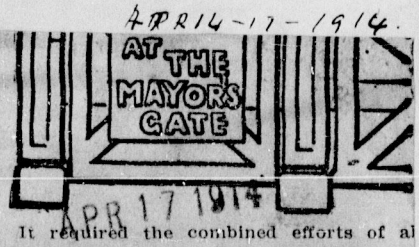
The national government has been for some time actively at work dredging the main channel off Charlestown from Chelsea to the Malden bridge, widening it in some sections from 100 to 300 ft., and making a uniform depth of about 30 ft.

There is a bill in the Legislature at the present time for an appropriation for the further dredging of the Mystic river under the direction of the Port Directors. When this bill is passed and the Directors of the Port get the money, they will begin the removal of a portion of the shoal between the main channel, on which the national Government is working, and the Charlestown shore near which there is a narrow channel.

There is a question, on this bill, as to whether the expense will be covered by a separate appropriation of $75,000 or whether the amount will be taken from the $9,000,000 of the Port Directors.

The new company which will locate on the banks of the Mystic, when this supplementary change is made wide and deep enough to accommodate mercantile vessels, is the Boston-Pacific Steamship Co., which will do an extensive business with ports along the Pacific coast. This company is made up of some of the prominent lumber men of the city, and, while it will do a general shipping business, it will deal largely in lumber and, according to the present plans, a big lumber yard will be built. The new lumber yard, pier and railroad terminal will be on the Charlestown side at a point halfway between the Charlestown bridge and the playground, near the Lawrence & Wiggin terminal.

APRIL - 17 - 1914.



It required the combined efforts of al the members of the Police Department t run down the stories that have been circu lated of this leader and that leader at tempting to hold up business men on be half of the Curley administration sinc Mayor Curley put a police detective a work chasing clues on a few attempte hold-ups.

Practically all who took prominent par in the management of the Curley cam paign, or who were with Curley in th campaign are accused in the stories. Th Mayor is determined to hunt down ever story that looks plausible.

One of these days it is expected tha Mayor Curley will wake up to the fac that somebody close enough to be able t get the facts is furnishing up-to-the-min ute news service to former Mayor Fitzger ald from the Mayor's office, and an explo sion will result. It is beginning to dawn on some of those connected with the Mayor's office that not all the confidentia chats and ready responses made to Mayor Curley by some of his frequent callers are solely intended for assistance to Curley but are chiefly to enable the callers to se cure information of doings by Curley for immediate report to the former Mayor.

For instance, it was noted Thursday evening that hardly had the words of the Mayor's announcement that he was going to ask the Fin. Com. to investigate the taking of a water meter from property owned by the ex-Mayor's brother, grown cold on the Mayor's lips before an emissary of the ex-Mayor was questioning Water Department Employees and others connected officially, about this matter. The tip on the announcement by the Mayor had already been handed to the ex-Mayor.

The report has been made to the Mayor's office that tickets were being sold on the fourth floor of City Hall at 50 cents per ticket for a raffle of a season passbook to one of the local baseball parks. This is supposed to have been a pass that was intended for a city official but which never reached him. The Mayor has asked Sec. Dolan to investigate.

The audience at the City Club at ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's address in defence of his administration was the greatest collection of Fitzgerald enthusiasts seen in one gathering, according to those in attendance. It is reported that if the roll of John F. Fitzgerald intimates and leading supporters were called, scarcely a name could remain unanswered.

The members of the Street Commission are not frightened by the story of the danger of the city's being compelled to stand a loss of about $500,000 for their improper taking of land on Spectacle Island for a site for the garbage destruction plant. They have gone ahead with the "red-tape" incident to the second and regular taking, professing to believe that there is nothing in the stories of the city's danger.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald may have the handsomely bound copies of his "Letters and Speeches," his "Advance of Boston," and his address at the dedication of the Hale Memorial, provided he will pay cost price per copy for them only. This is the ultimatum that was sent to the Mayor by Supt. of Printing Casey last night upon Mayor Curley's instructions.

In the case of the "Advance of Boston," which is a review of the improvements of the Fitzgerald administration mostly and contains cuts of proposed improvements, the cost per book is $3.11. The exact prices of the "Letters and Speeches" and the Hale memorial address have not yet been computed.

The former Mayor ordered 1000 copies of each book. They were intended for distribution among his friends. They have all been printed and bound and are awaiting delivery at the printing plant, but accord ing to the Mayor's announcement la night the delivery will await payment copy by applicants, including the ex-M himself.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 22 - 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

CHARLES HENRY SLATTERY was confirmed as city treasurer yesterday by the Civil Service Commission for a term of four years at a salary of $7000 a year. John E. Gilman, soldiers' relief commissioner, was the only other paid appointee of Mayor Curley confirmed by the commission at its regular meeting yesterday. His salary is $3000 a year.

Appointees of Mayor Curley to five unpaid positions were also approved by the commission as follows: Matthew Cummings, to be a sinking funds commissioner; Mary A. Dierkes, reappointed as infirmary trustee; Albert W. Hersey, reappointed as cemetery trustee; James P. Cleary, reappointed as children's institutions trustee; and Elizabeth M. Needham, reappointed as a member of the children's institutions' trustees. The appointment of William F. Kearns as schoolhouse commissioner was not acted upon.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS of 97 Minot street, Neponset, was yesterday appointed a street clerk in the assessing department, his employment to date from yesterday to May 15 at a salary of $4 a day. The appointment was made at the request of the mayor.

CHARLES D. WALCOTT and the regents of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington have invited Mayor Curley to attend a private exhibition of the paintings of the sea, among which is the notable one by William F. Halsall, entitled, "Our Glory—the Battleship Oregon." The mayor, however, has so much work at hand that he will be unable to accept the invitation.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN, naturalist and custodian of the fourth floor at City Hall, has undertaken a private investigation into charges that the ice water supply over which he is supposed to exercise a certain sort of control, has been tampered with. The charges made include one to the effect that foreign substances have been added which tend greatly to excite the oratorical powers of the persons consuming it.

One councilman of the city has been under constant surveillance and it has been discovered that his loquacity increases in proportion as he imbibes the ice water, so called, hence the investigation.

THOMAS J. KENNY, ex-president of the City Council, presided at yesterday's hearing of the committee on ordinances of the City Council on the question of transferring the quarantine station from the control of the local Board of Health to the national government.

After the hearing had progressed some time his late opponent for mayor entered the room and took a seat beside him. As he did so a whisper, that was almost audible to the two, came from the back of the room, saying: "Ah the man who is mayor and the man who ought to have been mayor sit down together."

MAYOR CURLEY scored a notable victory for the "peepul" of Dorchester in their battle against the proposed route laid out by the Metropolitan Park Commission for the boulevard between Quincy Shore Drive and the Strandway.

Some time this week he will hold a conference with the members of the board, at which they will agree to arrange for a new survey of the district to arrange for a new route at the sa[me] price, $475,000.

GOVERNOR WALSH demonstrated again yesterday his loyalty to the principle of home rule for cities, when he served notice on some of the Worcester Democrats that they must either recall their bill to give the license commissioners four-year terms and amend it so that it would be referred to the City Council, or he would veto it. The governor took the ground that the Legislature should not attempt to amend the charter of any city without providing that either the City Council or the voters of the city should have the opportunity of passing on the act.

The Worcester men were inclined to balk at first, but when they found the governor was in earnest in the matter, they had the bill recalled in the Senate and today the referendum amendment will be moved, so that the act shall take effect upon its acceptance by the Worcester City Council.

JOHN BECK of Chelsea talked himself hoarse trying to persuade the House to pass his bill to provide for a State-appointed License Commission for Chelsea, but all he could get was twenty-four votes, while 194 stood out in support of the governor's veto.

"What chance did I have," he said after the debate, "with every Democrat in the House going down the line solid for the governor? I have no kick against the Democrats, but it is to laugh to see the Republicans falling all over themselves in defense of a Democratic governor on a bill like that."

"BOB" WASHBURN of Worcester announced last night that he proposed to stay in Worcester today. The debate on the anti-sectarian amendment to the constitution is scheduled for the session in the House.

"I think I can afford to keep out of this verbal war of the roses," declared the Worcester man. Predictions are freely made that there will be others.

DEPUTY CHIEF NEAL of the State police will resume his investigation into the causes of the Hotel Melvin fire horror this morning. No witnesses were heard by the deputy yesterday.

SENATOR DOYLE of New Bedford, after several defeats, managed to persuade the Senate yesterday to pass his bill to provide that assessors in cities outside of Boston be placed under civil service. The senator's experience as an investigator on the special committee on municipal finance taught him t[hat] the work of local assessors was hampered to a great extent because th[e] local officials were exposed to local political influences and that the desire to be re-elected to office prompted them to listen to the voice of the influential taxpayers to the point where their personal judgment of values was badly warped.

He believes that by relieving the assessors from such local influences an impartial distribution of the cost of local government will be made.

MAY - 5 - 1914

MORE LIBRARY ROOM NEEDED

Examining Committee Also Favors Shorter Hours For Employees

MAY 5 1914

More room for the Central Public Library is urgently needed, according to the report of the examining committee, included in the annual report of the Boston Public Library, made public yesterday. An addition to the building is recommended.

MAY 5 1914

Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the board of trustees, stated last night, however, that no such addition is contemplated at present.

The committee points out that it is now necessary to house the printing and binding departments of the library outside the building at a considerable cost, and to use the basement for book stacks.

Objection is also raised by the examining committee to the system of requiring public library attendants to work Sundays and evenings, after having given full service during the day. No longer period of service than from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. should be required of any attendant, according to the committee's report, which takes the ground that such attendants are, in fact, teachers and should come to their duties free from fatigue.

Replacement of books, particularly for children, is much to be desired, not only because the books wear out rapidly, but also on sanitary grounds, the committee reports; but funds, it states, are not available for such replacement.

The committee also cites the difficulty of preserving permanently copies of newspapers, for the reason that the paper used has not the lasting qualities necessary. It urges that two or three copies of every newspaper printed in Boston be struck off on durable paper, in order that they may be kept intact for many years.

Librarian Wadlin reports that 1,848,973 books were distributed during the year. Accessions numbered 38,647. Among these were many copies of old almanacs, many of which were issued before the Revolution.

Mayor to Guard Flag Against Any Insults

Disrespect to the American flag, the President of the United States, or to the institutions of the country by speakers using property of the city, will be rigorously prohibited by Mayor Curley, who plans to attend all these meetings in person or by a representative. The moment that any disrespectful language is indulged in the license of the speaker will be revoked.

"If they desire to insult the flag or the President," said the mayor, "they can hire their own halls, for they will not be allowed to speak on property over which I exercise control. They have gone far enough in their rantings and it is time that a halt was called."

The mayor gave to representatives o[f] the Boston American permission to us[e] the Parkman bandstand on the commo[n] for a patriotic demonstration tonigh[t] at which the mayor himself will speak.

"However, I will say a few harsh things about Mr. Hearst," warned the mayor. "I understand that he has not enlisted as yet."

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

APR 27 1914

According to statistics, for which Editor Wilcox of the municipal weekly vouches, "in the city of Boston, with a total white population of 655,696, the English and Celtic (including Irish, Scotch, or whatever) group numbered 311,810, or 42 p.c., while reporting Yiddish or Hebrew as the native mother tongue numbering 57,072, or 7.7 p.c.; while those reporting Italian numbered 50,296, or 6.8 p.c. The Germans represent 4.5 p.c. and the French 1.4 p.c."

Letters by the score have arrived in the Mayor's office for many weeks protesting against the apparently unrestrained attacks of agitators and others on the flag of the nation, the President, the Governor, and others. It was the number of these letters and the standing in the community of those who wrote them that finally impelled the Mayor to take notice of them by the announcement that he will take steps in the future to put an end to such meetings as have given cause for the complaints.

These complaints have come to City Hall under the last several Mayors, but none of them before ever displayed the necessary action to stop them.

William C. Ewing of the City Planning Board is likely to achieve a record within the next fortnight. His second appointment as a member of the Board in three months has gone to the Civil Service Commission, though Ewing was confirmed the first time. The explanation for this unique situation is that former Mayor Fitzgerald appointed Ewing in the last days of his administration to serve a term ending May 1, and the new appointment now becomes necessary.

It is reported in City Hall that unless there is an overturn in the Civil Service Commission this week, the appointment of P. Henry Graham as Superintendent of Markets and William F. Kearns as School House Commissioner will expire without the necessary confirmation. Members Curtis and Droppers of the Commission are said to be unalterably opposed to each nomination.

The members of the City Council will have another opportunity to fill up on street lighting information tomorrow night when the Council gives its public hearing on the 10-year contract offered by the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. for lighting the electric street lamps. This is the second hearing on street lighting in a week, and because the other was on gas street lighting and brought out many details of the business not familiar to the Councillors, the second hearing is likely, in the opinion of some members, to be confusing.

The Councillors are going to rely much on the Fin. Com.'s investigation of the electric lighting contract, to save them from blundering.

Martin Lomasney has been famous among Boston politicians for years for the ease with which he can put his hands on "something on" anybody who opposes him. He is said to have a safe full. His laurels in that regard are likely to pass to Councillor Watson, however, unless the Mahatma of Ward 8 increases his stock. Councillor "Jerry" has been collecting information for a long time about politicians, would-be city contractors, and others, and has gone back to the supposedly (by these contractors, politicians, etc.) "dark ages" for some of his facts.

"One can't tell when he may have the opportunity to silence a critic with this stuff," says Watson.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Complaints were freely expressed by persons who attended the Fire Hazard Committee hearings against the treatment they had received at the hands of members of the Committee, and it was generally stated that the respect of the public-at-large for the City Council was not greatly increased by the things that transpired at the hearings.

Prominent architects, builders, and others who have made a study of the fire hazard question complained that their motives were disputed to the verge of insult by some of the members if, in telling their opinions they had reached after much study they happened to express sentiments not held by some members of the committee.

Another complaint was that, despite the seriousness and importance of the matter before the committee, much of the time of the hearing was consumed in senseless joking, or attempts to display their knowledge, or ignorance, by some of the members of the committee. Many men whose testimony would have been valuable to a committee seriously attempting to get the facts in the matter went away without testifying because they saw, and would not lay themselves liable to, the treatment accorded others like themselves, or because they were unable to wait through hours of "purposing in a vacuum," or joking, by members of the committee for an opportunity to express their sentiments.

APR 24 1914

Mayor Curley as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of Congress had good opportunity to become acquainted with the situation in Mexico before he gave up his seat in Congress to become Mayor of Boston. His opinion now, from what he learned while in Washington and from a close watch of developments since, is that "there is no telling where this trouble will end. Once we send our army in there it will be a long, long time before it will come out, and it is quite likely to be distinctly changed in personnel when it comes out. It is like a snowball rolling down hill. One can't tell where it will stop, or what it will gather on the way down."

While this war scare in Washington furnishes Boston's Congressmen with some excitement, and puts new life into their stay there, judging by reports from Washington to their friends, it might have come at another time and been more acceptable.

Boston's three Congressmen, with the possible exception of Congressman Gallivan, are likely to see spirited contests in their districts this fall for their seats, and they all wanted to get back here as early as possible to fix up their fences. Congressman Murray, of course, plans to take up the postmastership before the election comes around again, but he is interested in seeing things straightened out for a friend for succession.

Ex-aldermen are scarce around City Hall these days since Mayor Curley let it be known that an ex-alderman was concerned in attempted "hold-ups" of business men seeking city business. The Mayor did not name the particular ex-alderman concerned, and therefore because several have been almost daily callers on the Curley administration suspicion of City Hall folks pointed to each as the one concerned. Hence all are now conspicuous by their absence from the building.

One of the interesting disclosures of the hearing by Mayor Curley on the application of Jerome Petitti for a moving picture theatre license for 392 Hanover st. was that the people of the North End supposed to be of the John F. Fitzgerald following opposed the granting of the license, while those who favored the granting were among the ardent Curley men in the mayoralty campaign.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Dominick Maggi, known to the politicians of a generation ago as one of the active forces in the Democratic State Committee headquarters, proved to Mayor Curley, at the hearing on the Hanover st. moving picture theatre application, that he still retains the old-time punch in delivering a speech. To the complainants against the application, that a moving picture theatre in the North End would add to abuses now there, he said:

"Why, Mr. Mayor, I have heard more about the terrible conditions in the North End here today than I ever saw in my life time as a resident of the section. But last Sunday in a walk through the district I heard the great sextette from 'Lucia' on Prince st. and the Miserere from 'Il Trovatore' on Charter st. And up in the Back Bay, from the homes of the Goo-Goos, you hear 'We Won't Go Home Until Morning.'"

Maggi intended his remarks to mean that the people of the North End are just as capable of withstanding temptations that might come from a moving picture theatre as are the people in any other section of the city.

Information has reached City Hall that the insurance men have decided to raise the rates in sections where there is an excessive number of fires, rather than accept Mayor Curley's suggestion of taking no risks at all in such sections. This action, the Mayor learned, has been taken within a few days in anticipation of the Mayor's request at a conference of insurance men on Friday on the matter of refusing risks in the West End. More than 600 invitations to insurance men to the meeting have been sent out by the mayor's office.

The Street Commissioners, after their second taking of land on Spectacle island for the garbage disposal plant, award a total of $11,935 to the N. Ward Co. for the 266,500 square feet taken. This is the first award for the land taken three years ago ever made, no award having been made in the case of the first taking because the N. Ward Co. started a fight against the taking as soon as made. The first taking was, however, declared illegal by the Supreme Court, which fact necessitated this second taking.

Sensationalists who tried to make "a secret session" of the Fin. Com.-City Council conference in regard to the street lighting contracts received a sharp showing up from Thomas J. Kenny. Kenny made it plain that the mere fact that the members of the Council receive a delegation from the Fin. Com. in private does not mean a star-chamber session of the City Council.

The desire of the Fin. Com. to know how extensive an investigation of the electric lighting situation the Council want the Fin. Com. to make, was what prompted the conference. The Fin. Com. point out that because of preceding investigations abundant information is at hand on the gas lighting situation, but that it will require time and expense to provide similar facilities in the matter of the electric lighting situation.

By reason of his succession to the committee assignments of Mayor Curley before he resigned from Congress, Congressman Gallivan jumps into the thickest of the Congressional doings in regard to the Mexican situation. He takes Curley's place on the important Committee on Foreign Relations, which is the all-important committee in case of war with another country.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 22 - 1914

APRIL - 22 - 1914

...OOL BOARD TAKES U... HIGHER EDUCATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

That the recommendations of the Massachusetts Immigration Commission for more adequate education of minors would increase the cost of Boston night and continuation schools by $28,032.84, was the conclusion of a report submitted to the school committee by W. Stanwood Field last night.

The commission recommended that evening schools of forty-week terms be instituted for minors up to the age of 16; that there be half-time compulsory schools for minors from 14 to 17, thus enabling them to work for half a day, and that a census be taken yearly to minimize the number of those not in the schools. Mr. Field's report stated that there would be no funds available when the schools would have to be instituted on the first of next September, since the State appropriates but a small per cent. and the recommendations provide that the money should not come out of that granted for the public schools. If, moreover, these additional schools were conducted on the four-night-a-week basis as at present, instead of on the three-night, as suggested in the recommendations, the increase in cost would be $66,032.84. The school board took no action on the matter.

At the request of F. W. Shattuck, master of the Christopher Gibson School in Dorchester, Superintendent Dyer recommended the board to petition the street commissioners that Bowdoin avenue, upon which the school is situated, be repaired and accepted as a street by the city. Third avenue is in a state of such poor repair that the pupils continually track mud into the school, according to Mr. Shattuck. This, he considered injurious to the health.

Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, director of school hygiene, reported that an open-air school has been opened at the West Fifth street playground, as recommended by the school board. Such schools have been considered inadvisable, he said, by the Park and Recreation Commission in Franklin Square Park, South End; in the Paris Street Lot, East Boston, and in the John Winthrop Playground, Roxbury.

It was ordered that satisfactory service in teaching commercial subjects and manual arts in Hyde Park will be considered equivalent to the same amount of teaching in the public schools of Boston, in the case of teachers who entered the Boston service at the time of the annexation of Hyde Park.

It was also ordered that work for the master's degree in education when according to a plan approved by the superintendent of schools will be considered equivalent to two of the three years' experience in teaching and governing school demanded for a high school certificate. An additional kindergarten was ordered for the Florence Nightingale School in the Oliver Wendell Holmes district.

It was reported that Jordan Hall has been engaged for the graduating exercises of the girls' high school on the afternoon of June 18.

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

MAJ. WILLIAM J. CASEY of the Ninth Massachusetts was reappointed superintendent of the municipal printing plant by Mayor Curley for a term of four years at a salary of $4000 a year. This was done despite the fact that President Wilson may at any time call upon the major to take charge of operations in Mexico or get out a few morocco bound volumes on the war. Casey's reappointment was commended on all sides, even the most ardent Curley man agreeing that his record in the printing department, where he has increased the revenue steadily year by year, required that the mayor name him for another term.

APR 27 1914

MAYOR CURLEY is "in bad" with the firemen of the city, according to all reports, although the majority of them were strong for him before election. His opposition to the two platoon bill, where he lined up with interests that were thought to be hostile to the firemen, has caused more criticism than his cutting of their salaries. Ex-Representative Isaac Gordon of Ward 9, counsel for the firemen, reflected this spirit of hostility to the mayor by sending a circular attack on the mayor and his motives to every member of the Legislature. "The metamorphistical mayor," Mr. Gordon calls him because while in the Board of Aldermen the mayor is alleged to have worked for this same legislation.

The Standard Dictionary and Mr. Gordon, however, differ slightly on this new descriptive adjective. The Standard says "metamorphostical and metamorphotic." However, the firemen know what he means.

SHERIFF QUINN is likely to be cleared of blame by the City Council committee on prisons in the report it will render after Councilman Watson finishes his case against the sheriff. The most valuable testimony so far has come from Estelle Abbott, alias Ann Perkins, who said she was refused medical treatment at the jail. The general opinion in the Council seems to be that Watson is really doing good stirring things up, unconscious carelessness in the treatment of inmates of institutions being considered the greatest fault of the penal system of the country. Watson has a few more cards up his sleeve, however.

FORMER HEALTH COMMISSIONER GEORGE F. BABBITT is thought by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald to be slated for a position on the board of health. In his weekly the ex-mayor remarks that Babbitt's appearance at City Hall last Tuesday in support of Mayor Curley's proposal to transfer the quarantine station from the board of health to the national government brings up the question whether he is to be one of the mayor's appointees.

"Some say Dr. Babbitt is slated for the health board," remarks the ex-mayor, "while others are inclined to believe he can be collector if he will but say the word."

GOVERNOR WALSH'S promotion of Judge Charles S. Sullivan to the first place in the Charlestown District Court was duly approved last Friday night, when the Cardinal Cadets of St. Mary's parish passed in review before his excellency.

Charles S. Sullivan, Jr., was in line with the cadets, and as he shook the hand of Governor Walsh, he said:

"Thank you, governor, for appointing my papa as judge."

The governor smiled one of those characteristic smiles which indicated he felt fully rewarded for his selection of the senior Sullivan.

APR 27 1914

SENATOR FISHER of Westford, one of the leading defenders of Adjt. Gen. Pearson, is of the opinion that the Senate should follow the plan of the House regarding the repeal of the five-year tenure bill; that is, if a majority of the Senate are in favor of the bill on the first show-down, to suspend the rules and give it all its readings at once, so that the governor may name his own man as quickly as possible.

It is probable that consideration of the bill will be postponed until tomorrow, as a large number of the senators, particularly those from the Western part of the State, do not get into town until late Mondays.

CAPT. JAMES P. CLARE of Hudson, one of the State House messengers, has served in four campaigns, but is seeking an opportunity to serve again should troops be called from Massachusetts to go to Mexico. Capt. Clare served in the Civil War, the Spanish War, the Philippine War and the Chinese outbreak, but he is one of the most active men at the State House today. He notified Gen. Sweetser the other day that he would like to have a place made for him, and the general replied that he would see what he could do about it.

"I'm not fooling, either," said Capt. Clare.

"Neither am I," Sweetser is said to have replied.

SENATOR LEONARD received a call at the State House the other day from his brother, and as the two were sitting outside the rail in the chamber, the remarkable similarity in looks struck one member so strongly that he stood looking from one to the other and finally remarked:

"Well, Joe, whichever of you it is, there is no need of you ever missing a roll call unless both you and your brother are taken sick at the same time."

REPRESENTATIVES HARROP AND LUCKE of Worcester vote together so often that the split in the Worcester Twins" on the adjutant general bill was particularly noticeable. Harrop believed it was unwise to change the adjutant general with a war crisis impending, and for that reason voted against the bill. Lucke, who is a member of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, thought differently and voted with the governor.

It was said to be the first time the two Worcester men have taken opposite sides on a question during their two years in the House.

JOURNAL - APR 14-22 1914

5-YEAR LIGHT CONTRACT ASKS $1 MORE A LAMP

Consolidated Agrees to Give City Short-Term Agreement.

KEARNS ATTACKS NEW YORK CONCERN

Council to Await Report of Fin. Com. and Commerce Chamber.

Under the pressure of persistent questioning by Councilman Thomas J. Kenny, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company last night, at a hearing on the ten-year contract for lighting the city's streets, agreed to submit a bid on a five-year basis at $22 per lamp per year, $1 more than is provided in the ten-year contract signed and approved by Mayor Curley and the commissioner of public works and now before the City Council for approval.

This is the first time that the company has even considered bidding on a five-year basis, and is a concession for which the City Council has been fighting for some time. Edgar N. Wrightington, second vice president of the Consolidated, who represented the company before the council last night, made the concession, agreeing to put this bid in form and submit it to Commissioner O'Rourke and the council. Last year, when the ten-year contract as approved by Mayor Fitzgerald was before the City Council, that body's one great objection was to tying up the city for a long term of years.

Attack by Kearns

Only other feature of the hearing last night, which was very slimly attended, was an attack by Patrick A. Gearns on the Public Lighting Service Company of New York, which, through its attorney, William B. Lawrence of Medford, asked for a chance to bid on the contract. Kearns, who was a candidate for the City Council last year, centered his attack on the fact that the Public Service Company is a reorganization of the Pressure Lighting Company, of which Ragland Momand was the agent in Boston a couple of years ago.

The Pressure Lighting Company, Kearns said, had several hundred lamps in the city of Indianapolis, but the Commission on Public Works there had cancelled the contract on the ground of "inefficient service." He said that he thought it was an attempt to foist a wildcat scheme on the city of Boston, and claimed that the company had not filed a certificate with the secretary of state of Massachusetts and could not do business in Boston.

Mr. Lawrence in reply said that the lamps in Indianapolis were not the ones which his company wanted to place in Boston. He said that the company he represented had asked for a chance to bid on March 18 of this year, but no notice was taken of it. Commissioner Rourke, with the approval of the mayor, awarded the bid without advertising to the Consolidated Company, although his company stood ready to light the city at the rate of $19.85 a year, or $1.15 per lamp per year cheaper than the Consolidated.

Pay Exorbitant Rates

"Boston should not be paying any gas company 200 per cent. profit as it would under the contract sent to this council," said Mr. Lawrence. "Consumers in adjacent cities and towns are also paying exorbitant rates for gas, whereas the cost of the manufacture is becoming cheaper every year and new devices are being used."

Edgar N. Wrightington, for the Consolidated Company, told the council that the Public Lighting Service Company was basing its bid on the expectation of getting gas for 30 cents from his company, but that it will make a great difference in its bid if it does not, in fact would add $4.30, bringing it up from $19.85 to $24.15 per lamp per year.

The committee took the matter under advisement. No action will be taken until the Finance Commission, the Chamber of Commerce and the United Improvement Association submit the reports which they are preparing on the subject.

U.S. OFFICIALS OPPOSE CURLEY ON QUARANTINE

Object to Federal Control of Health Service at This Port.

SAY SHIFT WOULD DECREASE BUSINESS

Steamship Company Men Say Municipal Control Is Now Ideal.

APR 22 1914

The movement to build up the port of Boston and increase its business will be dealt a severe blow if the quarantine service of the port is transferred from municipal to federal custody was the statement of agents of the big lines coming into Boston, at the hearing before the executive committee of the City Council yesterday on Mayor Curley's plans to shift the service over to federal authority.

Counter statements were made by a representative of the federal service that Boston's protection against disease being brought in by ships from foreign ports in the present quarantine service is so meager that one of these days the dreaded cholera, the bubonic plague, or some such disease, will slip into the port, and terrible consequences, damaging alike to the port's business and the health of its people, will result.

No action was taken by the committee at yesterday's meeting on the matter, but the indications from the questions asked was that there will be strong opposition among the members giving in to the mayor in this effort to reduce the city expenses.

Economy Issue

Corporation Counsel Sullivan stated the mayor's position on the matter to be wholly a question of economy. Turning the services over to the federal authority, which, he pointed out, is willing to accept it, will save the city the $25,000 per year that the service now costs.

For the federal Department of Labor, Robert Watson, a special messenger from Washington, said the federal authorities favored taking over the service because they believe they have better facilities for handling the work and because it would be giving Boston uniform service with most of the other ports of the country.

Dr. Victor Safford from the federal quarantine service also pointed out the advantages of federal supervision to be the superior equipment for handling the work by the government, the merger facilities furnished by the city, stating that on account of the prevalence of disease abroad and the frequency of its appearance in ports in this country, it is necessary for Boston to be provided with all the facilities known, which only the federal government can give.

Since Boston will not, apparently, spend the necessary money to give an up-to-date and large enough quarantine station, he said, it should allow the federal service to provide these necessities.

Edward F. McSweeney, former assistant immigration commissioner of New York, and George F. Babbitt agreed with the federal representatives.

Too Far Away

The main argument against the taking over by the federal government of the service, as advanced by those who spoke yesterday, was that it gives the authority for the service too far away from the service itself, and that, on account of the annoyance that will arise from delays caused by getting word to Washington of details and the consequent delay for instructions, Boston will suffer in shipping to New York, Philadelphia [illegible] the ocean-going steamships. It was pointed out that New York is exempt from federal service [illegible] as is also Baltimore.

William C. Brewer of the committee on maritime affairs of the Chamber of Commerce handled the case for the opposition. He stated in his opinion that the chamber prefers keeping the control of the service in local hands.

Calvin Austin of the Eastern Steamship Company also opposed the change. George E. Wiley, for the fish bureau, registered the bureau's opposition.

Jerome Jones asserted that the mayor's idea in giving the service to federal management is false economy, that the present service is efficient and should be retained.

Among others to protest were Alber Von Schroeder, for the Hamburg-American line; Charles Stewart of the Cunard and John F. Masters of the Y[illegible]

CARDINAL O'CONNELL O

One of Cardinal O'Connell's last acts before sailing for Naples today v

"To Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

"Mr. President—Today I am sailing for Rome by arrangements made long before t could be foreseen.

"I am ready at a moment's notice to return, should there be any need, and I am alv beloved country and its honored head.

"Your humble servant,

W. CARD

"April 25, 1914.

APR 24 1914 APR 25 1914

A great crowd gathered on the pier at Charlestown today as the cardinal sailed for Rome c William J. Dooley, Joseph F. O'Connell, a nephew of the cardinal; Henry V. Cunningham, Joh

FFERS SER[illegible]CES TO NATION AND STATE

vas the writing of the following letters to President Wilson and Governor Walsh:

he present national crisis

vays at the service of my

INAL O'CONNELL."

"To the Honorable David I. Walsh, Governor of Massachusetts:

"Your Excellency—I am sailing today for Rome by arrangements made long before the crisis in which our blessed country now stands could be foreseen.

"I need not say that we are always at our dear country's service, in whatever need she may have. And I am ready at a moment's notice either to cancel my engagements or return at once. Your humble servant,

W. CARDINAL O'CONNELL."

"April 25, 1914.

APR 25 1914

n the Canopic. A snapshot of a few of the friends with the cardinal is here given. Reading from the right they are: Pio de Luca, Dr. F. X. Mahoney, n J. Kirwin, Mayor Curley, Cardinal O'Connell, Daniel L. Prendergast, Joseph H. O'Neil, Dr. J. R. Slattery, T. J. Falvey, John Bruen.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 23 - 1914

PROMINENT MEN SUPPORT WILSON IN FANEUIL HALL

Curley, Elder, Walker, Story and Others Commend Mexican Policy.

MUCH WAR SPIRIT IN THE AUDIENCE

Resolutions Are Adopted Praying President for Peace With Honor.

APR 23 1914

"Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood told me that the occupation of Mexico would take fifteen years and require 600,000 armed men," said Mayor Curley yesterday noon in Faneuil Hall, at the climax of a spectacular and at times turbulent meeting called to uphold President Wilson in his efforts to find a peaceful solution of the Mexican crisis.

The meeting, previous to the arrival of Mayor Curley, had been interrupted on several occasions by loud hissing from the balcony and in the rear of the hall, where several persons in favor of war were seated. Later more hissing occurred, occasionally when mention was made of peace and saving lives at any cost.

"This represents an enormous economic waste which must be paid by the toilers of this country, men and women," continued Mayor Curley, whose arrival quieted the occasional hissing and whose speech was enthusiastically received. "I am glad to raise my voice with the protestants against aggression if it can be avoided with honor and dignity. We must act without injustice to those poor people trying to find under adverse circumstances the light in their own way."

Other speakers at the meeting were Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, who presided; Samuel J. Elder, Moorfield Storey, Richard Henry Dana and ex-Attorney General Albert E. Pillsbury.

Samuel Elder was given a hearty ovation. It was during his address that Mayor Curley unexpectedly arrived. He said: "Nations across the sea have respected our doctrine. When trouble arises they say it is up to us to settle it. We have had some children in South America who are now grown so big they are hard to recognize. They are Argentina, Chile and Brazil. They have made their offer of mediation and now we have a chance to secure relief from our exacting responsibility."

Former Attorney General Pillsbury said: "The offer of the three South American republics seems like a direct intervention of Providence. All honor and thanks to the President for accepting it. There are interests which fatten on war and these interests are what are agitating the trouble at present."

Moorfield Storey declared that he had been a consistent supporter of President Wilson and that the United States has no friend among the other nations because of inconsistencies in its policy and certain chapters in its past history.

"What are our terms of peace?" he asked. "Can we tell Mexico just what we are fighting about? No foreign government can install a man successfully at the head of the Mexican government permanently. It is time to make friends rather than to intensify national enmity."

Resolutions were adopted displaying confidence in the President and expressing the necessity of peace in solving the present problem and asking reassurance that there be no acquiring of land by conquest. Other resolutions embodied in the document, which will be forwarded this morning to Washington, expressed hearty support in case war was necessary, but praying that a solution be found peacefully if compatible with honor and dignity.

APRIL - 4 - 1914

Experts Declare Old Trees Are Suffering From Acute Indigestion.

Mayor Curley expressed regret, but not surprise, last night, at the announcement that 300 of the oldest elms on Boston Common must be cut down.

"It is evident even to a layman like myself," he said, "that there is something the matter with the trees on the Common. Those along Beacon street look more like hatracks than trees.

"With trees, as with other activities of the administration, the advice of a specialist is of more value than that of a layman. But you can't lop off the limbs of a human being and expect them to grow again, and it seems to me that you can no more lop off the limbs of trees and expect them to grow again.

APR 4 1914

"I think the only way the Common can be covered with trees again is to plant new ones."

John H. Dilion, chairman of the Park Commission, made the announcement that the trees must go, after an examination yesterday morning, with Arthur A. Shurtleff, Harris H. Raynolds, Arthur E. Horton of Lexington, and one or two other forestry and soil experts.

Mr. Dillon said there has been too much experimentation with the trees in the last two years. The surgical operations, he thinks, did more harm than good. There is not enough vitality in such old trees, he declares, to enable them to grow new limbs in place of those amputated.

Mr. Horton called it a case of acute indigestion. He said the recent renewal of the soil of the Common by planting a deep strata of fertilizer in the subsoil made it too rich a food for the old trees to digest.

Another serious cause is the assaults of the leopard moth, the most deadly of tree pests. Future efforts will be toward reforestation. Mr. Shurtleff indicated that twenty-five English maples will be planted along the Charles street

APRIL - 2 - 1914.

CURLEY TAKES A RAP AT COLE AS A THEORIST

Declares Fire Losses Heaviest While He Held Office.

WANTS APPARATUS ENTIRELY MOTORIZED

Ex-Commissioner Defends Selection of Charlestown Land.

APR 2 1914

In further exchanges of hot shot yesterday, Mayor Curley declared that former Fire Commissioner Cole was a theoretical fire fighter and that the greatest fire losses in years happened while he held office, and Cole suggested that the question of the Charlestown fire engine house be put up to the Finance Commission.

"In view of the fact that this appropriation was voted by a former City Council and approved by a former mayor, it would seem to me that it would be proper to refer the whole matter to the Finance Commission for their opinion," was Cole's summary of the situation.

Criticizes Cole

Curley criticized the former commissioner for providing automobiles for fire chiefs, while the apparatus was drawn by horses.

"Former Fire Commissioner Cole may be an authority on fire-fighting, but I prefer to rely on the opinion of a man who is a practical fire-fighter rather than a theoretical one," he said. "I mean Commissioner John Grady. Under Fire Commissioner Cole, for whom I have the most profound respect as a gentleman, but not as a fire-fighter, the chiefs of the department were supplied with motor vehicles while the apparatus, necessary for fighting fires, was permitted to continue drawn by horses. A fire department fighting fires is in relatively the same position as an army in battle and no great battle was ever won with the army absent from the scene of engagement and with the generals alone in action.

"It is the desire of Commissioner Grady and my sincere wish that in the future fires be fought with water, apparatus and men, rather than with conversation, theory and magazine articles.

"I guess that will hold Mr. Cole for a while."

HERALD - APRIL - 24 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE war spirit has struck the Tomahawk Club of ward 17. President Timothy L. Connolly of the club, and ex-Alderman Frank J. O'Toole were the first to get the fever, and they are getting together all the other would-be warriors anxious to fight Huerta's army.

The next city council meeting will be held one week from Monday, when the members will kill Mayor Curly's proposition for transfering to the federal government the city's quarantine service. There are at least five of the nine councilmen opposed to the plan.

With the street commission composed wholly of members of the bar, it is believed generally at City Hall that the board will overcome all difficulties and legal technicalities this time in the taking of land on Spectacle island for the garbage disposal plant.

APR 24 1914

Considerable criticism was expressed at City Hall yesterday over the action of the city council in extending from May 1 to July 1 the time for enforcement of the new building limits. The majority of those criticising the council contended that the council should have either killed the ordinance or allowed it to stand to go into effect on May 1.

The Mark Ridge Yacht Club is anxious to turn over to the government for service in Mexican waters its large power yacht, which is being overhauled for the season.

The finance commission has started a wholesale investigation of all water meters removed for any length of time from buildings during the past few years for the purpose of determining how much money the city has lost through the removals, and who are responsible for allowing the meters to remain out.

Councilman Walter Ballantyne believes that some of the advocates for a transfer to the federal government of the city's quarantine service unintentionally presented the best arguments why the transfer should not be made.

Although Councilman William H. Woods has been designated as the chairman of the city council committee on fire hazard and occupies the presiding officer's chair at the committee hearings, some of those who have attended the several hearings given by that committee wonder at times whether Councilman Woods or Councilman Watson is the presiding officer.

When Col. Hawthorne at Fort Warren called upon Mayor Curley for the use of Franklin Field for quarters for 8000 troops, some one suggested that the colonel be given the use of the city's famous "rifle range" grounds at Wilmington, but the mayor promptly declared that the property is under water at this time of the year.

Standish Willcox, publisher of the City Record and assistant secretary at the mayor's office, is one of the best in-

Mexico, and will deliver an address upon the Mexican situation at several of the local clubs during the next few weeks.

APR 24 1914

Ragland Momand, the street lighting expert, whose broadcast charges relative to the lighting situation fell through more than two years ago, has loomed up again, this time as the consulting engineer of the Public Service Lighting Corporation of New York, which is bidding for the street lighting by gas contract.

APRIL - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

REPRESENTATIVE WASHBURN of Worcester has a gift of sarcasm which causes many a squirm, but yesterday he encountered some backfire while speaking against the bill to equip telephones with sanitary transmitters. Washburn, after declaring that the average child was not allowed on the streets nowadays for fear of hadlih, yielded the floor in a moment of incaution to Representative Hays of Brighton, who said:

"I would like to inquire, Mr. Speaker, if that is the reason the member from Worcester does not show up here in the mornings?"

And next came Representative Ryan of Holyoke, who favored the bill, and who hoped that the House would not follow the lead of the "Lew Dockstader" of Worcester.

It requires 30 votes to obtain a roll-call in the House, but only 29 could be mustered yesterday for a roll-call on a bill for an eight-hour working day for women in certain industries.

The bill to reduce the membership of the board of port directors from five to three was reported yesterday in the Senate by the committee on metropolitan affairs.

The Senate committee on ways and means yesterday reported "ought not to pass" on the resolve providing that the Massachusetts commission for the blind shall investigate the advisability of establishing institutional or other forms of relief for the blind.

Representative Niland of East Boston expects to add another notch to his legislative gun on the overcrowding of cars bill. This measure, which is a redraft of a bill filed by Mr. Niland early in the session, would prevent any street car or elevated company from carrying passengers to more than 50 per cent. increase over the seating capacity. This is the first piece of legislation of this sort that was ever reported from a street railway committee. Traffic and transportation conditions in his own district of East Boston led the Noddle Islander and legislator to take active steps against the overcrowding of cars, he says.

APRIL - 27 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

EX-SENATOR "PAT" O'CONNOR and "Jim" Gibbons of City Collector Parker's staff are among the first in the city collecting department to express a willingness to go to the front.

Some of the members of the militia and others who are anxious to see action in Mexico are asking what has become of the "Yorktowns" since the Mexican situation developed.

APR 27 1914

Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation board has secured Mayor Curley's permission to remove the loam from the plot of ground around the Parkman memorial bandstand on the Common and replace the loam with sea pebbles and sand. In that area the chairman also proposes to place several concrete park benches.

Associate Park Commissioner Charles Gibson, who devotes a large part of his time daily to the work of beautifying the Common along the lines suggested by Chairman Dillon, is personally supervising the planting of many small English elms and magnolias on the Beacon street side of the Common.

Unconsciously Mayor Curley demonstrated on Saturday that he has some muscle in his right arm when he picked up a shovel at the Arbor day exercises on the Common and threw several shovelsful of loam around the roots of the municipal Arbor day tree, while he held his high hat in his left hand.

Major William J. Casey's reappointment by Mayor Curley as superintendent of the city's printing plant was in recognition of the efficient manner in which the head of the printing plant has conducted his department, the mayor explained on Saturday in announcing the appointment.

Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston, senator in the first Suffolk district and Republican leader in ward 1, is being boomed as Councillor Alexander McGregor's successor on the Governor's council.

APRIL - 28 - 1914

IN FANEUIL HALL

The doors of Faneuil Hall ha
opened many times in the history
he country for worthy and patriot
purposes, but never for a better o
than yesterday when earnest men
Boston, of all political parties, gath
ered, to make their influence fe
against a needless war. The meetin
was wisely called. It reflected th
intelligent sentiment of Boston.
anyone had any question as to th
patriotic attitude of its participants
that question should be dispelled by
the uniformity with which the thus
element of the community is making
its opposition known.

Peace efforts may prove unavailing
but shall we on that account ever
regret them? If we have war we
shall have it long enough. Its dead
will be dead long enough. Its debts
and pension bills will weigh on the
cost of living of the masses of our
country long enough. Since the
penalties of war are generations in
duration, may we not well afford a
day or two in deliberation

MONITOR APR 25, 1914

ARBOR DAY BEING MARKED BY PLANTING OF MANY TREES

Exercises All Over Greater Boston Are Being Held in Conformity With Governor's Proclamation—Mayor to Aid in Setting Out of Six Saplings on the Common

APR 25 1914

Tree planting exercises are taking place throughout Greater Boston today in accordance with the proclamation issued by Governor Walsh designating this as Arbor day. One of the principal ceremonies marking the event was that on Boston Common, where six trees are being planted near the Parkman bandstand, music was given, the boy scouts saluted the flag and Mayor Curley's forestry experts and others delivered addresses.

Following the usual custom the mayor planted a tree as chief executive of the city and assisted in the planting of another by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in honor of its founder, George T. Angell. In connection with the latter, Guy Richardson, secretary of the society, spoke.

Among those who took part in the exercises for the society's tree-planting were Mrs. Angell and Miss Venita Ruth Dudgeon, who was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Maude McD. Dudgeon. All the park commissioners were present at the ceremonies which were witnessed by several hundred persons. Four trees were also planted by the Woman's Floral Society.

All of the trees are English elms in keeping with the other trees on the Common. Exercises in connection with the celebration were arranged by John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department.

In his proclamation Governor Walsh said that as it was impossible to select a day in the year which would be suitable to all parts and altitudes of the state for tree planting he would rather consider the month dating from today as arbor month and would induce a special interest in tree planting throughout the state. He says that every step in this direction not only increases the esthetic properties of the commonwealth but adds materially to the wealth as well. He exhorts parents and school teachers and masters to set aside this day to emphasize the importance of conservation and reforestation to the coming generation.

APR. 2, 1914

$30,000,000 NEEDED TO PUT STREETS IN RIGHT CONDITION

Commissioner Rourke Tells United Improvement Association of Work in Department

APR 2 1914

To put into proper condition all the city streets would require an expenditure of $30,000,000 was the statement of Commissioner Rourke of the public works department at a meeting of the United improvement Association at the City Club last night.

Delegates from nearly a score of improvement associations were present at the meeting and discussed the street question with the commissioner.

Frank M. Merrick of Jamaica Plain recommended that the Boom Boston fund be used for making a survey of municipal expenses but met with serious objection from many members as it was said that the finance commission was created to give publicity to the city's expenditures.

Joseph J. Leonard presided. Secretary Howard Whitmore read the report of the executive committee.

APR. 2, 1914

PARK COMMISSION PROPOSES TO REPLANT BOSTON COMMON

APR 2 1914

Foresters and other workmen will continue tomorrow their operations of clearing Boston Common and remove the fences therefrom, said John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation commission, today, after he made an inspection of the reservation in company with colleagues and experts. The conclusions reached by those in the party were that more than 60 per cent of the large trees would have to be replaced.

With Mr. Dillon were Harris H. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Foresters Association; Arthur E. Horton of Fair Oaks, formerly connected with the metropolitan park commission, and recognized soil specialist; Charles Gibson, park commissioner, and Arthur A. Shurtleff, advisory architect of the department. Most of the trees were found by the commissioners to have been improperly handled.

Mr. Dillon declared that in every case where vegetation is to be replaced it should not be with the same species and he believed the elm trees should be substituted by poplars.

Commissioner Gibson said the trees on the common could not be revived. He favored planting poplars.

Mr. Horton criticized the resoiling of the Common which has taken place within the last three years. He advocated the installing of a drainage system there and contended that the land should be covered with sand and lime to improve it. The vegetation at the present time demanded it, he said.

Mr. Shurtleff discussed the laying out of the land surrounding the sailors and soldiers' monument and recommended a plan to have a circular base about it with trees and a smaller gravel area than at present in front of it.

APR. 29, 1914

MAYOR APPROVES APPOINTMENTS TO FIRE DEPARTMENT

Engineers to Test Power Plant in City Hall Annex Named by Building Commissioner

Approval was given by Mayor Curley today to the appointments made to permanent positions in the fire department to take effect May 3. They are as follows: James F. Costello, John J. Leary, Joseph L. McNichols, Daniel T. Dwyer, Joseph W. Gorham, Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Daniel Gill and James M. Corcoran.

APR 29 1914

The building commissioner has appointed Patrick A. Sheehan as first-class engineer and Fred C. Twitchell, second-class engineer to test the power plant at the new city hall annex. The former will receive $1300 and the latter $1100. Both appointments are temporary.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 25 - 1914

INSURANCE MEN SHY AT MAYOR'S CUTTING PLAN

Declare His Ideas Border on Conspiracy and Liable to Courts.

WOULD REDUCE RISK TO 60 P. C. BASIS

Underwriters and Mayor Finally Agree Over Working Plan.

APR 25 1914

Mayor Curley's plan to reduce the fire insurance risk to 60 per cent. of the valuation of the property in certain hazardous districts of the city was declared to be bordering on conspiracy by the insurance men who gathered at City Hall yesterday afternoon to confer with the mayor relative to plans for reducing the fire loss of the city.

Chairman Woods of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters made the declaration that by reducing the risk to 60 per cent. the insurance men would be laying themselves open to court proceedings based on conspiracy, and they would be taking the risk of going to jail.

"You don't fear going to jail to increase the amount?" said Curley.

Woods said he did not because he was able to give reasons for increasing the amount. Insurance is placed not by the board, but by the individual companies.

The upshot of the meeting yesterday was that no definite proposition could be worked out without long, hard work, and the insurance people promised that they were ready for it, together with Mayor Curley.

At the outset of the meeting Curley produced a table of fire alarms in the city for 1913 worked out by Fire Commissioner John Grady, at the request of the mayor. The table showed the alarms by districts, with the district comprising the North and West ends leading all the other districts with the enormous total of 437 alarms, the majority of these from a few boxes in the West End. The South End came next, with a total of 292 alarms, Dorchester third with 248 alarms and East Boston fourth with 226 alarms.

M. H. Gulesian, the owner of the Arcadia, suggested as a solution that there be a system of janitor service in connection with every house over three stories in which there were a noticeable number of occupants.

Patrick A. Kearns suggested that a system of fire patrol be inaugurated with sufficient authority to enter dwellings.

"To follow your honor's suggestion and reduce the insurance risk to 60 per cent. of the assessed valuation would end in your honor retiring from office."

"I can assure you now," said the mayor, "that I shall not retire from office until the end of four years. After that time I shall not be a candidate for any office."

Commissioner Grady said that the great trouble the firemen found was the large collection of rubish permitted by tenants. He suggested that insurance men, before placing insurance, should visit the property and thoroughly inspect it. He instanced a case in New York where Chief Johnson had an exhibit of a $10 piece of property upon which there was carried $120,000 in insurance.

YOR ASKED FOR A DRILL GROUND

...icle Sam Planning for Maneuver Camp for Bay State Militia.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Hawthorne, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Warren, following a conference with Mayor Curley and the Park and Recreation Commission, yesterday afternoon decided to inspect the country out beyond Franklin Park to attempt to discover a camping ground suitable for 3000 troops.

Hawthorne, acting under orders from Washington, at first asked for Franklin Field, but Mayor Curley was reluctant because it would mean that the playground, which is used by thousands of people old and young, would have to be abandoned. The mayor finally arranged a conference with Hawthorne, with the result that another camping ground will be sought. Chairman Dillion of the park and recreation department considers the old Readville race track or the old parade ground as possibilities.

The camp which Hawthorne is looking for must allow sufficient space for the practise of maneuvers by the 3000 members of the militia who will be sent there if it is thought necessary. The sanitation will be all done and paid for by the government. Mayor Curley suggested Castle Island or Governor's Island to Hawthorne, but neither place met with his approval.

MAY - 14 - 1914

LYNCH SUCCEEDS FISH

Civil Service Commission Confirms Appointment of Curley.

Richard A. Lynch was confirmed yesterday by the Civil Service Commission as superintendent of public buildings to succeed Manus J. Fish, the commission thereby preserving its clean record of confirmations of Curley appointees.

The confirmation was made at a special meeting of the commission. Lynch has been an inspector of plumbing in the building department at a salary of $1800 a year. With this confirmation his pay jumps to $3800 a year.

APRIL - 25 - 1914

JOHN QUINN AND JERRY GET REAL WAR INSPIRATION

"You'll Visit the Jail Over My Dead Body," Says Honest "Jawn."

Once more Sheriff Quinn indulged himself in a scene reminiscent of the Mexican War and a stage holdup with Councilman James A. "Jerry" Watson playing the opposing role at the meeting of the committee on prisons of the City Council yesterday to hear charges brought by Watson against the conduct of the Charles street jail.

It all happened after the hearing had closed, when Watson declared his intention of visiting the jail alone.

"If you do so it will be over my dead body," declared the sheriff, with stage gestures suggesting murder, bloodshed and arson.

"Augh that big gun play don't go with me," answered Watson. "You're a good fellow all right, but you're the biggest bluffer in the world. I'LL go to that jail alone."

To which the sheriff replied with sounds in imitation of a dark alley throat cutting.

"You're an awful sick man," continued Jerry, now well warmed up to the task. "Up at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Huntington avenue after midnight with a squad of police at your back to bring back a prisoner. I suppose you will be around looking for $52 for expenses from us. Well, you won't get it."

The sheriff, however, early in the hearing scored a point against Watson when Charles V. Knightly, one of Watson's witnesses, declared that the sheriff's treatment of him and the food at the jail was great.

"When I was in Boston last I stopped at the Hotel Touraine," said Knightly "and I can tell you that Sheriff Quinn can give them pointers on the preparation of clam chowder and coffee."

"You tasted the Touraine's chowder?" asked Watson.

"Yes," said the witness.

"And how was Sheriff Quinn's chowder?"

"Better," replied the witness, with a smack of his lips.

Estelle Abbot, who is the mysterious "Ann Perkins" who wrote letters to Watson denouncing conditions at the jail, appeared yesterday as a witness being brought here from Sherborn prison on a writ. Her testimony was to the effect that when she was in the jail, suffering from a headache, she asked Dr. Cilley, the jail physician, for relief, and he refused, saying: "That's what you get for getting drunk. People who get drunk always have headaches." She also testified to hearing screaming at night and was informed that it was persons in the padded cells.

The third witness put on by Watson yesterday was Clara West, who claimed that she fell downstairs in the jail as a result of a sickness, but was refused treatment. On her discharge she said she went to the Relief Hospital, where it was discovered that she had a fractured rib.

HERALD - APR 14 - 25 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

SURVEYOR OF THE PORT JOSEPH A. MAYNARD and Mrs. Maynard were given a warm send-off when they started on the Canopic today on a two months' trip abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard will travel extensively and will visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Munich, Dresden, Berlin, Bremen, Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Paris, London and Liverpool.

Lieut.-Col. "Jack" Dunn of the "fighting ninth" and Majs. William J. Casey and George F. H. Murray of the same regiment are about the only City Hall officials who seem anxious to get into action in Mexico.

Leader "Tom" Phelan of the anti-Curley forces in ward 17 and several of his political lieutenants are busily engaged in getting together enough volunteers to form a provisional company, to be ready for service on the other side of the border when President Wilson calls for volunteers.

Now that the city council committee on fire hazard has finished its public hearings upon the advisability of repealing the ordinance extending the city's building limits, Chairman William H. Woods proposes to make a report upon the entire matter to the city council at the next meeting of the city council, Monday, May 4.

"A man never realizises the few real friends he has until after his name is sent to the civil service commission for confirmation," one of Mayor Curley's appointees as a department head remarked yesterday at City Hall. According to reports which have reached the hall, there is an organized movement t[o] nail every appointment made by th[e] mayor, and while groundless charges ar[e] made in many instances, the civil service commission does not seem inclined to furnish the appointees with the names of those persons urging their rejection by the commission.

Mayor Curley's trip of inspection to the Readville race track yesterday with Col. Hawthorne, U. S. A., of Fort Warren, for the purpose of looking over locations for quarters for 3000 troops to camp and manoeuvre, cost the mayor approximately $300 in addition to the time lost in making the trip. A breakdown of the auto in which the mayor and Col. Hawthorne were riding caused the trouble.

Friends of Frank Seiberlich, one of the original boomers of Mayor Curley in the mayoralty race, say that he is slated for a municipal position.

APR 25 1914

Although the lamplighters are opposed to the installation of an automatic device for lighting and extinguishing gaslamps, it is understood that some members of the city council believe that the city can save upward of $20,000 a year by the installation of that equipment.

Residents of K street, South Boston, who have been working for three years to get the park and recreation department to place trees on that street, between Fourth street and Dorchester bay, to replace the trees which were cut down after being destroyed by the months, say that Arbor day has no meaning to them as far as the city is concerned, for it looks as though it will be fully another three years before any steps are taken to plant new trees there.

APR 27 - 1914

FIRES FROM RUBBISH

In addition to making for cleanliness "clean-up week," starting two weeks from tomorrow, has an economic side. Of the eighty per cent. of Boston fires which former Commissioner Cole says are preventable, a large proportion originate directly in rubbish heaps. Others gain disastrous headway through these accumulations.

Boston has no reason to feel proud of its title as "the worst city for fire loss" in the United States. In comparison with European cities conditions here are appalling. Berlin, Germany, has an annual fire loss of forty cents per capita; Boston's loss last year was $4.00. Glasgow, with a population of a million, spending last year but $160,000 on its fire department, had only 789 fires with a total loss of $375,0000. Boston, with three-man's art would cost as much as a two-platoon Russell Club, perhaps; but the prospect of getting themselves so hugely into print would induce some of our public officials to step down and out more readily, and in the end the community might thereby find the policy worth the price. Has Mayor Curley given the matter due consideration from this angle?

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

GOV. WALSH said yesterday that he expected to send his special message relative to the Boston & Maine railroad to the Legislature next week.

"Who," asked the elevator man, "is the chairman of the public service commission?"

"Mr. Macleod," replied the well-informed State House gentleman of prominence.

"I thought so," said the elevator man, "but recently I saw in some paper that Mr. Anderson was the chairman.

"No, no," explained the State House go of p., "Mr. Anderson is merely the owner."

Representative Morrill of Haverhill, the Socialist leader of the Legislature, explained to the House yesterday that the Republican party was dead, the Democratic party suffering from inability, the Progressive party a "fake," and that therefore the political "white hope" was the party of which he is the sole representative in the Legislature.

The debate in the Senate over the bill to change the tenure of office of the adjutant-general from five years to one will take place Tuesday of next week, if a tentative agreement reached yesterday by the Pearson and anti-Pearson men is carried out.

Gov. Walsh has several hundred letters from men offering their services for the Mexican situation.

The reports still persist that Charles Sumner Bird will not be [illegible]'s services as the Progressive candidate this year.

APR 27 1914

The House committee on rules has recommended the admission of the bills filed by Representative Hays of Brighton to compel owners of apartment houses to post in conspicuous positions signs or notices showing the location of exits.

This happened in a corridor of the State House yesterday after a committee hearing where feeling "ran high":

First woman: "You lie!"

Second woman: "I don't lie; I never do."

As a result of the prompt action on the part of the House chairman, Representative Curtin of Brookline, and the Senate chairman, Senator Nichols of Boston, of the committee on taxation, both branches of the Legislature yesterday suspended rules and rushed through the order requesting the supreme court for an opinion on the taxation question, which the Governor asked the Legislature to forward to the court.

The trouble arising over the bills missing from the docket of the committee on metropolitan affairs is still in the air, unsettled. Representative Sullivan of Holyoke, clerk of the committee, is waiting to see whether certain parties, who might have some knowledge of the bills, will volunteer an explanation

APR 14 - 10 - 1914

NO MORE LICENSES FOR WOODEN "MOVIE" HOUSES

Mayor Curley yesterday announced his determination of refusing in the future to grant any new applications for motion picture theatres in wooden buildings, believing that these structures do not provide sufficient safeguards in case of fire. The mayor also declared he proposed to confer during the coming week with the owners of all the motion picture theatres located in wooden buildings for the purpose of getting them to change their locations to brick or first-class construction buildings as quickly as they can find suitable locations.

There are some 18 applications for opening new motion picture houses at the present time, and some of the applicants want to utilize old churches. The mayor characterizes old wooden churches as "veritable fire traps," and says that he will bar them as places of amusement.

HERALD - APRIL - 25 - 1914

BOSTON COMMO
IS THRONGED A
WAR GATHERIN

Great Bursts of Patriotism fro Immense Crowd as Speak ers Tell of the Crisis in Mex ico and of the Departure o United States Soldiers fo the Front.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER" SUNG WITH ENTHUSIASM

Mayor Curley and Others Urge on Their Hearers That the Flag Makes Better Conditions Wherever It Goes—Band of M. I. T. Students Marches with Banners 'Tech Is Ready.'

APR 25 1914

Speeches demanding satisfaction for the insult to the flag and justifying war in the interest of humanity rang out last night on Boston Common and were cheered to the echo by an immense crowd that for more than an hour circled the Parkman band pavilion.

The enthusiasm began when "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mrs. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert. It was carried through a succession of addresses, and reached fever heat when Mayor Curley, while asserting that loyalty to the flag must continue, once the flag is raised in Mexico, condemned "certain elements" that have urged the invasion of that country, defended the firm attitude taken against them by the President, and said he sometimes feels it to be "unfortunate that those who are most desirous of war cannot be compelled to enlist."

Early in the speaking a procession of students, headed by a band and carrying a banner bearing the words "Tech is Ready," marched through the crowd up to the bandstand. At intervals during the demonstration and at its close Stone's orchestra, led by W. F. Randall, discoursed patriotic airs. The gathering was called to order by C. O'Connell Galvin who pointed to "our great patriotic Governor, David I. Walsh, standing side by side with the executive at Washington, and calling upon the manhood of the state to stand by the colors of the country."

Judge Harris Presides.

Judge Robert O. Harris presided over the meeting. "It is unfortunate," he said, "that the people of this great country, in which we have been trying to find honorable and peaceful solutions of great social problems, should find itself suddenly at war with a neighbor.

"Threatening as the situation has been, we have hoped that war would be unnecessary and that wise action would ensure the continuance of peace.

"War has come, and when it comes to a country, it must be met as war, with all its horrors, its pains and its cost.

"As one who loves peace and hates war, I must at such a time as this put aside both my affection and my animosity and urge united action in our country's cause..

"As a modest citizen of this state, I declare myself for the United States and pray that all things that make for internal dissension and division may be laid aside. As one who believes in law and order, I would give notice to those who would take advantage of these times to defy law and bring about disorder that this American people will not long endure them.

"Let us keep the spoils of conquest and high aims for humanity far apart in our minds and unitedly push on to victory, with minds fixed on the cause of humanity and not on sordid, blood-stained material profits."

Mayor Curley's Speech.

Mayor Curley said: "I do not suppose that a gathering equal in intelligence and enthusiasm to this has ever assembled in Boston since the days when yonder monument was erected to the gallant men who stood ready, and in many cases laid down their lives, that this Union might remain whole.

"We are assembled in a spot that is traditionally sacred through the entire world under the biggest, broadest, most humane government and the best flag ever known in the history of the world. We stand on a spot made sacred by the sacrifice of those men whose sole desire was that a broader humanity and a better condition might be established for the downtrodden and the oppressed of every land in this republic of ours.

"Never in the history of this nation has a President—with the possible exception of the great, the lamented, the gigantic emancipator, who in the next century will tower mountains high above Napoleon or any other great leader—been confronted with a condition and with problems of so perplexing a character as those that have been faced and settled by the present great leader of the American people—the Hon. Woodrow Wilson.

Denounces Certain Elements.

"I sometimes feel," continued the mayor, "that it is unfortunate that those who are most desirous of war cannot be compelled to enlist. Certain elements in our own country have been proclaiming the necessity for an invasion of Mexico for more than six months past, and that silent intellectual giant in the White House has stood firm against a sea of protests, a storm of derision, for sound American doctrine. And I believe that he is backed up by American sentiment, so that now that the troops have gone into Mexico we do not go in to invade the country, to strip the Mexicans of any rights that are theirs. Yet I firmly believe that away down deep in the heart of every American there is a hope and a determination that we have gone there not to make a choice between murderers, but to extend the blessings of this old flag.

"And now that the troops have gone in, if the testimony of a real soldier counts for anything, then it is the testimony of Gen. Leonard Woods that it will take 600,000 men 16 years to settle this question. It means that we have engaged in very serious business, the character of which makes it necessary that every man should stand shoulder to shoulder behind Woodrow Wilson in united front for a square deal.

Right of Free Speech.

"It is customary," said Mayor Curley, "to permit the sacred right of free speech on this Boston Common, and the principle of free speech has never been violated. I have no quarrel with the men who in times of peace may see fit to criticise the leader of the nation, to criticise the institutions under which we live, or to criticise the flag of our common country. I want to say that so long as I am chief executive of this city, I will never allow the Industrial Workers of the World or any other simflar body ——"

A burst of cheering drowned the close of the mayor's sentence.

"If these men," he went on to say, "are dissatisfied with these splendid institutions, if they are dissatisfied with this glorious old flag, then I say let them leave the country.. I want to say to them that wherever that flag has gone it has been the token of a better day for the people in every part of the entire world and that it is the wish and will and hope of President Wilson and the American people that full and complete autonomy shall be carried to the people of the Philippine Islands. And once that flag is raised in Mexico, it is our duty to remain loyal to the flag."

Frank J. Donahue, secretary of state and department commander of the Sons of Veterans, spoke of the flag, claiming that always it been the flag of construction, no destruction, of liberty, not of tyran. "Wherever we lead," he said, "that flag follows, and with it goes the hand that leads us onward—the unseen hand of God."

JOURNAL - APRIL - 26 - 1914.

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

WILLIE CRONIN, office boy and first lord of the wardrobe to Mayors Fitzgerld and Curley, at last passes up the job. Yesterday he acquiesced to being transferred to the schoolhouse department, there to fill in as a sort of acting commissioner to the commission. Willie is the most famous of all the Fitzgerald holdovers, his personality completely fascinating the present mayor and practically forbidding him to turn him out in the cold.

There has never been in City Hall, according to all experts on the subject, an office boy of the quality and character of Willie. The task was never invented that could bring a frown to his face and the former mayor was some task inventor. His smile was one of the landmarks of the mayor's office.

APR 28 1914

"EDDIE" BURKE, who takes Willie's place, is a songster of great fame. During the mayoral campaign he entertained thousands with his dulcet strains. He will be a welcome addition to the mayor's office. The only thing in the way of music confined in there so far has been Chief of the Information Bureau Timothy Mooney. He always knew the words of the songs, but never the music.

DANIEL J. M'DONALD will preside tonight at the public hearing which will be given on the proposed contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. If the public does not turn out any better than at the hearing on the gas contract the council will not be aided to any great degree by the hearing. The Finance Commission has only started its investigation of the contract, so that it will be many moons before this contract will be acted on.

The same attempt will be made as on the gas contract to find out if the company cannot make a contract for five years as well as ten.

CHIEF CLERK CORNELIUS REARDON of Mayor Curley's office is being praised very highly for the tact that he displayed in his handling of the difficult task of censoring the outpourings of the Socialists at Franklin Union on Sunday night. It was his first appearance on the job, and he made good. Some people thought he was taking a long chance, but it has since been learned that he had Timothy Mooney along with him as a bodyguard.

Of course, there was no chance of any harm befalling Connie with such an army at his back. Joseph Cox of the street commissioner's office or Hugh McLaughlin of the fourth floor at City Hall will be the censors next Sunday.

GOVERNOR WALSH'S message on the railroad situation, with a bill to provide for the separation and reorganization of the Boston and Maine, will not reach the Legislature before the last of this week, and probably not before next week.

The governor is considering the proposition at such times as he can get away from the consideration of militia activities, but he does not believe it will be possible for him to dispose of the matter for several days yet.

SENATOR ELDRIDGE AND REPRESENTATIVE KNOX of Somerville have laid their political, business and social lives along adjacent paths in recent years. Both men live in the same Somerville house and both are employed by the same commercial house. They were candidates against each other for the Republican nomination for the House of Representatives a few years ago, but Knox withdrew and became president of the Somerville Board of Aldermen at the time Eldridge was serving his first year in the House.

Last fall when Eldridge was nominated for the Senate, Knox was given the House nomination which Eldridge set aside for the higher honor.

SENATOR DOYLE of New Bedford persuaded the Senate into passing a bill to require the State to take over and maintain the bridge between New Bedford and Fairhaven, although the ways and means committee had tagged the bill "ought not to pass." Two years ago the State took over a bridge in Fall River and one between Newburyport and Merrimac, both bills being passed in spite of the protest of then Governor Foss.

APR 28 191

The argument for State ownership and maintenance of these bridges is that they constitute a part of the State highways and if the State is going to maintain the highways up to the banks of a stream on either side, there is no reason why that part of the highway which crosses the stream should not be maintained out of the State treasury.

The highway commissioners estimate that if the State were to take over all such bridges, the cost would be greater than that for highways at the present time. The New Bedford bill will be fought again today.

GOVERNOR WALSH dropped in unexpectedly at the Lakeville sanatorium for tuberculosis patients Sunday night, after he had made his visit to the site of the mobilization camp in that town, and shook hands with every one of the 175 patients.

The management of this institution has caused some of the trouble between Simon Swig and the other trustees for consumptives' hospitals, and it is probable that the governor's visit was for the purpose of getting more than a hearsay idea of how things are done there.

"BOB" WASHBURN'S warning to the House yesterday that it should not try to do the business of the State and that of the nation as well helped to kill the motion to memorialize Congress in favor of a bill to regulate interstate traffic in convict-made goods.

Some of his Democratic opponents made notes of the Worcester man's attitude on their cuffs, and they may use the same argument to floor Washburn when he attempts, as is expected, to oppose the passage of the railroad bill transferring the Boston Railroad Holding Company stock to the federal government's board of trustees.

EX-MAYOR FITZGERALD, unknown to all, turned a clever little trick when he quoted the passage from Shakespeare, in discussing Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel Sullivan, "Two lovely berries moulded on one stem." A captious critic of the mayor, one who had followed him through the four years of his life as mayor with sarcastic quips, after reading of the controversy between the mayor and ex-mayor wherein they hurled the Bard of Avon at each other day after day, bethought himself of the quotation noted above. He did not actually quote it, but referred both the mayor and ex-mayor to it by quoting the play, act, scene and line in which it occurred.

The ex-mayor took a hint, looked it up and then turned it to the disadvantage of both the critic and the two-berried Sullivan and Curley.

ADJT. GEN. PEARSON'S visit to the executive office yesterday morning, when he went to confer with Governor Walsh on the instructions from Secretary of War Garrison relative to the mobilization, started the corridor gossip going, and the word was whispered around that he was to present his resignation.

"Eventually;. why not now?" remarked a gold medal representative who was near at hand.

"No. You don't know Pearson," remarked an irreverent scribe. "He never does today what can be put off until tomorrow."

The Senate postponed consideration of the adjutant general bill until today. It is confidently predicted by the anti-Pearson men and sadly admitted by his supporters that there are from twenty-two to twenty-five votes in favor of the bill in the Senate.

Give and Take in Wrangle Over Charlestown Site for Engine House.

Who's getting in deeper all the time?

Mayor Curley said, after citing a report of the fire department for 1912-1913, regarding the Charlestown engine house site, that ex-Commissioner Charles H. Cole was.

"I find here under the heading 'fire stations,'" he said, "the following written by Mr. Cole: 'A new station should be built on the site of the chemical company No. 3 on Winthrop street, Charlestown, for an engine company.'"

Mr. Cole last night had his usual comeback. His statement follows:

"It is with considerable diffidence that I feel obliged to point out to the mayor that he is again mistaken. He says that in my 1912-1913 report I recommended 'a new station should be built on the site of Chemical Company 3, Winthrop street, Charlestown, for a new engine company.'

"I did not make that recommendation."

The quotation in question appears on page 17 of the report among recommendations made by former Chief John A. Mullen.

HERALD - APRIL - 27 - 1914.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

Some of the Democratic organizations in the western part of the state, where the trim beard worn by Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic state committee has not been seen as yet, are flooding the chairman with invitations to speak.

APR 27 1914

The "trial" of Chairman Hale of the Progressive state committee disappointed many spectators Saturday in that "Judge" Callahan of Charlestown had no share in it. The "trial" blew up when Chairman McDonald of the Progressive town committee of Holbrook, the man who had preferred many charges against Hale, failed to show up. The jury which heard the charges was loath to close the festival; it went outside the McDonald charges into other fields, and now it is reported that it desires to reopen the "trial" at the first opportunity.

Assistant Clerk Sanger of the Senate has a son in Gen. Funston's brigade in Texas.

Of the 40 members of the Senate are claimed by those opposed to Adjt.-Gen. Pearson, and who favor the bill to change the tenure of office of the adjutant-general from five years to one year.

When a bill to have the state furnish remunerative work for the unemployed was up for discussion in the House recently Representative Carr of Hopkinton, a Progressive, spoke for it, and Representatives Webster of Boxford and Fessenden of Townend, two other Progressives, spoke against it. All of which led Representative Morrill of Haverhill, the hope of the Socialist party, to declare that the Progressives were with the workingmen until "they come into this House of Representatives."

APRIL - 26 - 1914

MAYOR PUTS WATCH ON TODAY'S SOCIALIST TALK

Chief Clerk Reardon to See if Flag or Country Are Denounced.

Chief Clerk Cornelius Reardon of the mayor's office yesterday was instructed by Mayor Curley to attend today's meeting of the Socialists at Franklin Union for the purpose of learning whether the speakers indulge in any defamation of the country, the President or the flag. If the mayor finds that any such utterances are made he proposes to call upon the board of trustees of the Union at which the mayor is one by virtue of his office, to take the necessary steps to end the custom of denouncing organized society, the President and the flag at the Socialists' meetings Sundays at the union.

APR 26 1914

APRIL - 26 - 1914

BRITISH OFFICIALS SEE CITY TRAFFIC

Manchester Men Guests of Mayor Curley and Mayors' Club of the State.

J. Herbert Thewlis, president of the city council of Manchester, En , and Chief of Police Robert Peacock t that city, who are in Boston to study raffic conditions and regulations, ye day were the guests of Mayor Curley at a luncheon at Young's Hotel at noon, and of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts at the same hotel in the afternoon.

The guests called at the mayor's office at noon, met Mr. Curley, Lieut.-Gov. Barry and several city department officials. Following the luncheon they were taken on an auto trip through several of the city's busiest streets, where the traffic regulations were explained in detail.

At the meeting of the Mayors' Club Mayor Curley spoke briefly. "If anybody had told me a year ago," he said, "that it would be possible to save this city a million dollars a year in expenditures I would not have believed it. But, as an actual fact, there will be a saving this year of $900,000 in the administration of our city overnment."

APR 26 1914

The club adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we of the Mayors' club, representing the people of Massachusetts, hereby agree that we will not approve of the granting of permits to any individual or organization defaming the President, the flag or the constitution of our country during the present crisis."

APRIL - 30 - 1914

HINTS REMOVAL OF DEPOSITS

Mayor Tells Real Estate Men Five Banks Fail to Pay City Proper Interest.

APR 30 1914

Mayor Curley made some new criticisms of the Fitzgerald administration, outlined some new money-saving policies and reviewed some old ones in an address on "Civic Needs" before 100 members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange yesterday afternoon. He told his hearers they belonged to a powerful organization, whose duty it was to help in securing better fire protection, which is so urgently needed, he said. He continued:

"One of the most severe criticisms I make of the preceding administration is its absolute lack of co-operation among the various departments. This was woefully true in the matter of purchasing supplies.

"With each department buying its own supplies, as it has been doing right along, the city has been paying the highest retail prices. By advertising for bids on the purchase of coal, for example, we have succeeded in saving 7 cents a ton. The same is true on flour. We have a carload on the way now for use in several departments that would have bought 50 barrels at a time under the old system.

"There have been too many 'gentlemen's agreements in conjunction with the bidding on supplies to permit lowest prices.

"I had great trouble getting the bank of Boston to give a fair rate of interest on the city's deposits, and even now five leading banks, which for years had from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 of the city's money refuse to give what they ought! The banks today hold about $700,000 of the city's funds, and unless they will give the rate of interest that others do, they probably won't have a penny in a short time."

APRIL - 22 - 1914

CURLEY AND FITZGERALD SPEAK FOR SEALERS' FUND

Reports for Collections Indicate $30,000 Will Be Raised.

Mayor Curley and former Mayor Fitzgerald will be the principal speakers tonight at a mass meeting in the interest of the Newfoundland sealers' fund in Maynard Hall, D street and Broadway, South Boston. Jeremiah J. McNamara and James Powers will speak.

Word has been received from the collection covering the outlying districts indicating that a fund of $30,000 is assured. Yesterday's collections in Boston have brought the sum up to $1956.20.

The executive committee has decided to have meetings hereafter in Intercolonial Hall, 212 Dudley street, Roxbury, every evening until further notice. Contributions for the fund may be sent to Frederick W. Mansfield, state treasurer, at the State House; to the Federal Trust Company, and to J. P. McCormick at Intercolonial Hall.

APRIL - 1914

MAYOR WILL BE A JUDGE AT BOYLSTON PRIZE SPEAKING

Mayor Curley has received and accepted from the president and fellows of Harvard College an invitation to act as one of the judges at the Boylston prize speaking contest at Sanders Theatre on Thursday, May 14. Dr. H. P. Walcott and Robert Bacon have already accepted invitations to act as judges.

APRIL - 24 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

Some of those acquainted with developments in the House say that the proponents of the "new fangled" political measures dread the opposition of Representative White of Newton, one of the real Republican leaders, not titular, more than any other member of the opposition.

Overheard in the House gallery when Representative Smith of Somerville was criticising Gov. Walsh's efforts to make the tenure of office of the adjutant-general one year instead of five:

"What, are the members allowed to criticise the Governor during debate?"

"Shucks! You should have been here when Mr. Foss was Governor."

AP 24 1914

While Mr. Average Citizen is wondering when it will be safe to leave off his overcoat, the chairmen of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive state committees are hard at work endeavoring to have a strong party organization in every city and town in the state for the state and congressional campaigns this fall.

HERALD - APRIL - 27 - 1914

MAYOR'S CLERK HEARS SPEECH BY KIRKPATRICK

Takes Stenographic Report of Socialist Speech Denouncing War.

Expecting police interference at any moment, more than 600 ardent socialists at Franklin Union yesterday afternoon heard Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick of New York deliver his speech of protest against operations in Mexico.

Mayor Curley had issued orders that no defamation of the country, the President or the flag would be tolerated, and besides a detail of plain clothes men in the audience, Chief Clerk Reardon of the mayor's office occupied a seat on the platform and took a stenographic report of the much-heralded speech.

Standing beside the Stars and Stripes, which decorated the platform, Prof. Kirkpatrick gave thanks to the mayor for placing so much importance on the words of his "humble self." He upbraided the audience when hisses were heard at the mention of the mayor's name; and on numerous occasions he was called upon to explain that some of the late arrivals, who were eager for front seats, were not the public censors who were going to make him "shut up."

"Our flag is supposed to stand for liberty," said Mr. Kirkpatrick, "and when it does really stand for liberty I will stand for it. We are here to protest against war, and no man can wave a flag in my face and excite me so that I will commit murder at the command of some coarse-brained leader. I will not stain my hands in blood and then hide them in the folds of the flag.

APR 27 1914

Meaning of Liberty

"Liberty is a wonderful word. But does it not mean the freedom of press, freedom of assembly and freedom of speech? It surely gives the fundamental right of discussion. I say shame when a representative of a modern government or representatives of this community come in such times as these and presumably with arms at the door to tell us what we should or what we should not discuss.

"Anything that does not deserve discussion deserves to die; and when those in power deny the freedom of discussion they assert to the world their physical superiority and their intellectual inferiority. Mayor Curley committed a tactical error in censoring this meeting. He lacked in cunning, and I feel that we have 25 times more right to express our opinions today, than yesterday.

"We protest against war because it is financially foolish, morally bad, unChristian, and because we are morally unfit to carry civilization into Mexico. Who are we to teach them civilization when we are killing women and children in the Colorado mountains ourselves? War would cost $1,000,000,000 a year, and $1,000,000,000 would buy out all the American claims in Mexico, and without these claims you can rest assured there would be no war.

"Mexico is irritable under the stress of internal revolution. To those who say the United States is not looking for trouble I would say that if a man has an irritable neighbor and if he wants to keep on good terms with him, he surely does not go to his front door and shake a defiant fist in his face. That is what we are doing to Mexico with our troops and battleships today.

APRIL - 30 - 1914

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION CONFIRMS APPOINTMENTS

Kearns, Graham and Goodwin Are Approved for Good Berths.

Within two hours of the time allowed the civil service commission to act upon Mayor Curley's appointment of William F. Kearns as a member of the schoolhouse commission at $3500 a year, the civil service board yesterday afternoon, at a special session, confirmed the appointment.

The commission also confirmed the mayor's appointments of Patrick H. Graham of South Boston to succeed George E. McKay as superintendent of markets at $3000 a year and of ex-Councilman Frank A. Goodwin as a street commissioner at $3000 a year to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James A. Gallivan after his election to Congress. The commission had until next week to act upon the appointments of Graham and Goodwin.

APR 30 1914

The board confirmed the mayor's reappointment of Max E. Wyzanski and James W. Dunphy as sinking funds commissioners and William C. Ewing as a member of the city planning board.

There are still before the commission pending confirmation the appointments of David B. Shaw as election commissioner and Richard Lynch as superintendent of public buildings.

APRIL - 27 - 1914

MAYOR'S BILL READY FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Revives Building Laws and Safeguards Apartment Tenants.

A bill that would enact drastic changes in the laws governing the construction of buildings in Boston and intended to minimize fire losses and prevent a reoccurrence of conditions similar to those that prevailed in the fatal fire at the Melvin apartment house, will be presented to the Legislature tomorrow by Mayor Curley.

Among its provisions the bill establishes as a zone in which only first class construction would be permitted, the section bounded by the Charles River, Arlington street, Park square, Eliot street, thence directly east to the harbor front. This includes practically all the business section of the city and all the commercial waterfront of the city proper.

APR 28 1914

The bill would also require that all hotels and apartment houses in the city be equipped with bell alarms, sprinkler systems for all floors and interior bricked fire escapes in the form of towers and entirely cut off from the remainder of the buildings.

Independent of the proposed legislation, Mayor Curley yesterday caused the building department to promulgate an order prohibiting smoking in theatres, except in one room set aside for that purpose, after Aug. 1. He also instructed Building Commissioner O'Hearn to issue no permits for lodging houses, unless those establishments are provided with sprinkler systems. The Arcadia Hotel, the lodging house that was the scene of a holocaust, is being equipped with such a system in its rebuilding.

Fire Commissioner Grady yesterday caused the gongs in five fire alarm boxes in the North and West ends removed, so that excitable persons intending to send in alarms from those boxes, may not be deceived into a belief that the ringing of the bell is the sounding of the alarm itself.

APRIL - 27 - 1914

WHAT PUBLIC LIGHTING COSTS

The members of the city council should not allow themselves to be misled by the statements which are now appearing so effusively concerning the cost of public lighting in other cities. It must be clear to anyone who gives even a superficial study to the question that comparative figures of cost per mile of streets, or cost per capita afford no basis of any value in determining what Boston ought to pay for its lighting service. All our larger cities pursue different policies as regards the spacing of lamps; some of them count parkways in determining street mileage and some do not; while all of them apply widely different rules as regards the lighting of downtown and outlying districts. Compared with cities like Chicago or St. Louis, Boston is all "downtown"; its outlying districts are in other municipalities.

To tell us that Chicago pays $60.32 per year for arc lamps, moreover, does not in any way answer the question whether the proposed Boston price of $87.53 is too high. We want to know how many units of candlepower Chicago gets for her annual payment. Furthermore, do the city ordinances of Chicago require that wires be carried in underground conduits? Are only wooden poles allowed as in Boston? Is the electric plant operated by water power or by steam? What does it contribute to the city treasury in taxes? All these questions are pertinent factors in determining the real cost of public lighting.

APR 27 1914

Whether the proposed electric lighting contract is or is not advantageous to Boston, The Herald does not undertake to say. But it does venture the opinion that this question cannot be answered in offhand fashion by thrusting forward undigested statistics of lighting costs in other cities without reference to the quality of service rendered or the conditions under which the service must be performed. The pending Boston contract calls for lamps of the highest efficiency and stipulates that the city is to get reductions in price in case the cost of producing electric current is lowered during the life-time of the contract. The company must carry its wires underground, must use wooden poles exclusively (although their rapid deterioration involves a heavy expense), and must pay a large sum each year in state and city taxes. If the city council desires to reach a fair conclusion it must take all these things into consideration.

ADVERTIZER - APRIL-28-1914

BOSTON'S ELECTRICITY CONTRACT DISCUSSED

CITY COUNCIL HEARS IT ASSAILED AND DEFENDED

Wording and Price Are Subjects of Sharp Remarks by Citizens and Others.

The new electric lighting contract, the largest contract the city has ever made, was thoroughly discussed at a public hearing given by the City Council last evening.

Several well known experts expressed their opinion regarding it.

Public Works Commr. Rourke said the prices in the contract were the best prices offered by the Edison Co., and, as they had practically a monopoly of supplying the city with the lights, he had accepted it.

Councillor Coulthurst said "The arbitration clause does not arbitrate, and it should be redrawn."

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Light Co., said that when the nitrogen lamp becomes equal to the magtitite lamp now in use, the company will replace the magnitites with it.

Councillor Coulthurst was in favor of the whole matter being placed in the hands of an arbitration committee, and asked what a reasonable price for the city to pay would be, based on what other cities were paying. Pres. Edgar replied that the Edison Co. cost should be based on the Edison conditions.

The price based upon what other cities pay had nothing to do with what the Edison Co. wants to get, he said, as the company has no regard for what other people are doing.

Councillor Kenny asked what the price would be on a five-year contract, to which Mr. Edgar replied that there could be no concessions, and that the reason that the Edison Co. wants a 10-year contract is because of the immense amount invested in equipment underground and in poles and lights.

Michael J. Murray of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs, read that Committee's report, which opposes a 10-year contract, and said:—

"The committee begs to call the City Council's attention to the fact that, contrary to custom, neither the electric nor the gas contract has been approved as to form by the city's law department.

"As at present framed, the contracts for gas and electric lighting contain dissimilar provisions on various points where the city's interests are seriously concerned. The committee believes that there is no good reason for any such difference.

"The committee has concluded, from its study of lighting costs in other cities, that a fair price for 6.6 ampere magnetite arc lamps on a basis of 3828 light-hours per annum (taking into consideration the fact that wires are almost wholly placed underground and only wooden poles used) would be $80 to $90 per year.

"Whether the price proposed in the pending contract with the Edison Co., namely, $87.53, is precisely the lowest figure which the city can fairly hope to obtain, would involve a more detailed and more technical investigation than this committee has felt qualified to make. The committee can assure the City Council, however, that the proposed price is not substantially more than other cities are now required to pay for the same lighting service under approximately similar conditions."

Prof. William B. Munro, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee, said that arbitration would be all right if disinterested experts could be procured. He said that he never saw a more poorly drawn contract and that he was decidedly against the taking of the contract under its present form.

Bernard J. Rothwell, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, said that Boston was in the hands of a benevolent despotism.

William B. Lawrence, attorney for the Public Service Lighting Co. of New York, said: "Why should the city of Boston hold the umbrella over this company and forbid other companies a chance to bid? It is not the American way of doing things and it is not fair."

Several others also spoke.

APRIL-28-1914

State House Gossip

Despite the fact that the weather was very bad for rheumatism yesterday, Councillor Guy came to the State House, just as usual, to receive his constituents.

Councillor Guy believes in advertising, and says he has good authority for his belief—no less than the Bible itself, which, in II. Chronicles tells how "They did go forth and advertise." The other members of the Executive Council are tremendously impressed with Councillor Guy's knowledge of Biblical lore, and frequently refer to him when hard put to it for Biblical references. They say he is better than a commentary or concordance, because he can answer in less time than would be necessary to look the matter up.

APR 28 1914

Gov. Walsh had no less than 40 bills, in one batch, laid on his desk yesterday, a record number for one day, so far this session.

The Governor has been very sparing of his vetoes, to date. Only one has been written—that on the Chelsea Licensing Board bill. The present administration affords a decided contrast to the last, in respect to the number of vetoes.

The Parole Board is turning down petitions right and left, and, as a consequence, has become a decided buffer for the Executive Council, which in recent years was inundated with pardon business.

The amount of special legislation required to legalize the acts of justices of the peace who have neglected to have their commissions renewed is a nuisance, and clutters up the Blue Book. Every year threats are heard to penalize delinquents, or change the system in some way, but nothing is done.

Sec. Donahue is all the more in demand as a public speaker since his election to prominence in the S. V. A reception in his honor by the Past Commanders' Association, S. V., is to be held in Faneuil Hall Wednesday evening.

Members of the Legislature are being deluged with letters and literature in opposition to the motor truck fee bill, increasing the fees according to weight. The motor-truck men will fight it all along the line, going even to Gov. Walsh to implore his veto if it gets to him.

City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley will have the new building laws for the city of Boston in the form of a bill for the present Legislature to act upon on Wednesday. It incorporates all the features of improvement that have been advocated during the last few years when the city has suffered from one disastrous tenement or apartment house fire after another. It establishes as the district for first-class construction only the section which is surrounded by the water-front and in as far as Arlington and Eliot sts. It also requires the placing of the sprinkler systems of fire extinguishers in all hotels, lodging houses and apartment houses, and compels interior fire escapes.

APR 28 1914

According to instructions given to License Clerk Casey yesterday by the Mayor, smoking in the main body of theatres will be barred in Boston after Aug. 1. This order affects three of the large theatres in the city where burlesque and vaudeville shows are given. The Mayor says the reason for it is not because of any disastrous theatre fires resulting in Boston from smoking in theatres, but because there have been such in other large cities, and Boston has merely been fortunate in escaping one such.

According to statistics, for which Editor Wilcox of the municipal weekly vouches, "in the city of Boston, with a total white population of 655,696, the English and Celtic (including Irish, Scotch, or Welsh) group numbered 311,810, or 42 p.c. Those reporting Yiddish or Hebrew as their mother tongue numbering 57,072, or 9 p.c.; while those reporting Italian number 50,296, or 8 p.c. The Germans represent 4 p.c. and the French 1.4 p.c."

Letters by the score have arrived in the Mayor's office for many weeks protesting against the apparently unrestrained attacks of agitators and others on the flag of the nation, the President, the Governor, and others. It was the number of these letters and the standing in the community of those who wrote them that finally impelled the Mayor to take notice of them by the announcement that he will take steps in the future to put an end to such meetings as have given cause for the complaints.

These complaints have come to City Hall under the last several Mayors, but none of them before ever displayed the necessary action to stop them.

APRIL-1914.

BUDGET FOR YEAR IS $21,619,680.78

MAYOR CURLEY WINS IN MOST CONTENTIONS

Committee Secures Concession, However, in Favor of Clerk's Department of Almost $8000.

The Committee on Appropriations of the Bostoin City Council finally agreed with Mayor Curley yesterday on the figures of the budget for the fiscal year 1914-1915. In return for the Mayor's favor in allowing the figures for the city clerk's department, the only department under the council's control, to go back almost to the figures asked, a matter of $8000 difference, the Committee decided to adopt the budget in other respects just as submitted by Mayor Curley.

This means that the total amount of the budget for the year will be $21,619,680.78. The number of changes is the smallest on record in City Hall, despite almost universal complaint by department heads at the hearings given by the committee that the amounts as the Mayor allowed would not permit several departments to operate successfully, or to give anywhere near the service of the past year.

The restoration in the item for the City Clerk's department was from $35,000, the amount allowed by the Mayor, to $43,000. The original estimate called for $45,000 for the department, which is about the amount that was spent in the department last year, but the major portion of the $2000 difference will be cared for by the retirement of one employe from the department by appointment to the Sheriff's office, which is already under way.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 1914

WILD WEST SHOW REACHES BOSTON

Throng Watches Outfit of 101 Ranch Unload in Railroad Yards.

With a foreground composed of be-feathered Indians, sombreroed cowboys and cowgirls, fur-hatted Cossacks, prancing steeds and rattling wagons, and a background of juvenile Boston, with some thousands of their elders, the Miller Brothers & Arlington 101 Ranch blew into town yesterday afternoon.

At 4.40 the Boston and Albany railroad yards were in their ordinary state of more or less restful quiet. Only the crowds that lined the bridge on Huntington avenue, swarmed upon the fence on the Boylston street side and perched on every accessible portion of Mechanics' Building, told that something unusual was in the wind. At 4.50 things began to happen, and once begun they continued to happen in a startling succession of hustle and orderly confusion.

A chorus of wild yells from the small boys first announced the arrival of the show out of the wild and woolly hinterland, and then the first long section of yellow cars rumbled down the track. From the two head cars poured out a horde of men, not in chaps or feathers, but in plain overalls, who unloaded the paraphernalia for the cook tent, and then set out posthaste for the "lot"—the old ball grounds on Huntington avenue.

But the waiting thousands were not long disappointed by merely seeing everyday "razorbacks," for on the next cars came the army of performers. Kipling's lines were proven to be without foundation, for Indians from the West came out paired with Cossacks from the East, and the twain set out for the lot in perfect companionship.

One of the first to alight, who immediately took command of the situation, was "Joe" Miller, successively cow-boy, ranch owner and showman, a man who looks upon war as good business and promptly buys out the conquered army's outfit from the conquerors. He has just proved this by purchasing the entire modus operandi of the Mexican Federal army of Gen. Mercado.

Close behind him stepped out the six feet two of Rocky Mountain Hank, the 64-year-old driver of the Deadwood coach, and one who declares, with a contemptuous flood of tobacco juice, that he and Buffalo Bill are the only ones of the real Indian fightin' days left.

Then followed Chief Iron Tail, head of the Sioux tribe, and one whose countenance is more widely known and sought after than that of any man in America. The reason is that Iron Tail's is the profile that is stamped on the buffalo 5-cent piece. He upset all rules and regulations of romance when he calmly placed a pair of spectacles on the eyes that had gloated over the helplessness of Custer.

With him walked Chief Eagle Shirt, a younger warrior, big and sturdy, while Princess Wenona, his wife, and the Indian girl who shoots from horseback, leaned on his arm.

But it would be impossible to name all the features, for practically every one of the performers is unique.

Once at the lot the various divisions brought their household goods to the spot where the tents would soon be erected. The cow-girls, pretty and charmed at seeing a new city, immediately started down town, where they created a Sunday afternoon sensation in their short skirts, riding boots and sombreros.

Joe Miller's tales of doing business with Federals and rebels impartially during the Mexican embroglios were interesting. He himself rides the horse owned by Gen. Castro when he desires to give his Arabian stallion a rest.

He gave a first hand impression of Villa, saying that the man struck him as being not so terribly bloodthirsty and one who would make a good cow hand, but not a statesman. He said that one of the worst things Villa had done for Mexico will be seen as soon as the wars are over, and the peons go back to working for 30 cents a day after they have been receiving $2.50, Mexican money, per day for serving under the aspiring leader. "It will ruin Mexico, in my opinion," declared Mr. Miller. "None of those fellows will be willing to go back to work at their old wage."

The show opens up today.

APRIL - 28 - 1914

WALSH TO HEAR PROTEST AGAINST LAKEVILLE CAMP

Taunton Mayor and Water Board to Offer Objections Today.

TROOPS TO GATHER AT LOCAL ARMORIES

Work of Recruiting Companies to War Footing Will Be Done Here.

APR 28 1914

Although Governor Walsh has already decided in favor of the establishment of the State mobilization camp at Lakeville, his excellency will hear the protest of Mayor Nathaniel J. W. Fish and the members of the Water Board of Taunton against the camp on the ground that it will contaminate the city's water supply at Lake Assawampsett.

The State Board of Health reported to the governor that the establishment of the camp on the banks of the Nemasket river, a stream which flows north from Assawampsett, will not result in any pollution of Taunton's source of supply, and the governor's personal inspection of the location Sunday confirmed the position of the State Board.

Inasmuch as the mayor of Taunton has asked for a hearing, his excellency consented to go over the matter with him at 10 o'clock this morning.

Conference Is Held

After receiving lengthy instructions from Secretary of War Garrison yesterday relative to the mobilization of Massachusetts troops, if a call for volunteers should be made by the President, Governor Walsh and Adjt. Gen. Pearson were in conference for nearly an hour, and it was announced later that at the first call for troops the Massachusetts militia would be ordered to report to their local armories prior to mobilization at Lakeville.

It is probable that the men would be kept at the local armories for several days and that the work of recruiting the companies up to the federal war footing would be done there.

The presence of the organization at their local quarters, in the opinion of the War Department, would serve the double purpose of stimulating recruiting and allowing the men to adjust their business affairs prior to departing for the front.

May Sleep in Armories

The idea is that the companies would be at the armories for each day, pending the acutal call, which must be given by act of Congress, and there would be drills for two or three hours a day. The men might or might not sleep in the armories, but they would be within call of their captains at any hour of the day.

This is the plan that was carried out in the preliminary assembling of the Massachusetts militia for volunteer service in the Spanish War. It is said there would be the same weeding out of those who cannot respond, because of families dependent upon them, ties of marriage or business. Recruits would be enlisted as they were for the Spanish War, to take the places of those who are thus weeded out, this being a volunteer service.

The State medical officers would assemble at some designated rendezvous for their examination by regular army surgeons and muster in to the federal service, after which they would be available for the examination of the organized militia. Staff officers would assemble at some designated rendezvous to receive instructions as to the preparation of the mobilization camp and the maintenance of the organizations which would be sent there.

System of Drill

Then there would follow the transfer to Lakeville and the mobilization camp.

According to regular army regulations an expenditure of 75 cents per ration is authorized for each day of actual service after reporting to company headquarters. The local disbursing officer will furnish the funds.

A thorough system of drill and instruction should be formulated now, the War Department states, and held ready for use. This plan should embody all drill, instruction and training necessary to fit the militia for service in the field, and it should cover a course of training for at least five hours daily.

The men will be mustered for such term of service as Congress shall determine in its act and the President shall proclaim in his call.

HERALD - APR 14 - 28 - 1914

MAYOR ASCRIBES BAD STREETS TO CONSTRUCTION

Seeks Method Better Adapted to Withstand Autos and Iron-Shod Wheels.

The condition of the city's streets is due to the system of construction rather than any neglect upon the part of the public works or park and recreation departments to properly care for them, Mayor Curley believes. The mayor expressed that opinion yesterday after a careful inspection.

Because of conditions found in several sections of the city, where streets were built as recently as 1912, the mayor instructed Chairman Dillon and Engineer Putnam of the park and recreation department to inspect the state highways in Connecticut for the purpose of determining the system of street construction in that state and more especially upon those state highways which are extensively used by both autos and iron-wheeled vehicles.

The mayor believes that the tar, oil and water-bound macadam streets, which have been constructed extensively in this city during the past few years, are not suited for the traffic, and contends that it is almost impossible to find the road that will withstand both autos and iron-wheeled vehicles.

In this city, the mayor says, some $1,400,000 is spent annually on street maintenance. Of that amount $1,000,000 is expended by the public works department, and $400,000 by the park and recreation department.

The mayor instructed Commissioner Rourke, in making contracts for street construction in the future, to make a trade with the contractors to have the employes of the public works department construct the base of the roadways, and have the surface work done by the contractors.

William F. Kearns's appointment by Mayor Curley as a member of the schoolhouse commission to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chairman Charles Logue, will be acted upon by the civil service commission at a special meeting to be held for that purpose at noon today.

Under the provisions of the revised city charter the civil service commission has until today, the 30th day after the appointment, to confirm or reject the appointment.

Mayor Curley announced that he had refused to grant to Jerome A. Petitti and others their petition for a motion picture theatre on Hanover street.

Opposition was registered by the clergy, educational instructors and settlement house workers in the North end.

Believing that it will be more economical for the city departments to operate electric rather than gasoline autos and auto trucks, Mayor Curley has authorized Commissioner Rourke to install two electric charging stations, one at the new City Hall annex and another at the South end yard of the public works department at 550 Albany street. The mayor made that announcement after authorizing the purchase of two five-ton auto trucks.

Mayor Curley has signed the amendment to the building limits extension ordinance adopted recently by the city council, extending until July 1 of this year, the time the new extension of the building limits becomes operative.

APR 14-28-1914

URGES DRASTIC CHANGES IN THE BUILDING LAWS

Brighton Judge Foresees, Otherwise, a Repetition of the Melvin Tragedy.

APR 28 1914

Judge C. A. Barnard of the Brighton district court yesterday reported to Dist.-Atty. Pelletier his finding in the inquest held by him on the deaths of the eight persons who died as a result of the fire in the Melvin apartment house, 1315 Commonwealth avenue, Allston, April 14. In summing up the evidence, Judge Barnard recommends that some provision be made by law for the early detection of fire in apartment houses; that the law compel the installation of automatic sprinklers in such houses; that the removal of rubbish and waste from all apartment houses be compelled by law, and that the law should require that the basements of such buildings be made entirely fireproof.

"Unless some such precautions are taken, a repetition of such a fire as that in the Melvin seems almost inevitable," concludes the judge's report.

Judge Barnard says that all the fire escapes on the Melvin were in good order and the structure "appears to have been built in conformity with the present building laws." He also states that the origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

Then he says: "No more striking commentary could be written upon the urgency of more stringent building laws as to buildings of this class than is offered by a recitation of these facts:

"Here were 25 apartments under one roof in a structure which was practically a wooden building encased in a brick shell. In the basement, where the fire originated, there were a large number of wooden lockers to be used therein. The plaster board and wire lathing offered no effectual barrier to the flames. This so-called fire-proof material fell into the ruins in large quantities as the flames attacked the wooden supports to which it was fastened."

Judge Barnard suggests that a law for early detection of fire in apartment houses wherein any considerable number of persons reside might provide for the employment of a permanent night watchman. He would have some system of automatic sprinkler, under the supervision of the fire department.

Regarding his recommendation of a law that in all buildings similar to that in which the fire occurred the basement should be entirely fire-proof, he suggests that if lockers are to be permitted they should be constructed of brick and the doors thereof should be fire-proof. "The ceiling should be thick fire-proof material. The walls of the elevator and all vertical shafts should be of brick or other non-inflammable material, and in the basement they should be completely incased in brick, having no opening in the basement except the self-closing iron doors. On the several floors the opening into dumb waiter chutes should be provided with similar doors. The stairways should be inclosed by walls which are fire-proof. The basement being thus wholly separated from stories above, any fire originating there would almost certainly be confined therein."

APR 14-30-1914

MAY 4 TO 9 FOR 'CLEAN-UP' WEEK

City Teams Will Collect Rubbish Placed on Sidewalks in Proper Receptacles.

APR 30 1914

The week of May 4 to May 9 was yesterday designated by Mayor Curley as "clean-up and paint-up week" in this city.

During that week Commissioner Rourke will place the entire working force of his department at work removing all rubbish and debris placed on the sidewalks by the householders and occupants of all dwellings. For each day during the week the public works department men and teams will be sent to some section of the city. The mayor says:

"This is the season of the year for renovating and renewing our homes and places of business inside and out, and all citizens, men and women, young and old, are invited to assist in this good work.

"The public works department will remove, free, all house rubbish and waste material resulting from the cleaning, provided it is put out on the sidewalk in barrels, boxes, bags or bundles. Vacant lots may be cleaned up and the refuse put in barrels on the sidewalk and will be removed by the department.

"Twelve days will be required for the city teams to cover the entire city. The dates for collection in the different sections are as follows:

Monday, May 4, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale and West Roxbury.
Tuesday, May 5, Back Bay.
Wednesday, May 6, North end.
Thursday, May 7, East Boston.
Friday, May 8, South end.
Saturday, May 9, South Boston.
Monday, May 11, Charlestown.
Tuesday, May 12, Dorchester.
Wednesday, May 13, Roxbury.
Thursday, May 14, Hyde Park.
Friday, May 15, Brighton and Allston.
Saturday, May 16, North end.

"Better health, less danger from fire, and a brighter, cleaner and more attractive city will result if each one does his part."

AMERICAN - APRIL - 29 - 1914

"Light Contract Loosely Drawn, Not Low Enough," Says Commerce Chamber

This is without exception the worst contract between a city and a lighting company I have ever seen. It is ambiguous, loosely drawn, and misleading. The committee reports that the price is fair, but I want to state distinctly that the price is not as low as the city ought to ask for, and is not as low as the city should get.

—Professor William B. Munro, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs, on the Edison contract with the city.

APR 29 1914

APRIL - 26 - 1914

Attention, Mayor Curley!

You want the City of Boston to pay the Electric Light Company $87.53 a lamp for 4,500 lamps. This means that it will cost Boston for every year $393,885.

BUT the City of St. Louis only pays $49.65 for the same kind of lamp burning longer hours. If you had cut down the price of the Electric Light Company to the sum St. Louis pays, you would have saved the city more than one hundred and seventy thousand dollars a year.

APR 26 1914

This is three times the saving you wish to effect out of the wages of the firemen of Boston, who risk their lives in the public service.

The Electric Light Company is paying 12 per cent. dividends. Its stock is worth more than double its par value. Do you not think that this company can stand a reduction a little better than our firemen, our policemen, matrons and clerks?

APRIL - 1914

NO. 4

ATTENTION MAYOR CURLEY!

The Inspector of Gas for the City of Minneapolis states that Minneapolis city pays $60 per year for the magnetite arc lamp.

Why do you want Boston to pay $87.53 for the same lamp? You boast of having saved $10,000 a year by the discharge and the reduction of doctors and nurses in the Health Department (without stating how much you have thereby impaired the public health). Now the difference between the price which Minneapolis pays and what you want Boston to pay is the tidy little sum of $123,885 a year. This is twelve times more than you saved at the cost of efficiency in the work of protecting the public health.

It is almost three times what you claimed to have saved at the cost of the men in the Fire Department. It is more than twice what you claim to have saved by the reductions and discharges in the Street Department.

Is the preservation of the 12 per cent. dividends of the Edison Electric Light Company more precious than the public health and property?

MAY - 11 - 1914

Fitzgerald Picks Flaws in Armor of Mayor Curley

Former Mayor Fitzgerald picks out weak spots in Mayor Curley's armor and launches some shrewd strokes in this week's Republic. Here are a few of the passages:

It is poor economy to cut down appropriation for public celebration. Mayor Curley, like Mayor Hibbard, will find this out. It is particularly hard when economics come at the expense of small children.

* * *

Fire threatened the Zoo last week and owing to Mayor Curley's economics there were no park employes on hand to quench the blaze. If it had not been for the volunteer band of citizens who got to work in two different places an awful scene might have resulted.

* * *

The Mystic River appropriation went through the Legislature the other day for the full amount and Mayor Curley's Boom Boston Fund is not to contribute a dollar. We refer in another article to the Mayor's buncombe. This Mystic River matter is one of many examples of his bombast.

* * *

The auditor's statement shows an increase of $10,000 in May expense over May of last year in the Fitzgerald administration. By and by people will come to understand that Mayor Curley's economics while eliminating some poor and unfortunate people without Curley political backing has resulted in placing a large number of his own heelers to work under the protecting wing of John A. Sullivan.

* * *

Everywhere criticism is found of the action of the Civil Service Commission in its handling of appointments submitted by Mayor Curley. The change that overcome this body is remarkable and the public is not fooled. The query is, What is the price the administration is to pay? It is generally believed that Mr. Boyle will accept a City Hall position. It is hinted that he would accept Mr. Noyes' place on the Transit Commission, and that this is the job that he really seeks. What a humiliating spectacle, yet not a single newspaper in Boston, outside the AMERICAN has uttered a word.

MAY - 3 - 1914

Mayor Surprised By the New Haven

MAY 3 1914

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad surprised Mayor Curley yesterday when it informed him that it would rebuild the overhead bridge over its tracks in Savin Hill avenue, raising it to grade and widening the roadway of the bridge and stand all expenses, even to the cost of hearings.

JOURNAL - APRIL - 30 - 1914.

WALSH PROMISES FRIENDLY LAWS TO TEXTILE MEN

Governor Tells New England Manufacturers Not To Fear Legislation.

FITZGERALD PLEADS FOR EXPORT TRADE

Association Opens Its Annual Convention in Paul Revere Hall.

APR 30 1914

Members of the New England Cotton Manufacturers Association, at their annual convention in Paul Revere Hall yesterday, learned from Governor Walsh in his address of welcome, that the Massachusetts Legislature is to give manufacturers a rest from hostile legislation, and from ex-Mayor Fitzgerald that there is hope for New England's export trade if manufacturers will put aside all politics and help create a new Yankee spirit.

It was one of the most interesting of the series of conventions the association has held, this year's being in conjunction with the Textile Show.

An important announcement by the secretary, C. J. H. Woodbury, was to the effect that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is willing to co-operate with the association to establish a laboratory for the examination of fibers, goods and supplies used in the textile trade.

President Edwin Farnham Greene, who presided, deplored in his annual address the tariff readjustment, and warned against further reductions in the hours of labor, saying that as a result of the new tariff many woolen mills are still idle. He declared that one of the causes of the high cost of living is the shortening of the hours of labor.

Fitz Talks of Exports

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, appearing as chairman of the foreign trade committee of the Chamber of Commerce, told the convention about the export side of the textile industry. In part he said:

"We must create the atmosphere of commerce that existed in the older days. Most of the wealthy New England families engaged for many generations in the cotton industry can recall the interest that their ancestors took in the East India and China trades. They keenly followed the clipper ships. Foreign countries also had respect for American ships and traders. In India the arrival of the ice ship from Boston was a public holiday. It is not theory and it is not misplaced oratory to try and get you to think along these lines of good old-fashioned New England, Yankee commerce.

"For a minute pause and see how backward we really are in this regard. Germaany has an elaborate system of higher commercial education. In the city of Boston it was only six years ago that we first provided a school of commerce, and it was not until this year that the foundations for a new High School of Commerce were laid. Spanish is only second to English as the most important commercial language of the world. Spanish has been introduced in our schools in Boston and Lynn, but the business men as yet have not considered a boy with a command of Spanish worth one cent more than the other fellow.

"Today the New England section, strictly speaking, is not the export section that it formerly was. The South today, with its supremacy in manufacturing unbleached goods containing a large amount of cotton with a small labor cost, has a large percentage of our exports. There is little doubt in the minds of all manufacturers that we can lead the world in manufacturing this particular line, but the New England section having had most of this particular branch of the industry taken away from it, feels especially the difficulty of solving the future of her exports. Whether we are protectionists or free traders, there is little doubt that New England again will ever enjoy as complete a protective tariff as under the recent Dingley or Paine-Aldrich acts. At present, and with fairly good assurance, she does not fear the flood of the home market with European goods in the better grades of cotton cloths."

MAY - 29 - 1914

PRIVATE HOSPITAL PROBE ORDERED

Curley Asks Investigation to Ascertain Methods of Fire Protection.

Every private hospital in the city will be investigated by Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, acting under orders from Mayor Curley, to discover if they are able to properly protect their inmates in case of fire.

The mayor points out that most of the private hospitals are located in old buildings originally built for dwelling purposes and are absolutely devoid of proper means of egress in case of fire. The mayor figures that there are a hundred private institutions, including maternity hospitals, and to his personal knowledge some of them are badly protected, even one of the most prominent and most exclusive having certain features that would render it a fire trap.

MAY 29 1914

The mayor issued the order to O'Hearn in connection with the general campaign he has been conducting against fire hazards in the city of Boston. He has instructed O'Hearn to ascertain in particular what methods obtain for the removal of patients. If things are not up to standard an order will be issued to the proprietors to abandon their places immediately or else conform to the improvements which the building commissioner will outline.

MAY - 29 - 1914

MAYOR MODIFIES RULES FOR SIGNS

Protests by Merchants Over Regulations Causes Change.

The storm of protest from the business people of the city over the drastic regulations adopted by the street commissioners for the regulation of awnings and marquees caused Mayor Curley yesterday to radically modify these rules, in such a way as to practically nullify the regulations as first adopted.

Following a conference with the street commissioners, the mayor announced that the rule in regard to signs and lettering on marquees and awnings had been rescinded and that merchants can do just as they did before the rule was passed. This particular feature of the rules was the most hotly protested one. Theatrical managers declared that they might as well shut up shop if it was enforced and small merchants declared likewise.

However, the mayor placed a string on this modification by providing that a fee shall be charged for signs and lettering in addition to the present fee for awnings and marquees. This will give the revenue of the department another boost, sending it well over the $100,000 mark, which is already assured by the fact that there are 300,000 signs in the city of Boston.

Another change in the regulations made yesterday which brought a sigh of relief to the merchants was the modification of the rule respecting the height of awnings. Under the old rule awnings had to be eight feet from the sidewalk. As most of the awnings of the city, representing $100,000 value, are at present seven and one-half feet, the mayor decided to change the rule to seven and one-half feet.

The only other change made was to rescind the regulation which provided that awnings should be rolled up during the time that a store is closed. The change in this case was made to allow the butter, cheese and eggs, candy, bottled goods and all dealers in perishables or goods that the sun would spoil to leave their awnings down over Sundays and holidays.

The sudden decision to amend the rules in their most important particulars has caused the merchants to hope that the rest of the rules may also be suspended.

MAY 29 1914

APRIL - 1 - 1914

Curley Leaves for New York to Plead for Appropriation.

Mayor Curley left Boston last night for New York to appear at a hearing before Col. F. V. Abbot, United States district officer, on the question of expending the balance of an appropriation amounting to $48,000 for dredging the Fore river at Weymouth.

It had been decided to turn the money back into the treasury, but a loud protest being registered, Col. Abbot reopened the matter. The mayor, taking advantage of this, has gone to plead the cause of the Fore River. It is his contention that the dredging of this river would insure the expenditure of millions in the construction of ships such as the Rivadavia, lately completed for the Argentine navy.

HERALD - APRIL - 30 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

JOHN B. CADIGAN of ward 16, who resigned his position as messenger in the city clerk's office to accept an apopintment as court officer under Sheriff Quinn, shows some "class" in his new uniform, his friends say.

The Emerson opposition apparently had no effect upon the confirmation of William F. Kearns of Dorchester as a member of the schoolhouse commission to succeed Chairman Charles Logue.

The leaders of the old "Red Devil Democracy" of ward 20 antagonize the wrong individuals when they cross the path of two of Mayor Curley's department officials who reside in ward 20.

The lighting expert who appeared minus his toupee and mustache at the city council hearing on the proposed 10-year electric lighting contract succeeded in getting by without detection until he was called upon to give his name when he arose to speak.

George H. Cherry, leader of the Mt. Hope Improvement Association, refused to be feazed by any remarks by councilmen at the public hearing upon the street lighting by electricity.

"You are very much interested in this proposition. Have you made a study of street lighting?" Councilman Watson asked.

"Mr, Watson, I don't know any more about electric lighting than you do," Leader Cherry promptly retorted.

City Clerk James Donovan is at his office again, after his illness, fully recovered and the picture of health.

The only appointments waiting confirmation by the civil service commission are David B. Shaw as election commissioner and Richard Lynch as superintendent of public buildings. The time for action by the commission expires on May 17.

Patrick H. Graham of ward 16, who was confirmed yesterday as superintendent of markets, was urged to accept the appointment for weeks before he decided to allow his name to be sent to the civil service commission. The mayor believes that he will make an admirable head of that department and will assume charge tomorrow.

President Frank T. Oldfield of the Rambiers Bicycle Club of Hamilton, Ont., has written Mayor Curley thanking him for the reception tendered James Duffy of that club, who won the Marathon race in this city on Patriots' day.

Patrick A. Sheehan and Fred O. Twitchell, engineers, have been engaged by the public buildings department to install a power plant in the new City Hall annex.

Chief Timothy Moore of the mayor's information bureau, who has been promoted to the position of superintendent in the street commissioners' department, will have full charge of the permits for street signs, advertising devices, sidewalk clocks, awnings and marquees.

Eight new members have been added to the fire department. They are James F. Costello, John J. Leary, Joseph L. McNichols, Daniel F. Dwyer, Joseph W. Gorham, Daniel F. McGillicuddy, Daniel Gill and James M. Corcoran.

APRIL - 30 - 1914

'CHIEF' MOONEY GIVEN NEW JOB

To Supervise Street Signs, Etc., Information Bureau Being Abolished.

APR 30 1914

Timothy Mooney, chief of the mayor's office information bureau for the past four years, yesterday was placed in charge of the new division of the street commissioner's department, which will have supervision over the erection and maintenance of all street signs, advertising devices, sidewalk clocks, marquees and awnings. As superintendent of that division, Mayor Curley will give him the same salary he received in the mayor's office—$2100 a year.

With the transfer of Chief Mooney to the street commissioners' office, the mayor abolished another institution of the ex-Mayor Fitzgerald administration—the information bureau.

The mayor also approved of the appointment of eight members of the fire department, named by Fire Commissioner Grady. ~~The new firemen are~~

APRIL - 18 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

Ex-Councilman George Kenney of ward 18, one of the leading members of Roxbury camp of the Spanish War Veterans, is a candidate for junior vice-commander of the Spanish War Veterans of the state at the annual convention in Haverhill, April 18 to 20.

Councilman William H. Woods, chairman of the city council committee on fire hazard, announces another hearing upon the building limits extension for Thursday afternoon at City Hall.

APR 18 1914

Now that the mayor has designated June 17, 1915, as "Boston day" at the Panama-Pacific exposition, some members of the city council believe that the city should be represented on that day by a gathering of city officials, or "junketers," as one member put it.

City Hall officials highly commend Mayor Curley's reappointment of Max E. Wyzanski as a member of the sinking funds commission. Mr. Wyzanski was for years one of the most valued members of the infirmary department board.

Mayor Curley yesterday was informed of his election as a member of the Ninth Regiment Veterans' Association of this city. Two days before he was elected vice-president and a director of the Hibernia Savings Bank.

Many of the City Hall department heads who frequent Assistant Secretary Edward J. Slattery's office say that Clerk William O'Neil is easily one of the most proficient stenographers in the employ of the city.

Friends of James Sullivan of ward 18 are anxious to have him elected as president of the James M. Curley Club of that ward to succeed ex-Representative Edward Emmet McGrath, who is now a first assistant assessor.

The Lamplighters' Union will send a delegation to City Hall for Wednesday night's public hearing by the city council upon the proposed contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for street lighting to protest against any contract that will not include provisions for employing all the lamplighters now employed by the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company.

Supt. Manus J. Fish of the public buildings department is anxious to have the mayor set a date for the laying of the corner-stone for the new municipal building for ward 17, which the superintendent wants to name "Curley Hall."

APRIL - 30 - 1914

THE ORIGIN OF THE HEALTH CERBERUS!

To the Editor of The Herald:

The letter in The Herald of April 24, headed "For a Single-Headed Board of Health," recalls to my mind the time, many years ago, when petitions were circulated for the establishment of a board of health in Boston.

The petitions asked for a board of three. I asked one of the leaders why it would be not better to have one man instead of three. He said it would. But there were three men who were working to get this act through the Legislature, who hoped to be appointed to those positions, and without their aid he feared no act would be passed.

So I contributed $5 to help circulate the petitions.

SAMUEL G. DAVIS.

Boston, April 25.

APR 30 1914

WANTED: A HIGH-CLASS HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I want to congratulate you and The Boston Herald upon the stand which you took in your editorial on the situation concerning the Boston Board of Health in a recent issue. I know of no one thing which would do as much toward increasing the efficiency of health work in this city than the appointment of a high-class health commissioner at a proper salary who should have entire charge of Boston's health problem. His honor the mayor, in accordance with his campaign for economy, could, in my opinion, take no step which would save the city of Boston more money, in addition to saving sickness and disease.

JOHN B. HAWES, 2D,
Secretary, Trustees of Hospitals for Consumptives.
3 Joy street, April 21.

HERALD-APRIL-30-1914

AGAINST ARCADE OF OLD SOUTH

Mayor Tells Representatives of Association Plan Would Give Little Relief.

Plans for arcading the tower of the Old South Meeting House at Washington and Milk streets to relieve congestion of traffic were informally discussed yesterday at a conference of Mayor Curley and the street commissioners with Charles W. Eliot, president of the Old South Church Association, and Richard W. Hale, treasurer of the association.

President Eliot and Treasurer Hale presented an architect's drawing showing plans for arcading the tower, providing a footway through the tower 5 feet 9 inches wide and 10 feet high; also widening Washington street seven feet.

The mayor, who is an ex-officio member of the board of trustees of the Old South Association, did not consider that any proposition of that nature would help materially in relieving the congestion of traffic unless plans were provided for widening the full length of the street through the shopping district.

President Eliot and Mr. Hale explained that they had no authority to carry through any plan, but believed that the arcade plans should be considered before any more alterations were made. The land which would have to be taken is valued at about $100,000.

CURLEY AGAINST BIGGER COUNCIL

Declares Proposed Change in Charter Would Only Add New Burdens.

In a statement yesterday, Mayor Curley declared his opposition to the adoption of the bill, now in the Legislature, providing for an increase in the membership of the Boston city council.

"The proposed measure could, in my opinion, serve no useful purpose, but would add to the present burdens of the city, which are already sufficiently weighty," said the mayor.

"As one who served under the present system, with a council of nine members, and also under the old system, which consisted of a council of 75 members and a board of 13 aldermen, I believe I may be pardoned for venturing an opinion based on actual experience," continued the mayor's statement. "I recommend the retention of the present system, which, in practice if not in theory, has proved beneficial to the people of Boston who are less interested in politics than in an honest, efficient and constructive administration of public affairs."

The bids received for two loads of North River flagging stone were rejected because there was a difference of only one cent a lineal foot for the flagging in three bids received from contractors, although the bids were approximately 24 cents a foot less than the price paid last year. Supt. D. Frank Doherty of the supply department was directed to readvertise for bids. The total figures in the bids received showed a difference of some $2000 as compared with the figures of last year.

Drains and Sewers.

Commissioner Rourke of the public works department was authorized to construct surface drains on Cabot street for $2970, and on the Arborway, between the culvert 150 feet south of Custer street and St. Rose street, West Roxbury, for $3055. The mayor also authorized the construction of a sanitary sewer of concrete on Winslow street, Roxbury, costing $2304, and the construction of 10 catch basins and connections in Atkinson street, between Southampton street and South Bay avenue, costing $1487, and also the building of a surface drain in St. Francis de Sales street, between Cabot and Roxbury streets, at a cost of $1035.

MAY-2-1914

MAYOR PLANS TO REFORM CITY AUTO SERVICE

Finds Garage Owners Charge More for Repairs Than Some Cars Are Worth.

MAY 2 1914

Mayor Curley intimated last night that garage keepers have been holding the city up for repairs and storage of city automobiles to such an extent that in some cases new cars could be purchased for the repairs that have been charged on old machines. On this account, he plans to house all the city cars under one roof, and has received bids for such storage.

The city has, in all, about 78 cars. Some of these are stored in department yards. The rest have been stored here and there at the rate of from $20 to $35 the month for each car. He has already received one bid offering to store all the city cars at the rate of $15 the month.

"There was one bill received today," the mayor announced, "for repairs and storage of the emergency car in the water department. This bill was for a period of six months. The total was just $1432.94. One item was for $653.84. This is further itemized as 'for the study and measurement of the transmission machinery, for taking it apart and refitting.'

"We have 78 cars in the city service. The chauffeurs have been in the habit of buying the lubricants, the gasoline and tires ad infinitum and ad libitum, and the costs have been running up just so—ad infinitum and ad libitum. This must stop.

"Only recently we paid a bill for the car of an official in the park department of over $1700 for less than three months. This particular car, at auction, might possibly bring $450. Everything on that car, judging from the bill, was replaced, except the dust.

"By exercising some supervision over the auto service of the city in the matter of repairs and supplies and by housing all the cars in one place at a flat rate, I think it will be possible to reduce the cost to the city of this service at least one-third."

Awards Clock Contract.

Although the Hixon Electric Company was the lowest bidder for an electric clock system for the new City Hall annex, some $278 lower than the next lowest bidder, Mayor Curley awarded the contract to the E. Howard Clock Company of this city, the second lowest bidder, for $3778. For the contract there were bids as high as $4810.60, which was submitted by the Blodgett Clock Company.

The mayor explained that his reason for rejecting the lowest bid and awarding the contract to the Howard company was because it is a local concern and that the cost of repairing, when necessary, will be much less than if the contract was awarded to a concern outside the city.

MAY-8-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

CHAPLAIN HORTON of the Senate yesterday, in his daily prayer, praised the sympathy and tenderness displayed by the Boston newsboys at the burial of their fellow-worker, Louis Gold, the crippled newsboy who died as the result of being shot by a woman in Haymarket square. MAY 8 1914

After the House had postponed consideration of several important matters yesterday, Representative Cox of Boston arose and declared that unless "we stop postponing matters we will have to sit here all summer." The next motion for postponement was defeated.

Reports are heard to the effect that Speaker Cushing may take the floor against the Lomasney-Robinson larger council measure when it comes up in the House for debate. The speaker was prominent in his support of the present charter during its passage through the Legislature.

Democratic Poet Laureate Moran of Brockton was a visitor at the State House yesterday and may soon publish a new poem in praise of recent Democratic triumphs.

State House gossip is to the effect that the House committee on ways and means will report adversely on the bill to establish a state boxing commission.

If you know what chard is, and it may be various things, you will be interested to learn that the Gardner state colony raised 32 bushels of it last year which sold at 40 cents per bushel. The colony also sold 449 guinea pigs for $304.75.

The official reporter of booms says that a good-sized congressional one has been started for Representative Greenwood of Everett, whose congressional district is now represented by Congressman Roberts of Chelsea.

The anti-vaccination bill, consideration of which was postponed yesterday by the House until Thursday of this week, is [illegible]

ADVERTIZER - APR 14-30-1914

APR 14 - 23 - 1914

WISE MR. LOMASNEY.

The position taken by Martin Lomasney on the anti-vaccination bill is one tremendously to his credit as a member of the Legislature, and as a political leader. In this matter, Mr. Lomasney has shown himself much wiser than any of the Democrats who have been working for the bill.

The bill, of course, is an impudent and amazing piece of special privilege, introduced to please a few wealthy faddists who are quite willing to endanger the lives of all other school children, to save their own children the temporary pain of vaccination. It explains Mr. Lomasney's political success that he was quick to see the gross and wicked unfairness in any such legislation. His own district in Boston is a congested one, largely made up of crowded tenements, and he has had experience enough to know what a threat to such a district the appearance of small pox in Boston schools would be.

APR 30 1914

It is not generally known that Martin Lomasney began his career in the service of the Boston Board of Health, and was one of the most efficient workers of his day. Doctor Durgin, indeed, felt sure that he was making a great mistake to go into politics, instead, and lamented his decision at the time, saying that the board was losing its best employee, and one who was in the line for the highest promotion. Evidently Mr. Lomasney has not forgotten his old training, and he was quick to see the real menace of the anti-vaccination bill. He has always stood by the people of his district, and in this case he is fighting resolutely against a movement that would sacrifice them to please a few wealthy but really ignorant mothers.

The stand taken by the Ward Eight leader is very much to his credit. The stand taken by those Legislators who care nothing for the children of the poor so long as they can please a few society women, is very much to their discredit. We have never professed to feel any sympathy or admiration for some features of the Boston boss's political career. But common fairness demands that, in this instance, he should have the credit he deserves for standing sturdily by the people who have made him so powerful a figure in local politics. The discreditable stand taken by some other Boston Democrats brings his own honesty and good faith in this matter the more clearly in relief. They are betraying the interests and welfare of those who put them in the Legislature. Mr. Lomasney is standing by his own people.

APR 30 1914

We have said that the wealthy women, who demand the passage of this special legislation in favor of their exclusive circles, are ignorant. They are ignorant in believing that the care with which they surround their children will insure their safety from contagion, if small pox invades the schools. But the experience of this winter, in the Ohio Valley, where the pest spread to 60 per cent. of the people of those communities which have no enforced vaccination laws, and the disease attacked children in the most exclusive residential districts, shows their error. If there is one legislator who does not believe that vaccination protects, while the repeal of the vaccination law is an absolute invitation to the dreaded pest, he might well ask the authorities of Niagara Falls, N. Y., for their experience, as compared with the experience of those neighboring communities where vaccination was enforced.

MAYOR CURLEY REJECTS PETITIONS

REFUSES LICENSES FOR MOVING PICTURE HOUSES

Action Follows Indefinite Statements by Applicant as to Allegations of Bribery.

Following an indefinite statement to the effect that money was solicited from the applicant for a moving picture license for a building on the corner of Townsend st. and Humboldt ave., Roxbury, by one who claimed to be able to fix things with the Mayor's office, Mayor Curley yesterday rejected the application of Mark Harris for this location.

This announcement was made after a lengthy hearing on this application, and on the application of Jerome Pettiti for a license for a moving picture theatre at 392 Hanover st. Both petitions were vigorously opposed by clergy and laity of the districts for which the licenses were sought. The decision on the Hanover st. application will be made by the Mayor today.

No testimony was offered or suggested of any attempt at extorting money improperly for the Hanover st. license.

The hearing, as stated by the Mayor in opening, was ordered because of stories circulated and which reached the Mayor's ears that persons claiming to have influence with Mayor's office were trying to extort money improperly from persons seeking privileges from the city.

In the case of the Harris application the opposition was on the ground that it is a residential neighborhood and the granting of the permit would open the way to depreciation of the land values there. The counter claim was made by the petitioners that the establishment of a moving picture theatre in that particular place is not improper, because it is close to a business center.

Mayor Curley brought out the suggestion of attempted extortion when questioning Mark Harris, the petitioner.

The opposition presented by school, clerical and representatives of prominent families in the North End to the issuance of the Hanover st. license was on the ground that there are enough abuses in that section now without adding an abuse by moving picture theatres, that the moving picture district was easily accessible, and that it would bring a harmful influence to the neighborhood. Several witnesses for the petitioner denied these statements and favored the granting of the license.

COUNCIL ADOPTS APPROPRIATION BILL

Accepts Report of Committee Making Budget $21,383,915.89 for Year—Also Discusses Quarantine Service.

The Boston City Council, without discussion, yesterday formally adopted the appropriation bill for the year. It totals $21,383,915.89, and stands as accepted by the Committee on Appropriations from Mayor Curley with but a single change, that being in the amount allowed the city clerk's department, which was increased $8000 over the Mayor's allowance at the final committee meeting last week.

The Council voted unanimously to postpone the operation of the ordinance of last year, extending the building limits to July 1. This was recommended by the Committee on Fire Hazard.

The council had a warm discussion in committee on the matter of the Mayor's proposition to transfer the custody of the quarantine service in Boston harbor to Federal management, during which every member except McDonald declared against the transfer. McDonald stated he favors the transfer and finally secured delay in formal action on the matter until the next meeting.

The council held up in committee also an order from McDonald to authorize the department heads to grant leave of absence without loss of pay to city employees who are members of the militia in the event of their being called out for war duty. On Kenny's motion it was voted to await the emergency before taking action.

The council received a recommendation from the Mayor for the adoption of an $800,000 loan order for new streets, but it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

APR 14 - 15 - 1914

NEW HOSPITAL IS DEDICATED

PRES. LOWELL AND MAYOR CURLEY MAKE ADDRESSES

New Institution for Children, on Longwood Ave., Opened With Appropriate Exercises.

BROOKLINE, April 15.—Several thousand persons attended the dedicatory exercises and formal opening of the group of new buildings of the Children's Hospital, which have been erected at a cost of $650,000, on Longwood ave., near the Harvard Medical schools, Roxbury.

Exercises were held in the library of the administration building and opened with the presentation of the keys by Charles A. Coolidge, the architect. Mayor Curley was introduced and said that the institution had been founded along humanitarian lines without regard to race, creed or color, which typifies the advancement along the pathway of human progress.

Pres. Lowell of Harvard, another speaker, stated that the propinquity of the two institutions meant much for the school; he stated that it would give the members the use of the hospital clinics and the hospital the use of the latest methods which are known to science.

Among the officers of the institution who were present were Francis W. Hunnewell, George P. Gardner, Gordon Abbott, Francis H. Brown, Dr. Clarence J. Blake, William H. Seabury, Dr. Frederick R. Shattuck, Wallace I. Pierce, Robert W. Emmons 2d, William Endicott jr., Thomas N. Perkins jr., John Lawrence and Eugene V. R. Thayer.

The hospital, which represents the latest word in hospital apparatus, has accommodations for 130 patients and daily receives several hundred out-patients. The latter department has been in operation at the new building for several weeks past. The administration building, which is of gray limestone, is five stories high.

In this building are the offices, reception rooms, examining rooms, kitchen and serving rooms, storage rooms, superintendent's suite, X-ray department, house doctors' quarters, ladies' aid rooms and servants' quarters.

In the dispensary building, which is a part of the main building, are located the receiving room, isolation suite, examining rooms, treatment rooms, operating rooms and recovery rooms for minor surgical cases, plaster rooms and gymnasium.

The nurses' home has accommodations for 70 and five rooms for the Sisters who have charge of the hospital. Sister Susanna, the Mother Superior, is in charge.

There are two two-story double wards and two one-story double wards. The single wards contain 10 beds each, with an observation room separate, making 22 wards.

TRANSCRIPT - APRIL 29 1914

THE COMPETITIVE CHANNEL

In the congressional garden of appropriation bills Boston's forty-foot channel has pushed its head up, a late but hardy crocus, and, like that flower, modest but determined. The modesty consists in petitioning only $400,000 for a starter. It is in the certainty that once started the project is certain to go on that the determination comes. It is supposable that $400,000 will cover the cost of preparation and the first year's operations, after that the momentum will have been generated to keep the enterprise jogging along to completion.

That the sturdy seedling of this forty-foot channel project should have shown its earliest shoots in Congress this season at all is something of encomium for the husbandry of the Port Directors. They had had, to be sure, all the assistance that the army engineers, subject to the interruptions of unforeseen transfers, could give them; and they had entertained and "educated" the congressional committee to which they were later to appeal. The delays which kept this project out of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill can be amply accounted for by the exigencies of official routine without the introduction of that dubious element of the influence of New York port interests which conceivably have little to gain and much to lose by the granting of a deeper channel to Boston.

APR 29 1914

When the contract was entered into with the Hamburg-American line whereby that company was to send its steamships to Boston, the Port Directors agreed to use their utmost efforts to obtain a 40-foot channel. They have, meanwhile, dredged the waters of their docks to a 40-foot depth in order that their own units may be ready at any time to link up with the governmental units. It is something of a disappointment to them that the present recommendation for the whole project is a million and a half, for although this sum would provide a 40-foot channel of some sort to the inner harbor, the original dimensions of the plan would be considerably contracted. However, a beginning is a commitment to the project, the necessities of which may grow more apparent to Federal officialdom as the work proceeds and while the initial $400,000 cannot be expected to do much actual digging, it can be expected to reveal the extent of the digging which needs to be done. One thing is certain, if the port of Boston means to compete for extensive foreign-going steamship traffic, it must have the apparatus of competition, and the first necessity of this is a channel deep enough and wide enough to admit the leviathans of the newer marine architecture. We shall have the largest dry-dock. Not to have a water path which will admit the largest vessels to it would be an absurdity and one which we would prefer not to trace to the hostile interposition of a sister port to the south.

MAY-18-1914

CURLEY INCREASES SALARIES

Makes Changes of Rating in Schoolhouse Department and Announces That Reorganization Is Complete

Complete reorganization of the schoolhouse department under the direction of the mayor was announced today. Latest changes are those of rating, which carry, strange to say, increases in salary.

Horace B. Fisher, who has served as assistant secretary, is now named as executive clerk, with salary increased from $2000 to $2250 per year.

David H. Noonan, rated as a clerk and who recently had his salary cut to $1800, will hereafter be known as chief clerk.

John J. Driscoll, long architectural draughtsman, is now given the title of chief draughtsman on alterations and repairs, with salary advanced from $1800 to $2250.

Charles F. Hosmer, arthitectural draughtsman, becomes chief draughtsman in charge of new buildings, with salary increased from $18.00 to $2250 per year.

MAY 18 1914

H. M. Curry, clerk, has been made auditing clerk, with salary increased from $11,00 to $1400.

H. L. Patterson, civil engineer, has had his salary increased from $2000 to $2250.

These increases in salary, deducted from the former changes leave a net saving in the running expenses over last year of $11,900.

It was also announced today that John T. Connor, the grocery man, had consented to act in an advisory capacity to the supply department in the matter of purchasing supplies of sugar, butter and eggs for the use of the infirmary, hospital and penal institutions departments, at no salary. After a conference with representatives of these three departments, it was decided to advertise for a year's supply of sugar.

MAY-20-1914

REJECTS POST OFFICE SQUARE

Transit Commission Reports Against It for Subway Terminal

Park street is favored and Post Office square rejected as a terminal for the Boylston street subway in a report which the Transit Commission has sent to the Legislature. The commission arrives unanimously at the conclusion that the expense of building a subway to Post Office square is not warranted by the circumstances, but it says that the Boylston street subway might well be forked, with one line going to Park street and another to some point farther east. The commission therefore, feels that at the present time the permanent termini of the Boylston street subway should not be fixed. It is expected that the extension of the East Boston tunnel which will largely increase the capacity of that tunnel, will be completed some time in 1915. It is also expected that the Dorchester tunnel will be completed to the South Station, and it is hoped that it will be put into operation to that point some time in the same year. When the Dorchester tunnel is in operation to the South Station, passengers from all points of the city will be able to reach that station with convenience and despatch, and access to the financial district also be facilitated.

REJECTS QUARANTINE PLAN

City Council, with Only Two Dissenting Votes, Opposes Transfer of the Station to the Government

MAY-11-1914

Though the City Council at yesterday's session rejected the mayor's plan of transferring the Boston quarantine station from the control of the health department to the Federal Government, the plan will not be abandoned in the mayor's office. This was one of the schemes of Curley to economize in city expenses, as he claimed that the saving of $25,000 a year would in no way interfere with the business of the port. There was considerable talk in the executive session of the Council that with the reorganization of the State Board of Health, such as is planned by Governor Walsh, an attempt would be made to place the quarantine under State control.

Shipping interests in opposing the transfer had the support of the Chamber of Commerce. Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Company, who appeared before the Council several weeks ago and registered his opposition with other steamship men, wrote a letter to the Council which was read at yesterday's session, in which he said that the Federal officials would make no guarantee of prompt service on account of frequent changes in the Government. He felt that in view of the fact that the principal rivals of this port, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have not given the Government control of their quarantine, Boston should make no change.

MAY 12 1914

Corporation Counsel Sullivan appeared before the Council to make a final plea for the change in behalf of the mayor. The real argument against the transfer, made by the shipping interests, he said, was that the word of the Government was not worth the paper it was written on. This he claimed to be an insult to the Government and should be so regarded by members of the Council. He finally asked the Council, in the event of the decision of the members not to vote for the transfer, to ask the governor to recommend to the Legislature that a law be passed providing that the State take over the service. This the Council refused to do.

The vote was 7 against and 2 in favor. The dissenters were Councillors Woods and McDonald.

Councillor Ballantyne called up the contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for lighting the streets of the city, which the Finance Commission recommended should be rejected, and urged that members of the Council sit down with the gas company and Commissioner Rourke and talk over a five-year contract in place of a ten-year one. He declared that this was the only way in which a solution of the problem could be reached. After some argument it was agreed to do this, but at the same time a provision was made that members of the Council would not be bound by anything that took place there.

While this was going on Mayor Curley had already arranged for a conference between the gas company and Commissioner Rourke at which a contract would be drawn up along the lines laid down in the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Edgar N. Wrightington, first vice president of the gas company, was in conference with the mayor during the day.

The Council also passed an order permitting the Chamber of Commerce to submit a supplementary report on the electric light contract in which they will go into detail in regard to the Tungsten lamp.

The Executive Committee gave a hearing to Representative Edward F. McLaughlin of Ward 12, who has petitioned for an ordinance establishing dental clinics in the South End, Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston schools, the city to furnish the physicians at a salary of $300 a year and also the supplies. The Council tabled the matter until the next meeting, to permit them to confer with trustees of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary and learn what that institution plans to do in the way of free clinics.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY-1914

FIREMEN ESCORT BODY TO GRAVE

Large Representation at Funeral of Second Deputy Chief Pope of Boston Fire Department

Following a short private service at his home, Hotel Dartmouth, Roxbury, a high mass of requiem was celebrated this morning for Second Deputy Chief Charles H. W. Pope, at St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury, by Monsignor M. J. Splaine, with Rev. Timothy J. Fahey, deacon, and Rev. Dennis J. Sullivan, sub-deacon. Fire Chief McDonough led a detail of seventy firemen in uniform to represent the Boston fire department.

The choir, composed of Miss Molly Driscoll, soprano, Mrs. William Lynch, contralto, and Mrs. Christine Galbraith as assistant soloist, sang a "Requiem." Mrs. Galbraith sang "Plé Jésu." Miss Alice McDermott was organist.

The following named members of the Boston fire department were pallbearers: District Chiefs Sennott, Mulligan and Coulter, and Captains McDonald, Farren, DeWitt Lane, Riley and Hibbard.

Among those present were: Fire Commissioner Grady, Superintendent Abbott, of the protective department; Assistant Superintendent Donahue, of the fire alarm department; Former Captain Titus, with whom Mr. Pope was associated for many years, Former Lieutenant Knights and Councilman Ballantine.

After the serivce the body was escorted by the firemen to New Calvary Cemetery, where the burial took place.

MAY-1914

CHIEF SENNOTT TOPS THE

Whether He Will Be Appointed Deputy in Fire Department to Succee Pope Is a Question

When Mayor Curley returns from the West he will take up the matter of appointing a district chief of the fire department to succeed Junior Deputy Chief Charles H. W. Pope, deceased. Daniel H. Sennott is at the head of the civil service list of eligibles. Everybody in the department is wondering whether he will be appointed. Next to Chief Sennott is District Chief Fox. Then come District Chiefs John W. Godbold of East Boston and John W. Murphy of Dorchester.

For the position of district chief, that will be created by promotion to deputy, Captain Frank J. Jordan is first man on the list. Behind Jordan on the list are Captains Allan J. MacDonald of ladder 18, Joseph H. Dolan of ladder 17, John F. Hines of engine 8, Albert J. Caulfield of ladder 8, at present provisional chief in Salem; William E. Riley of engine 4 and Cornelius J. O'Brien of engine 10.

Lieutenant Fred I. Adams of ladder 15 stands at the head of the list for promotion to captaincy. Others eligible are Lieutenant William F. Field of engine 3, Thomas H. Downey of engine 4, Edward F. Doody of engine 21 and William H. McCorkle of ladder 18.

A Civil War veteran is the leader among the eligibles for promotion to lieutenant, George Getchell of engine 24. Next to him stands hoseman Ronald J. McDonald of engine 1, South Boston.

MAY-1914

RANDIDGE TRIPS PLANNED

First Excursion of the Summer Down the Harbor Will Be on Wednesday

Seven hundred and fifty children of the South End will enjoy the first Randidge Fund excursion of the summer on Wednesday. They will sail from Rowe's wharf at 8.30 o'clock on one of the Nantasket steamers for Bumkin Island, where they will have the usual fun provided by the city. There will be baseball games, swimming and various races in the water and on land. There will be 400 children from St. James parish, 200 from the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii and 150 of the Alexander Peckham Associates. There will be thirty attendants.

With the exception of Saturdays and Sundays and Aug. 5, these trips will be made on the Nantasket boats every day until Aug. 11, the Nantasket Steamboat Company having granted the city the free use of a steamer. By Aug. 11 the Monitor will be ready to handle the excursions, or the city will charter a boat.

On Thursday the party will comprise 400 children of the St. Peter's parish South Boston; 150 from the home for Destitute Catholic Children, and 200 from the St. Ambrose parish, Dorchester. On Friday 750 children of St. Francis de Sales parish of Charlestown will make the trip.

MAYOR CURLEY HOME TONIGHT

Big Crowd of City Employees Will Welcome Him at Station

Mayor Curley will arrive in Boston at 6.05 o'clock tonight from his trip to the San Francisco Exposition. He is travelling to schedule time, having been away five weeks.

Acting Mayor George W. Coleman is making ready for a five weeks' tour of the country. He will lecture on the Chatauqua circuit, visiting Mayor Kiel at St. Louis, visit in Arizona and go to the San Francisco Exposition.

SOUTH BOSTON REJOICES

Dedication of the White Way Attended by Thousands of Enthusiastic Residents

South Boston dedicated her new White Way on West Broadway, from Dorchester avenue to Dorchester street, last night amid enthusiasm. This feature was made possible by the establishment of seventy new arc lamps of 1000 candle power and new granolithic sidewalks, which cost $35,000. Red lights burning at thirty different points, an abundance of flags and other decorations and bands and singers made the evening particularly lively. Plans for the celebration were made by the West Broadway business men and the South Boston Trade Association.

Automobiles conveying Chairman John J. Toomey and the members of the trade association, members of the present and past Legislatures with former Lieutenant Governor Barry, met Mayor Curley at Broadway bridge and moved in the parade to the junction of C street, where the first speechmaking took place. The mayor declared that South Boston will receive within the next five years more improvements than she had been given in a half century.

AUG-17-1915

DELICATE CHILDREN FROLIC

Great Gain in Health Noted Among Those Who Have Attended Castle Island Open-Air School

One hundred and twenty-five anæmic children from the crowded districts have enjoyed the delights of the Castle Island Open-Air School this summer. Today the closing exercises were held to which the mothers were invited, and it was good to see the change that has come over the pupils even in the brief term, made possible by gifts from private individuals.

The Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis; the Instructive District Nursing Association and Boston Dispensary were in charge of the school, and, had the funds been available, five times that number of children might have received the benefits of this cool place, with opportunities for the right sort of play, under supervision, good luncheons and milk in unlimited quantities. Dr. James J. Minott, chairman; Miss Mary Beard, Mrs. E. A. Codman, Mrs. Charles Eliot, Mrs. Robert Grant, Miss Isabel Hyams, Miss Rose Lamb, Mrs. J. R. Torbert, Miss Mary L. Ware, C. E. Ware, Jr. and William G. Wendell formed the committee which conducted the school.

Today's programme was arranged by Miss Katherine French of Boston, who also is physical instructor at Pittsfield, assisted by Miss Isabelle McIntire, a domestic science teacher who has been in charge of the cooking of the school lunches; Miss Grace Lennon, Miss Charlotte Ralston, Miss Helen Lannigan and John Lynch, who has charge of the boys. After the entertainment of folk dances and singing came the added joy of ice cream and cake which concluded the programme. All the children were below par when the public school term closed; they will return to their studies with renewed health and in better condition to resist sickness because of these few weeks spent on Castle Island.

CANNOT KEEP EMPLOYEES AWAY

But Mayor Curley Has Control in Working Hours, Opinion the Finance Commission Holds

The opinion which the Finance Commission received from Attorney General Attwill in regard to the order recently issued by the mayor forbidding city employees to appear before the commission, unless formally summoned and permitted to have a representative of the law department as counsel in attendance, as well as a stenographer, may be summarized as follows:

The mayor may give through heads of departments an order forbidding attendance during the regular working hours, on the ground that the absence of the employees from duty might impair the efficiency of the service. Such employees may be accompanied by private counsel of their own selection. Representatives of the law department may appear as individuals, but not as representing the department; outside working hours the mayor has no authority to forbid employees to appear and in no case has a stenographer any standing.

MONITOR MAY 1914

MAYOR CALLS SUPPLY SHIP OUTLOOK GOOD

Mr. Curley Is Informed by Navy Department That While Contract Has Not Been Let Boston Will Get It if Bid Remains

MEANS WORK FOR 2000

After a telephone conversation with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department today, Mayor Curley said the contract for the government supply ship had not yet been awarded but it had been agreed that if the revised bid was within the naval engineers' estimate the contract would be awarded to Boston. He said the outlook was decidedly hopeful since the local navy yard bid was one third of a million dollars less than the naval estimate, which was $1,350,000.

If the contract is given to Charlestown navy yard the mayor declared it would necessitate the putting in of ways and cranes, because it is the first big ship to be built here since the civil war. He pointed out that it will mean the navy yard here will be fully equipped for the construction of ships instead of for repairs alone.

It will result in employment, he said, to 2000 men.

The mayor urged on the assistant secretary the need of granting the award to this city, which is said to have 15,000 men out of work. He claimed that the Governor and other Massachusetts legislators were vitally interested in the question.

A delegation of Socialists called on the mayor and protested against the large number out of work in the city and asked for relief. They proposed that the city should furnish free meals, throw open the armories for the unemployed and also construct state roads so as to provide them with work.

Mayor Curley said that he would refer the last two questions to the state departments. Regarding the first question he said the city was finding it difficult with its present low finances to supply meals to its own employed.

Morrison I. Swift asked permission to use the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common to address a mass meeting of the unemployed Saturday. He said there were more than 20,000 men out of work in Boston.

MAY 1914

MR. FITZGERALD CALLS CURLEY FIGURES WRONG

Says Mayor Did Not Tell the Whole Story in Criticism of Tax Surplus and Other Features of Predecessor's Regime

DEFENDS FINANCES

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald has issued a statement answering the attacks on himself and on his administration which were made by Mayor Curley in his inaugural address yesterday in Tremont Temple.

The statement deals with the charges against the financial condition of the city as follows:

"Mayor Curley is mistaken when he says that if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year he would have found the public treasury without a dollar upon taking office. The records at the city collector's office show an increase in the percentage of collections of 1912 taxes outstanding for more than a year of but two-thirds of one per cent and a decrease of the percentage of collections of 1913 taxes of one half of one per cent, making a difference of but $35,000, which is a long way off from $528,000 tax surplus. If 1913 collections were as large as last year or the year before, $150,000 to $200,000 would have been added to the surplus.

"Then again, 1913 had 53 weekly payrolls against 52 ordinarily, and $200,000 was lost to the surplus by the additional week. More than $500,000 was spent for new school buildings and other permanent improvements, which formerly came from loans.

"No other administration but mine handled these problems. Therefore this surplus of $528,000 in tax money and $227,000 in water income, $755,000 in all, as against an average of less than $200,000 in all administrations outside of Mayor Hibbard's and my own, is a record that speaks for itself.

"As to Boston's big debt, Boston has greater assets in property than any city in this country. Mayor Curley should tell the whole story, so that Boston people would know the real facts. Boston's debt as quoted by the mayor, includes 20-odd millions in subways. Subways being self-supporting are eliminated by law in New York and Philadelphia, the only cities that own subways outside of Boston. Baltimore's surface sewage flows down the street. Philadelphia hires many of its school buildings. Many western cities which I have visited hire buildings for city hall use. Loans for street construction in most western cities are charged directly against owners of property as against the city here which is charged with the loan and collects the assessments.

"It is as idle to compare cities on the basis of census figures as far as cost is concerned as it is in business establishments.

"Special assessments are the rule in many places, while Boston collects its bill as a whole. If Boston is as costly to govern as the mayor's figures indicate, what about our suburbs, like Cambridge, Malden, Quincy and other places where the tax rate is from $2 to $6 larger than Boston?"

Not Candidate for Office

Following the inauguration of Mayor Curley yesterday former Mayor Fitzgerald said that his plans include a week in the office of his newspaper and two or three weeks' vacation after that, during which he would make a trip to Washington to make sure that Boston gets a regional bank and to secure the appointment of a New England man to succeed Judge Prouty on the interstate commerce commission.

He declares that he is not a candidate for any public office, but on returning from his vacation will accept one of several propositions offered him which vary in range from the newspaper business to the banking and trust business. He says he is enjoying the new freedom.

Most of the afternoon was spent in the office of the Republic and in the evening he accompanied his family to the theater.

MAY 1914

CITY'S EXPENSES SHOW INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR

City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell has compiled a comparative table showing department expenditures to March 1 of each year for a period of five years. Totals show that up to the first day of this month it has cost $107,234.88 more than it did for the same time last year and $354,169.50 more than for the year 1910-1911.

For the three departments, including the police, licensing board and the school committee, which are not under the mayor, the increase of expense for this period has been $13,169.57. The total city expenditure, including $1,698,512.80 by departments under the mayor's control and $1,037,713.29 for other departments is $2,736,325.09, while for last year it was $2,615,982.64, an increase of $126,343.45.

The increase in expenses is mostly due to the salary increases made by former Mayor Fitzgerald the last part of the year and which have been operative during this period.

JOURNAL - MAY - 1914

FAVOR BILL TO MAKE BUILDINGS MORE FIREPROOF

House Committee Decides to Report Bill for Amending Laws.

AIMED TO PREVENT MORE FIRE HORRORS

Modifications Made by the Mayor and Building Commissioner O'Hearn.

Amendment of the Boston building laws to require first class construction in apartment houses and the installation of sprinklers to prevent repetitions of disasters like that at the Hotel Melvin, where several persons lost their lives by fire, is provided for in a bill which the committee on metropolitan affairs voted unanimously to report yesterday.

Certain modifications of the bill submitted by Mayor Curley and Building Commissioner O'Hearn were made by the committee in the measure which will be reported in the House.

Among the important features of the bill are the following provisions:

Every building hereafter erected, more than 60 feet in height, shall be a first class fireproof building, and every hotel, tenement or lodging house hereafter erected, covering more than 3000 square feet or more than five stories in height, shall be a first class fireproof building.

Every second class building more than four stories in height, or any building increased to more than four stories shall have the first floor basement and cellar of fireproof construction.

The first story or basement of second class buildings may be used for mercantile purposes, provided that the first floor basement and cellars are fireproof.

All elevators shall be enclosed in shafts with brick, terra cotta or concrete wall at least eight inches thick or surrounded with two inch solid metal and plaster partition and shall be carried at least five feet above the roof and covered with a skylight. All shafts for light and ventilation shall be constructed in like manner and all openings into the same shall have metal frames sash and wire glass with self-closing fireproof doors in basement. In all existing tenement houses and in every one hereafter erected all elevator openings and stairway openings from the first floor to the basement shall be enclosed in masonry fireproof walls.

Wooden buildings shall not be erected less than five feet from any lot line and none shall be more than forty feet in height above the first floor.

Wooden buildings occupied by three or more families shall be placed not nearer than ten feet from any adjoining lot line.

In all tenement houses of more than three stories in height hereafter erected the main staircase shall be fireproof and one of the following means of egress shall also be provided:

First, an enclosed stairway of iron or re-enforced concrete within or without the main line of the building no less than three feet wide from the roof to the ground level.

Second, iron balconies connected to adjoining buildings or parts of the same house, separated from each other by brick, terra cotta, or concrete partition walls in which there are no openings in every suite above the first floor to have at least such means of egress, one of which shall be an enclosed stairway.

Third, exterior iron fire escapes with the pitch of the stairs not exceeding 60 degrees. All fire escapes of every description shall extend to the roof.

Public halls, stairs, elevator, light and ventilating shafts and basements in all tenement houses more than three stories in height and having eight or more suites shall be provided with automatic sprinklers.

The size of kitchenettes in apartment houses hereafter constructed is limited to not less than eight feet in the least dimension.

When gas, coal or oil stoves, boilers or water heaters are ventilated the such ventilating flues shall be constructed of brick or terra cotta.

All boiler rooms in apartment houses containing boilers of more than ten pounds pressure, shall be fire-proofed.

Mayor Curley

made quite a few changes in the city service toward the end of last week. Deputy Superintendent of Markets Charles H. Webster was dropped from the rolls by Superintendent Graham and Hugh J. Quinn of Brighton, former deputy sealer of weights and measures, was appointed in his place, subject to approval by the Civil Service Commission. Benjamin B. Hatch, chief electrical engineer in the schoolhouse department, was also dropped. He had been in the department since 1896, and was drawing a salary of $2500 a year. Economy was the reason given for his removal. The removal of Webster was made because he had not reported for duty since Superintendent Patrick Graham took office.

The mayor also appointed Robert Dysart of 40 State street trustee of the statistics department, in place of John E. Worcester. The position is an unpaid one.

Mayor Curley

gave Ward 11 a pleasant little surprise Saturday. On his tour of inspection the mayor was considerably bumped about in his machine proceeding up Newbury street, whereupon he gave orders that it should be paved with asphalt or bitulithic at once.

From the number of streets to be paved under orders from the mayor it would certainly look as though Paul Hannagan, the Lawrence expert, had his work cut out for him.

Praises Dyer's Work In Boston's Schools

North Carolina School Official, Here With the Visiting Teachers, Says the City Is Fortunate in Having a Man of His Standard Guiding Education.

"Franklin Dyer, the superintendent of your public schools, is one of the best school men in the country. Boston is much to be congratulated on having such a man guiding its education."

So said Frank Harper, superintendent of schools in Raleigh County, N. C., to a Journal reporter yesterday. Mr. Harper arrived in Boston yesterday with forty-two of his teachers to visit the Boston schools this week.

"Two years ago I took my teachers to Cincinnati to see the schools, for Mr. Dyer was there then," continued Mr. Harper. "He is a most unusual man. He connects academic education with the practical life of the people as few men can. He is sane and well balanced. Given time, he is sure to work out any problem that a city presents."

The teachers visited the Art Museum yesterday afternoon, and after church in the evening went to the Public Library. During the week they will spend most of their time visiting the schools, although they will also go to Lexington, Concord, Charlestown and Plymouth.

They are especially interested in the Boston schools for defective children, since Raleigh is starting one for the first time this year. They will spend little time at the foreign schools, since they have no immigrants, but will study such specialized schools as the High School of Practical Arts and the High School of Commerce. They will visit also the Girls' Latin School, the English and the Girls' High schools.

The elementary schools which Superintendent Dyer has advised them to see are the Prince School on Newbury street, the Franklin School on Walton street, the Quincy School on Tyler street, the Hancock School on Parmenter street, the Wells School on Blossom street, the Bowditch School in Jamaica Plain, the Dilloway School in Dorchester, the Lewis and Martin schools in Roxbury and the Lewis School in Brookline.

The teachers take the visiting trip in place of two weeks of institute work which is required on alternate summers.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY - 1914

KS BIG SALARY LIST

ity's Payroll Book Is Otherwise Interesting

Recent Restorations Totalled $122,000

But They Will Not Appear Till Next Year

Employees Now Know What Held Up Pay

Boston's municipal payroll book just issued, is interesting as far as it goes; but it is just $122,000 short of being as interesting as it ought to be. In other words, it fails to disclose the names of the public servants who shared in the distribution of municipal favor on May 7, when the mayor restored the salaries that he had slashed on taking office, and made certain additions to other salary lists.

There was design, of course, in not having those additional figures on the list. The practice has not been unknown at City Hall. They could have gone out of the mayor's office earlier just as well as on May 7, so far as the treasury was concerned. But if they had been announced as effective on April 13, or earlier, they would have appeared in the book, and that was just what the mayor planned to escape. Consequently all persons interested in the recent salary increases will have to bide their time until next year at this period, when the new book appears, or purchase the City Record, of extremly limited and exclusive circulation.

City employees, who were looking for their increased salaries by the first of the fiscal year, now understand perfectly well why they were obliged to wait until May. During the three months there was much grumbling over the delay in making good the mayor's promises. Repeatedly the men and women were told that the increases would surely come. They did come, but too late to appear in the payroll book.

The book is published by virtue of a provision of the new city charter which reads as follows:

Every officer and board in charge of a department of the city of Boston or County of Suffolk shall, on or before the fifth day of May in each year, prepare and furnish to the city auditor a list of the officials and employees under said officer or board and paid by the city or county on the thirteenth day of April preceding. Such lists shall give the names, residence by street and ward, designation, compensation and date of election or appointment of each of said officials and employees, and the date when each first entered the employ of the city or county. It shall be the duty of the city auditor to verify said litsts by the payrolls; and when verified the said lists shall be printed by the superintendent of printing as a city document.

Last year these books cost the city $3050.40 for printing, and there were only 1050 copies for distribution. They were chiefly given into the hands of politicians, who make use of thm on the stump, and department heads. This year the number printed will be smaller unless the mayor orders an additional number.

The books show that the number of persons on the Boston payroll has increased from 14,014 last year to 14,296, an increase of 282, and that the combined city and county payrool list contains 15,056 names, compared with 14,749 last year. The increase in the Boston list is chiefly accounted for by additions to the school, police and hospital departments. The school department alone shows an addition of 181 employees, the police department 29 and the hospital department 86. The library department shows an increase of twenty-three employees, the public buildings department thirty-three, infirmary department thirty-two.

MAY - 20 - 1914

Boston is waxing weary of the parading in public on occasions non-political of the personal antagonisms between Mayor Curley and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald. If their fury must be fed with oratory we commend to them the example of the Hon. Augustus P. Gardner, who hired Faneuil Hall during his campaign for governor and conducted a wallop whereat he settled a few personal scores with his opponents. As we remember it, Mr. Gardner did the job very effectively. Such a course of procedure is much more seemly than carrying a personal quarrel to a public banquet board. We commend it to the mayor and the ex-mayor. Surely a city which has endured the demoralizing blight of a Fitzgerald administration and been humiliated by the election of a Curley is entitled to a respite from a row whenever [illegible] or their partisans are present at a civic or commercial gathering from which politics are barred. The clash of last evening added neither to the humor nor the usefulness of the "field night" of the Chamber of Commerce. In view, however, of the target for attack furnished by Mr. Fitzgerald's remarks, it is surprising that "the candidate courageous" should have shirked his opportunity to "come back" with a speech that would have rebuked the ex-mayor's offence against the proprieties of the occasion and at the same time acknowledged his own debt to John A. Sullivan. We have no doubt of the ability of the corporation counsel to take care of himself on all occasions, and he is to be congratulated upon retaining the hostility of so advantageous an enemy as "Honey Fitz."

E-1

The Transit Commission's opinion that no extension of the Boylston-street subway to Post Office square is advisable at present, but that public needs will be amply met by using the Park-street station, merely confirms a conclusion reached by the general public a year or so ago. What the commission says about the advisability of some sort of a physical connection which would enable passengers to reach the South Station without transfer is important not only because of its application on this route, but also because of its bearing on the present necessity of transferring at Park street in going to or coming from the North Station. An occasional car on the Huntington Avenue line now makes use of this present physical connection to make a transferless trip. Why the street railway company has been so obstinately blind to this advantage has never been explicable. That the necessity of transferring at Park street is responsible for fully one-third of the congestion there is hardly open to question. Even in the days when the cars were drawn by horses they alternated the one reversing in front of the old Granary Burying Ground the next continuing to Causeway street. The Park Street loop was built on this understanding. The advent of the elevated trains was made the excuse for its discontinuance, it being maintained that single cars and trains could not be operated upon the same track. To many this seemed a spurious excuse, but even so that is now removed. If it be worth while actually to build a physical connection between the Boylston street and the Cambridge subways in order to reach the South Station without transfer, how much more reasonable it would seem to utilize the present facilities for through traffic to the North Station. It often has been said that we are heaping many burdens upon the shoulders of the Elevated Railway Company, but this report shows plainly that they are only those which seem intelligent and that wherever it is evident a mistake has been made the community is perfectly willing to revise its action.

MAY 20 1914

E-2

MAY - 1914

MORE PORTABLE SCHOOLS

School Committee Approves Transfer of $40,000 for Construction

Sixteen portable schoolhouses, which will take care of the expected overflow of students next September, will be purchased by the Schoolhouse Commission. The School Committee last night concurred in the vote to transfer $40,000 from the Industrial School for Boys, Roxbury, for this purpose.

It was also voted to appropriate $50,000 to meet the expenses of the High School of Commerce, the sum to be taken from the proceeds of the sale of the old Winthrop School property on Tremont street.

GLOBE - MAY - 1914 -

The total valuation of property in Boston that is exempt from taxation was, last year, about $375,000,000, belonging to city, state, United States, churches, charitable and literary institutions and societies, according to figures produced by Editor Wilcox of the City Record. The city owns $128,531,700 of this in real estate, and about $70,000,000 in personal. The real estate belonging to the state amounts to $18,266,100; to the United States $33,329,400; to churches $27,338,400; and to institutions and societies, $34,258,200.

Members of the City Council are talking of calling upon the Fin. Com. for an investigation into the propriety of the City Record, the Municipal weekly, blossoming out as a digest of city, state, and federal department news. Since Standish Wilcox, who was secretary to Mayor Curley in Washington, became the editor of the City Record, the paper has been publishing federal and state department news, as well as going further into city department affairs than was ever previously attempted. This is contrary to the law which authorized the establishment of the paper, the members of the Council say, because the charter act stated specifically what should appear in the City Record. They object to the increased cost of publishing the paper.

Councillor Watson announces that he is not going to be a candidate for the shrievalty of Suffolk County against Sheriff Quinn in the fall. He is satisfied as long as Quinn is to have opposition in the person of Pres. McDonald of the Council. Watson has pledged his support to McDonald. During the past few years McDonald has occupied a unique position in Boston politics. He has had the support of both the reformers and the everyday politicians.

The treasurer of the Dorchester Club showed newspaper men the official list of those behind in their dues in this club at the present time to prove that politicians are a small percentage of the delinquents. He claimed but three of the 60 "behind" hold political office. Mayor Curley was not among them, despite the reports circulated.

The payroll of the Boosting Boston committee is growing. Besides Chairman Cole and Sec. Nichols, there are now four others as clerks and stenographers on the payroll. The total collected for the work of the movement is still below $100,000, though Mayor Curley hoped it would be $1,000,000 this year.

The saving that Mayor Curley claims in the purchase of lumber this year in one big contract in comparison with the purchases last year is approximately $4500. The Mayor has directed the supply department to give the contract to the Curtis and Pope Co. at their figure of $26.35 per 1000 feet for spruce.

The Boston Board of Health has issued an ante-vacation warning in relation to typhoid fever, etc., and again urged all who can to be treated with the anti-typhoid vaccination. With this safeguard and if proper care is taken while on vacation the number of cases of typhoid from vacation sources in the fall will be reduced almost to the vanishing point, they declare.

City Hall Annex Is Flooded

Tampering with the water curtain on the new $1,000,000 City Hall annex by public buildings department employees before they had mastered the intricacies of the system cost the city of Boston a lot of money today.

The assessing department was forced into the corridors of the old City Hall to transact the business of the department during the early morning hours as a result of the inability of the employees to handle the curtain successfully. Telephone wires were seriously interfered with, and a lot of drenching, besides valuable papers of the assessing department that were not protected from water damage.

The flooding occurred about 7 a.m. when a test was made of the water curtain arrangement. Unfortunately the water flowed into the building as well as down the outside, by way of the window sills. Small lakes and rivulets formed on all floors of the building and from these streams flowed to the elevator wells and then dropped to the lowest stories, making a larger flow below.

Hurried calls were sent out by the department for all the janitors and scrub women available and these worked during most of the morning hours to dry up the new building.

It was noon time before the assessing department employees could take up their work in the regular quarters again.

Edison Co. Must Agree to Arbitrate

Only slight opposition to the form of the contract drawn up between the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. and Commr. of Public Works Rourke for the city of Boston for the electric street lighting of the city is offered by the Finance Commission in a formal report to the City Council, and the acceptance of the proposition, substantially as it is, is recommended.

The only condition placed upon this recommendation is that "the company agree to change the arbitration clause so that arbitration should be compulsory at least once in three years, and so that the question of the present or a lower price shall be determined, in addition to the question whether or not the cost of production has been reduced, and, if so, how much since the date of the contract."

If the Edison Co. will not agree to these changes in the arbitration clause, the commission recommends that the city insist on a five-year term at the same price as is offered to the city in the contract for a 10-year term, and if the company will not accept either of these, the commission wants the pending contract rejected and arbitration demanded immediately under a provision of the contract of 1909, which is now in force.

The startling feature of the report to the City Councillors was the endorsement of a 10-year proposition, even with a condition, because the most of the opposition previously to city contracts has been to the long-term idea. The price, $87.50, a reduction of $16.04 from existing prices, is approved by the commission as a proper one, and the report calls attention to the fact that a proper comparison cannot be made between the price paid in Boston and the prices in other cities.

"Fillum" Turners At Odds with Managers

Trouble which may result in a general strike is brewing in some of the motion picture theatres of greater Boston including some of the largest houses, because of the fact that the business agent of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, according to the claim of some managers exceeded his authority and ordered operators from their booths during the absence of theatre managers, in theatres in Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge and Somerville, Tuesday evening.

The trouble is the result, it is claimed, of the union's demand for $5 for Sunday work and $1 an hour for overtime.

It is claimed that the union sent out notices some time ago outlining a new agreement which they asked the managers of the "movies" houses to sign and gave them until Tuesday to sign up.

Manager Lord of the Scollay Square Olympia, was incensed over the manner in which the business agent of the union took action at his house and said that he would not be told by any organization how to run his business . nd that he would take any action necessary to protect his interests.

Douglas Flattery, speaking for the Orpheum and St. James, which have not yet signed the union's agreement, said that he had not conferred with the union representatives as yet and did not know the exact terms demanded by the union men.

MAYORS CLUB ENTERTAINED AT BEVERLY

Thirty-six members of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, mayors and ex-mayors, accepted the invitation of the United Shoe Machinery Co. to visit the plant at Beverly and inspect the large concern.

The party, under the direction of President C. F. Lynch of Lawrence, left the North station on the 9:35 train. They arrived at Beverly at 10:12 and were taken in automobiles to the company's plant, where more than two hours were spent in inspecting the buildings.

A dinner was served at 1 p.m. in the company's dining room.

The party included besides Pres. Lynch of the Mayors' Club, A. H. Linscott of Woburn, John O. Hall of Quincy, George A. Richards of Malden, J. J. Shaughnessy of Marlborough, Eugene R. Stone of Quincy, Charles S. Taylor of Medford, H. P. Wasgatt of Everett, John J. White of Holyoke, John F. Kent of Brockton, Thos. Kearns of Waltham, J. B. Tracy of Taunton, M. A. Scanlon of Lawrence, George A. Fall of Malden, F. A. Dodge of Beverly, J. J. Whipple of Brockton, J. F. Hurley of Salem, T. H. O'Hallorhan of Marlboro, G. M. Wright of Worcester, Charles A. Grummonds of Somerville, F. H. Good of Cambridge, P. J. Murphy of Lowell, G. H. Newhall of Lynn, G. M. Lovering of Medford, J. H. Harvey of Waltham, and J. A. Wallace of Beverly.

The next trip of the Mayors' Club will be to Worcester on June 17 on the invitation of Mayor Wright.

ADVERTISER - MAY - 1914

MAYOR CURLEY IN PLEA FOR PORT

SKS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CHANNEL FACILITIES

Writes to Engineering Corps of Boston District Asking for Comprehensive Scheme of Dredging.

Mayor Curley has addressed a letter to Lieut.-Col. Craighill, in charge of the Boston engineering district for the United States Government, advocating a survey of Boston harbor and an appropriation that will anticipate the needs of the port for the next 50 years.

The letter is in the form of a brief and is the outcome of a conference with Col. Abbott in New York relative to having the unexpended balance of an appropriation for the continued improvement of the Neponset river used for widening and dredging Weymouth Fore River. This balance is $48,000, or thereabouts.

The Mayor points out the advantages Boston has over New York and other ports on the Atlantic by reason of its 85 miles of waterfront, its railroad facilities and the opportunities of securing reclaimed lands at a reasonably low cost.

In his brief the Mayor compares Boston with New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the three other great Atlantic seaports, saying that this city has the greatest natural facilities for commerce of the four and presents the best opportunities for development of any big Atlantic port.

He asks the government to improve the channel facilities tributary to the main ship channel, and after reviewing the tremendous commercial strides of a number of foreign cities which grew rapidly after their waterways had been improved, he stated that with a little help from the government, similar growth would be open to Boston.

Boston, he said, stands ready to supply the organization and the brains to carry on the work of development which will place her in the forefront of the nation's leading cities.

The Mayor stated that Boston is prepared to spend $1,000,000 a year through a commercial and industrial bureau which it has organized to bring about industrial development here.

Already more than $8,000,000 in new industries have been established in Boston in the short period of eight weeks, and two new steamship lines are now being organized to take advantage of the splendid opportunities that have become available through the opening of the Panama Canal, the Mayor said.

MAYOR FINDS UNTAXED PROPERTY

Resurvey of Downtown Business Block and Discovers That Land Worth $100,732 Has Escaped Levy.

Mayor Curley declared Saturday that the city has been losing taxes for years on $100,732 worth of land in the block bounded by Washington, Summer, Chauncy and Avon sts.

It was also announced that four groups of taxpayers have been paying taxes for years upon more land than they have owned, while three different sets of owners have escaped taxes for years upon 1488 sq. ft. of land in this block.

The disclosures came as the result of a survey of the block which the Mayor directed the street commissioners to have made by the city engineers.

The block is divided into 26 parcels and contains 109,759 sq. ft. For years it has been assessed as containing only 108,945 sq. ft. This is a difference of 811 sq. ft. which the Mayor's statement says is worth about $125 per sq. ft.

The fact that formerly there were alleys running through this block, the areas of which were only measured roughly or guessed at and which have since been built upon, together with the fact that there have been changes in the street lines there which have not been allowed for on the Assessors' books, are the explanations given for the discrepancies.

According to the Mayor's statement, the estates in this block which have suffered from over-assessment are those owned by Mary E. Atherton and others, trustees; George Gardner heirs, Herbert C. Leeds and others, trustees; and Herbert B. Cushing and others, trustees.

The estates which have escaped taxes, according to the statement, are those of Israel A. Ratchesky, Eben D. Jordan and Francis C. Welch and others, trustees. In the two former estates there were but 419 sq. ft. which escape taxation. The three Welch properties were under assessed, however, to the extent of 1060 sq. ft.

The Mayor used these discrepancies to press home his argument in favor of the surveying of the entire city, which, he said, will cost about $500,000. He favors an appropriation of $100,000 a year for this work and says that he may have the whole down-town business district surveyed in the near future. It cost the city, he stated, $500 to make the survey in question while the city will gain $1732 per year in taxes.

MAY - 1914

MANY PLUMS FOR MAYOR'S AWARDS

Among Them Are Six High-Salaried Positions Whose Terms of Occupancy End This Month.

Despite the fact Mayor Curley has named some 27 department officials since he went into office, he has at least six high-salaried and four smaller-paid positions, as well as eight unpaid offices, to fill before the end of the month, unless he intends reappointing some of the incumbents.

During the present month the terms will expire of City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker, who receives $5000 a year; Institutions Registrar Charles F. Gaynor, $3000 a year; Health Commr. William J. Gallivan, $4000 a year; Supt. of Printing William J. Casey, $4000 a year; Supt. of Public Buildings Manus J. Fish, $3600 a year, and City Registrar Edward W. McGlenen, $4000 a year.

The terms also expire of Port Director William F. Fitzgerald, who gets $1000 a year, and Dennis J. Sullivan of the board of appeal. Director George E. Curran of the Workingmen's Loan Association, and Director Joseph P. Kennedy of the Collateral Loan Association, who get $10 each for every meeting they attend.

The unpaid officials whose terms expire are Cemetery Trustee Albert W. Hersey, Consumptives' Hospital Trustee Isabel F. Hyams, Infirmary Trustee Joseph I. Stewart, Sinking Funds Commissioners Max E. Wyzanski and James W. Dunphy, Statistics Trustee John B. Worcester, Art Commissioner Charles D. Maginnis and William C. Ewing of the city planning board.

Although it is generally understood at City Hall that the Mayor intends retaining Supt. Casey of the printing plant and City Registrar McGlenen, it is also understood that he has new men for the Collecting and Public Buildings Departments.

Immediately after the Civil Service Commission confirms Mr. Curley's appointment of Election Commr. John B. Martin as a principal assessor, the Mayor will have a $3500-a-year vacancy in that department. It is understood that ex-Election Commr. David B. Shaw is slated for the place.

MAY - 1914

MAYOR OFFERS PLACE TO LAWRENCE MAN

Mayor Curley and Louis K. Rourke, Commissioner of Public Works, were so impressed with the granite block paving laid in Lawrence under the direction of Alderman Paul Hannagan, director of engineering, that the first named tendered Hannagan a position in the Department of Public Works at a salary of $5000 per year. This is double his present compensation.

The Boston visitors went to Lawrence Saturday to inspect the paving, which is laid in a sand base with the space between the blocks filled with cement. Several miles of streets have been paved in this manner, the permanency of which has been questioned by some engineers. Both Mayor Curley and Supt. Rourke were, however, impressed with the condition of the streets. They said that Lawrence had some of the best paved streets in New England.

It was after the inspection of these streets that Mayor Curley made the proposition to Alderman Hannagan. The former suggested immediate acceptance, but the commissioner was inclined to think the matter over.

He is to come to Boston Tuesday as the guest of Mayor Curley, and it is likely that the proposal will be gone over more in detail then.

Mayor Curley was accompanied by Mrs. Curley, their young son, James, and Sec. Dolan. They were entertained by Mayor Scanlon and Aldermen Cadogan and Hannagan, and after the tour in automobiles the party had dinner at the Merrimack Valley Country Club.

Alderman Hannagan is serving his second term of two years as Director of Engineering; he had previously been superintendent of streets under the old form of city charter.

MAY - 14 - 1914

City Hall Notes

The Civil Service Commission yesterday approved the appointment of Richard Lynch for Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Lynch takes the place of Manus J. Fish, whose term had expired and whose resignation was received previously by the Mayor. Lynch has been an inspector in the building department for many years, being engaged on plumbing work particularly. The salary to the position is $3500 per year.

The time within which confirmation might be given to Lynch's appointment would expire May 17.

1914

The services of Mayor Curley have been enlisted by the Hyde Park five-cent fare boosters in their campaign. The Mayor took hold of the campaign characteristically, and secured almost immediately the assurance of Pres. Bancroft of the "L" road and Pres. Sullivan of the Bay State R. R. that they will meet a delegation of Hyde Park citizens in the Mayor's office and try to effect a settlement.

The activities of former Mayor Fitzgerald are convincing that the ex-Mayor is not yet ready to be placed "upon the shelf of former political celebrities." He is accepting almost as many invitations to talk before organizations as when he was Mayor. It is hinted by his associates that he is to fight Mayor Curley's efforts to drive him out of the next U. S. senatorial battle.

With the fact practically settled, so far as the city Councillors are concerned, that the contract offered by the gas interests for the gas street lighting of the city will be rejected, all eyes are now on the Fin. Com. for its report on the electric lighting contract before the Council from the Edison interests. The Commission has promised this report for the next meeting of the Council, which will be held May 25.

AMERICAN - MAY - 1914

NO. 12

ATTENTION, MAYOR CURLEY!

If you had made as good a contract for the people of Boston with the Electric Light Company as the city of Jacksonville, Florida, made with its Electric Light Company, Boston would save about one million, two hundred and thirty thousand dollars during period of the contract which you wish to foist upon Boston. This great sum saved by the city would give more than **ONE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY WORKMEN A FULL YEAR'S EMPLOYMENT.**

Would you have been elected Mayor, Mr. Curley, if you had told the people of Boston that you considered the 12 per cent. dividends of the Edison Electric Light Company more sacred than the bread and butter of the clerks, the laborers, the police, the firemen, the nurses, the mechanics employed by the city, whom you have reduced or discharged, or more sacred than the pleasure and health or such the citizens obtain from their parks and public buildings which your **FALSE** economy tends to cripple?

MAY - 1914

FITZGERALD "HOT SHOT" ON "ECONOMY" OF CURLEY

Here are a few "slings and arrows" launched by our former Mayor against our present Mayor in this week's issue of the Republic, Mr. Fitzgerald's paper:

* * *

"The Mayor's pretended interest in the fire prevention laws is amusing to those who know that his support has been given the last two years to various real estate builders and agents in Dorchester who have filled that district with three-flatters."

* * *

"Professor William B. Munro, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, says of the electric light contract submitted to the Council by Mayor Curley.

"'This is, without exception, the worst contract between a city and a lighting company I have ever seen. It is ambiguous, loosely drawn and misleading. The price is not as low as the city ought to ask for, and is not as low as the city ought to ask for, and is not as low as the city should get.'

"This contract was O. K'd by John A. Sullivan, Corporation Counsel. Just imagine what Mr. Sullivan would say as Chairman of the Finance Commission if this kind of contract had been submitted by Mr. Fitzgerald. How times have changed! What a price the city is paying in order that John A. Sullivan might be provided with a nine thousand dollar job."

* * *

"Mayor Curley said at the Mayors' Club that if anyone had told him a year before that the City Hall expenses could be cut nearly a million dollars he would not have believed it. Yet, he said, the figures show that a saving of $900,000 has been made. To those who know Mayor Curley's activities in politics the last fifteen years the remark is laughable."

* * *

"None of the Mayor's 'economies,' in our opinion, commends itself to the judgment of the average citizen. We would advise the Mayor, in his discussions before clubs and organizations, to get some other topic that would be more appealing. The Mayor should know by this time that he is a joke as an economist."

* * *

"We hope that in the further use of his beloved 'axe' Mayor Curley will consider public sentiment in regard to the soldier of the flag, in any war."

* * *

"The reaction against City Hall 'economies' which don't economize, and which may have very dangerous consequences, is becoming marked. Dr. Richard C. Cabot is out in a letter to The Herald against the $600-a-year district nurses, and the suppression of the office of vital statistician on the Board of Health. Katharine B. Codman of Beacon street, of the Instructive District Nursing Association, follows Dr. Cabot on the same lines, noting that 'economy does not always lie in the obvious direction of salary reduction'

MAY-17-1914

FRANKLIN SQUARE GIRLS CHEER NEW CORNER STONE

Mayor Attends Dedication of Work on Addition to Home.

Several hundred hatless maidens, all smiles and with their hair a-glint in the sunlight, did the cheering as the cornerstone was laid for the new addition to the Franklin Square House late yesterday afternoon. And they led the singing too, a thousand or so other grownups and children joining in to round out a chorus that could be heard for a block or more.

The exercises started at 4 with a salute to the flag by everybody and a band as young George L. Perin, Jr., son of the president of the House, hoisted Old Glory on a flagstaff. Then the hatless maidens of the House sang:

In days of peace, in days of strife,
In days of storm or fair,
You'll find a welcome always waits
At the good old Franklin Square.

Neither Governor Walsh nor Mayor Curley appeared on the platform. Later, when everybody the informal linner, Mayor Curley arrived, praised Rev. Mr. Perin, the president, and the house, and said Boston was justly proud of the house. President Perin said:

CURLEY PRAISES HOUSE.

'For more than a quarter of a century we had seen money poured out without stint to defnd young men from the dangers and temptations of city life. Yet amazing paradox, up to a few years ago nobody seemed to have thought of the temptations and dangers of the young women alone in a big city.

"Will you compare the risks. Temptation to a young man is likely to pass as youthful indiscretion, to a young mowan it is almost certain to result in deep degradation. To a young man it may mean temporary inconvenience. To a young woman it may mean unspeakable anguish!

AMAZING OVERSIGHT.

"We have every reason to thank God for the interest that has been taken in young men. We would not divert a single dollar of the millions that have been spent to make for them a better environment. But it seemed to us an amazing oversight that so little thought had been given to the creation of a better environment for girls alone amid a sea of temptation in our great cities."

Others who took part in the exercises were: Frank A. Schirmer, Rev. Dr. Charles Conklin, John Livingstone Grandin, Miss Castine C. Swanson, Miss Lelia Smith, Miss Stella Richards, J. R. Estabrook, Fred M. Jamson and Mrs. Maude Elliott, who made an address.

ROURKE PROBING STORY THAT GASOLINE POURED INTO SEWER CAUSED FATALITY

The sensational report that a big oil concern maintaining tanks in East Boston is directly responsible for the explosion in the sewerage pumping station of last week where three lives were lost is spreading over East Boston.

Intimation that there is official belief that the story is true was given by one of the city department heads who has been investigating the cause of the explosion.

The report current in East Boston is that a big oil concern a short while ago poured gasoline into the sewer rather than sell it at low prices when there was more gasoline in the market than was necessary in order to keep the price up.

According to the Public Works Department officials, it was not possible that the explosion was caused by the oil dripping into the sewer from the oiling carts used to lay the dust. They contend that because of the various processes of emulsification that this street oil goes through before sprinkled on the streets there is not enough gas left in it to explode.

Commr. of Public Works Rourke is investigating the report that a big oil concern is to blame for the recent catastrophe. He admits that responsible parties have made the claim to him that a big oil concern poured the gasoline into the earth when they became overstocked with oil rather than lower their price on it, and that it worked its way into the sewers and resulted in last week's fatal explosion.

Boston Danger Appalling.

Though aware of the fact that much gasoline was finding its way into the sewers of the city, few Boston residents realize that hundreds of gallons of the explosive are poured into the waste pipes each day of the week and that the danger therefrom is appalling.

An investigation of the garages of the city yesterday developed the fact that at one establishment alone more than 10 gallons per day finds its way into the sewers. All the other establishments report the same approximate amount of waste fluid disposed of in the same manner.

All of the users of large amounts of the fluid realize the danger to the city and the ever present and increasing danger that the East Boston disaster may be repeated at any moment and on a far more serious and ruinous scale. These men are desirous of seeing some way devised by which this danger can be lessened, but announce that they see no way by which it can be prevented.

No Place for It.

Washing the cars, polishing the brass, and numerous other little duties about the garage make an unavoidable accumulation of gasoline which must pass into the sewers, declare the owners, and there is nothing else to do with it unless they throw it into the streets.

Although there has been no concerted effort on the part of the owners of the garages, certain individuals among them are planning to eliminate part of the source by burning the gasoline and oil saturated rags and waste in special furnaces. Others say that there are no steps which can be taken which will make any appreciable difference and that so far as they are concerned, nothing can be done.

The special committee appointed by the Sewerage Department is almost certain to report that the danger of an explosion is always imminent so long as the gases remain in the sewers in a large quantity. Members of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission unofficially reply that, unless quite and immediate action is taken to meet these conditions they will be forced to drastic action.

To Fight Drastic Action.

ny action which the Board may take t might seriously interfere with the age business will be bitterly opposed by owners.

ne night manager of an automobile eslishment in the Columbus ave. district l that he knew of a certain garage from ch he was sure more than 10 gallons of oline flowed to waste daily and that he eved there were many others which e contributing a like amount to the ers, and thus generating there a force ly great enough to blow up the largest dings in Boston.

nother manager suggested that more lets be made. This, however, he stated, uld hardly prove a remedy, for it is not uestion of getting the liquid out more ickly, but of finding some means to minate the excess of gaseous matter the sewers, which forms by the very id change of the gasoline from a liquid a gaseous state. To make openings at quent intervals for the purpose of perting the gas to escape would be to ate such an unsanitary condition that

COMMR. ROURKE.

it is absolutely impossible, and the only remedy, apparently, is to eliminate the source.

The conditions existing in East Boston at the time of the recent disastrous explosion show that such a simple thing as a match carelessly thrown into a manhole, a spark from an underground cable or numerous other little causes might create an explosion at almost any time. It might come in the most crowded districts, send the tallest buildings toppling and destroy scores, if not hundreds, of lives.

MAY-13-1914

Mayor Curley's public appearance on Memorial day will be at the flag raising at the Mt. Hope Cemetery at 10.15 a.m., under the auspices of the trustees of the cemetery. The Mayor will be represented at a flag raising at Copp's Hill also on that day.

The services of Mayor Curley have been enlisted by the Hyde Park fivecent fare boosters in their campaign. The Mayor took hold of the campaign characteristically, and secured almost immediately the assurance of Pres. Bancroft of the "L" road and Pres. Sullivan of the Bay State R. R. that they will meet a delegaton of Hyde Park citizens in the Mayor's office and try to effect a settlement.

The activities of former Mayor Fitzgerald are convincing that the ex-Mayor is not yet ready to be placed "upon the shelf of former political celebrities." He is accepting almost as many invitations to talk before organizations as when he was Mayor. It is hinted by his associates that he is to fight Mayor Curley's efforts to drive him out of the next U. S. senatorial battle.

Three days remain within which the Civil Service Commission can approve the appointment of Richard Lynch for Superintendent of Public Buildings, May 17, the last day, being Sunday. The Mayor's office has had no inkling of what the hold-up on action in this case is due to, but confidently expects that the Commission will approve the appointment. Lynch has been a plumbing inspector for years in the city service.

The papers belonging to the Mayor's office that the Finance Commission accused the Fitzgerald administration of having taken away with it are apparently lost to the city for good and all. Report has been made to Mayor Curley that searchers among the papers that were taken to the Fitzgerald homestead from the Mayor's office are unable to find any, except the former mayor's private papers.

With the fact practically settled, so far as the city Councillors are concerned, that the contract offered by the gas interests for the gas street lighting of the city will be rejected, all eyes are now on the Fin. Com. for its report on the electric lighting contract before the Council from the Edison interests. The Commission has promised this report for the next meeting of the Council, which will be held May 25.

MAY-18-1914.

CURLEY APPOINTEES ARE CONFIRMED

The Civil Service Commission has given its approval to the appointments by Mayor Curley of David B. Shaw for election commissioner at $3500 per year, William J. Casey, as superintendent of printing, and Charles D. Maginnis for the Art Commission.

No action has yet been taken on the appointment of Richard Lynch as superintendent of public buildings, which expires May 17.

RECORD - MAY - 1914.

FIN. COM. PROBES PROPERTY OF EX-MAYOR'S FAMILY

According to a report of the Finance Commission to Mayor Curley on the removal of water meters from certain property belonging to James T. Fitzgerald and Emily and Mary T. O'Brien, among the discoveries made concerning the property were that the Hanover st. building had been in receipt of free water from Oct. 25, 1912, until March 7, 1914, and that there were conditions existing in the building which were contrary to law and the Board of Health regulations.

The report says:—

"The property at 454-456 Hanover st. was acquired by James T. Fitzgerald on Jan. 20, 1912, but has recently been conveyed to James J. Crowley (Jan. 14, 1914). Guiseppe Angelosante has had the property under lease for the past six years and is now holding it under a two-year lease from James T. Fitzgerald, which will expire Oct. 31, 1914.

"Mr. Angelosante stated that under the terms of a prior five-year lease it was stipulated that the lessee was to pay the water rates. Upon the expiration of this lease, however, a new lease was made, dated Oct. 21, 1912, for the term of two years from Nov. 1, 1912. The lease stipulated that 'the lessor' (James T. Fitzgerald) 'is to pay the water taxes.' Thus under the present lease James T. Fitzgerald was to pay the water taxes.

Meters Removed.

"The Superintendent of the Water Meter Division, Mr. McMurry, stated that on or about Oct. 15, 1912, Mr. Arthur Quincy, representing James T. Fitzgerald, came to see him to complain about the over-registering of the meters at 454-456 Hanover st., and to request that the meters be taken out for a test. He also stated that Mr. Quincy said that renovations and repairs were about to be made to the buildings, and that the meters should be kept out until these had been completed. Accordingly the meters were removed from both houses on or about Oct. 25, 1912, and the clause assigned for their removal upon the official records at City Hall was 'for test.'

"The clerk in charge of these records, Mr. Haley, stated that he asked Mr. McMurry what reason was to be assigned for the removal of the meters and after some hesitation the latter had replied 'Put down for test.'

"Mr. Arthur Quincy, upon being examined at the office of the Finance Commission, did not recall ever having had a conversation with Mr. McMurry regarding the renovations to the Hanover st. property, but indistinctly remembered calling to see him to register a protest in behalf of the tenants in regard to an over-registering of the water meters. Mr. Quincy further stated that no renovations or repairs took place at the time the meters were removed.

"Mr. McMurry said that he would have replaced the meters in the Hanover st. houses on Jan. 1, 1913, but he was so rushed with work on frozen meters that it slipped his mind, and at the beginning of the following year the supply of meters was so limited he could not spare two for these houses. When closely pressed for more definite reasons for the removal of the meters, Mr. McMurry replied that 'when anyone comes to City Hall clothed with authority from persons in power everybody sits up and takes notice.'

Received Water Free.

"Mr. Haley, the meter clerk, however, stated that he called the attention of Mr. McMurry about Jan. 1, 1913, and again about Jan. 1, 1914, to the fact that the meters had not been reinstalled in the Hanover st. houses, but was told that he (McMurry) would attend to the matter. It was not until March 7, 1914, that Mr. McMurry came to Mr. Haley and told him that the meters were to be replaced in the Hanover st. buildings.

"During the period when the meters were out of the premises no annual charge for water was made, as the clerk who has charge of the annual rate records received no notification of the change from meter to service pipe. Consequently, the premises were freed not only from the charge for water by meter rates, but also from a charge by schedule rates; in other words, the property was in receipt of free water from Oct. 25, 1912, until March 7, 1914.

"It may be worthy of note that the premises at 454 Hanover st. contain a store and tenements for four families, but only one toilet, and that this is contrary to law and the Board of Health regulations, which require a toilet for every three families; and also that in the lease of Mr. Angelosante it is stated that the lessee 'is of the opinion that the wall of the said building is liable to fall and that the lessor agrees that if it does fall he will rebuild it at no expense to the lessee.' As the questions are for the Health Department and the Building Department, both of these departments should take cognizance of this matter.

Names Other Property.

"In the course of the investigation it was discovered that from property belonging to the wife of James T. Fitzgerald and to Emily and Mary T. O'Brien water meters had been removed. In the first case property belonging to Mary E. Fitzgerald located at the corner of Park and Joiner sts., Charlestown, and which has recently been acquired by the city of Boston as a site for a fire station, had had a meter installed in it in the year 1909. It was removed on Feb. 8, 1912, on account of frost. A few weeks later, April 28, 1912, when the meter installation division was preparing to place a new meter in the premises a telephone message was received by T. V. Sullivan, the head of the meter installation division, from Mr. McMurry requesting Mr. Sullivan 'to hold up' the installation of the meter in the Park and Joiner st. house. Mr. Sullivan complied with the request and, although inspectors kept reporting to the department that the meter was still out of the house and that pipe service was being maintained, no change took place.

"Upon being questioned, Mr. McMurry stated that he was in entire ignorance of the fact that the meter had been withdrawn from the Park and Joiner st. house and it was not until the Finance Commission called it to his attention that he learned of it. He denied that the matter had been called to his attention by any employee in the water service. The testimony given by T. V. Sullivan that Mr. McMurry on April 28, 1912, had requested that the meter be not put back, and the fact that a record was made of this request at the Albany st. yard, do not support the statement of Mr. McMurry.

Order From Mayor's Office.

"In the second case the property is located at 4 Rochdale st., Roxbury, and was owned by Emily and Mary T. O'Brien. The meter was removed from the premises in the year 1911 and a service pipe, which had formerly been there, replaced. Mr. Edward T. O'Brien, who is employed as a deputy collector in the collecting department, stated that he acted as a representative of his sisters in interviewing Mr. McMurry and Mr. Wilson in regard to the withdrawal of the meter.

"He also stated that he might have called on Richard Field, the then secretary of the Mayor, in regard to having the meter taken out, but was not quite clear on this point. Mr. Wilson of the water meter division, who gave the order for the removal of the meter in 1911, stated that he remembers quite clearly that the order for the removal of the meter came from the Mayor's office, either in the form of a request to Mr. McInnis and transmitted to him, or in the form of a written memorandum. He has made a search for the latter, but cannot find it, but his impression is quite clear that when he wrote the order for the removal of the meter it was at the request of the Mayor's office."

EX-MAYOR FITZGERALD.

EX-MAYOR TERMS CHARGES "SILLY"

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, when asked last night regarding the report of the Finance Commission, said that he did not know what to say to the charges, which he called "silly." "I am so sick and tired and bothered to death with the little, picayune attempts to get at me, that I do not know what to say.

"I suppose that during the next four years, they will find many such matters, by which they will attempt to get back at me. If the newspapers are foolish enough to pay attention to such matters, why, that is their own business.

"I did not know anything about the matter until it was brought up. My brother is an independent citizen, and I suppose that if he wanted the water meter taken out he made some arrangement to conform with his own reasons. If the Finance Commission want to find out about it, let them call him up and he will give them an answer.

"If that is all that the Finance Commission can get at a cost of $50,000 a year, they had better get out. I thought that when the new chairman was elected, that he would have some sense of decency about things, but it does not seem to be so. I am sick and disgusted with it."

RECORD-MAY 1914

The new rules and regulations governing placing signs on buildings, etc., went into effect today. There will be no more changes in them until they are given a thorough try-out as they stand now. This much has been decided by the Mayor and the Street Commissioners in conference. While Mayor Curley is being blamed for them in some places, as a matter of fact all he had to do with them was to order the change recently which permits placing signs on awnings, which was in effect a loosening of the regulations. The law which authorized making the rules was adopted during the Fitzgerald administration and the rules were framed during the Fitzgerald administration by the Street Commissioners.

It has been discovered that there is a "nigger in the woodpile" in the efforts of Mayor Curley and the Superintendent of Markets to transform South and North Market sts. into a great White Way on nights when the markets are open. The idea sprang from the fact that business has steadily dropped off at the markets along South and North Market sts. on Saturday nights, and the White Way business is a scheme to bring it back from the stalls and shops over North and Blackstone sts. way.

On account of the fact that the push carts are all restricted to North and Blackstone st. district, it has worked out that Saturday night shoppers would be attracted to that section by the push cart merchants and they would then naturally do all their meat buying of the stalls nearby. By making South and North Market sts. a White Way, and sending the push carts there, some of the interested marketmen figure the trade would be brought back to the old stand-bys.

The conference on the matter in the Mayor's office, to be participated in by the Mayor, the Street Commissioners, the Police Commissioner, the Superintendent of Markets, and representatives of the marketmen will be held at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

Michael Drinkwater, who was one of the corps of assistant engineers recently removed from office in the Street Laying Out Department, has been reinstated to the payroll of the department. Frank M. Miner, one of the assistant engineers, who was removed and has not been reinstated, had just rounded out 46 years in the department.

There has been considerable protest registered officially because under orders from Mayor Curley Mrs. R. L. Graves has been ordered by the park officials to discontinue the refreshment booth at the Jamaicaway. Some of Boston's most prominent residents have come to the front for Mrs. Graves, testifying to the character of the management and the quality of the service, but to date Mayor Curley has turned a deaf ear to their pleadings that Mrs. Graves be allowed to continue the business she has built up in the past few years.

We can state upon the authority of Thomas F. Boyle, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, that he has not been and is not a candidate for City Collector, and that he would not accept the position if it was tendered to him.

MAY 5 1914

MAY 9 1914

An informal conference of city officials with the representatives of the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. will take place in the City Council chamber Monday, at 4 p.m. The conference is to be for the purpose of making an effort to reach a new understanding in the matter of a contract for the street lighting of the city by gas lamps.

This is made necessary by the fact that the first proposition of the Gas Co., which is now before the Council, is unsatisfactory to the Councillors and the Fin. Com. for various reasons. Members of the Council made it plain before assenting to taking part in the conference that they would not be bound by anything that happened in it.

Once more is City Hall to be the airing place of troubles and alleged troubles at the Charles st. jail, Councillor Watson's investigation of the jail for the Committee on Prisons goes on again Friday at 2 p.m. Once more the Committee on Prisons will attempt to clean up the matter in a single meeting, which was the committee's purpose several times before, but circumstances have not been favorable.

It was not work at hard labor that the majority of the members of the army of the unemployed that sought assistance from Mayor Curley expected. It was work for the city of Boston that they thought the Mayor would furnish them, city labor being particularly acceptable because of the general belief that it is never hard labor. The civil service laws, as well as the condition of the city treasury, however, blocked giving city jobs to the unfortunates.

This is something that the public, apparently, does not understand, because the Mayor receives about 40 applications per day for work in the city service from people who are not members of "the army of the unemployed."

A new idea for safeguarding the milk sold in Boston is furnished by Mayor Curley's announcement that he will take up with the Board of Health the matter of publishing daily reports of the amount of bacteria in the milk of each dealer in Boston. This is a novelty that has been tried in other cities, the Mayor states, and it has tended to improve the condition of the milk in all cases. It will establish a system of co-operation between the dealers, the health authorities, and the public, he believes.

The position of City Collector is now the only position as paid head of a city department in which Mayor Curley has in mind making a change. Collector Parker's resignation is, of course, on the Mayor's desk.

It is reported on good authority that it was the Mayor's intention to remove City Registrar McGlennen, the veteran head of the City Registry, but that his mind was changed in regard to this matter by the wealth of testimony to the efficiency of the present City Registrar. The registry is one of the few departments that has always been considered non-political.

The Civil Service Commission yesterday approved the appointment of Richard Lynch for Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Lynch takes the place of Manus J. Fish, whose term had expired and whose resignation was received previously by the Mayor. Lynch has been an inspector in the building department for many years, being engaged on plumbing work particularly. The salary to the position is $3500 per year.

Candidacies for the City Council under the contemplated charter amendment are blossoming in every ward nowadays as numerously as the buds on cherry trees. In another week there will be at least 20 "thinking of running for the City Council."

One effect that the adoption of this new measure would have would be to put new interest into city politics, on account of the greater number of places available. The salary of $1200 is not so attractive as the present salary of $1500, but there are many who will be willing to exist upon it. An advantage to candidates in the new arrangement would be a smaller cost of campaigning, because the campaigning would be confined to the home sections, and not the whole city, as present conditions demand.

MAY 11 1914

City Hall folks are at a loss to understand the holding up in the Civil Service Commission of action upon the appointment of David B. Shaw for Election Commissioner, which expires at the end of this week. The fact that Shaw previously served six years on the Board of Election Commissioners was thought to assure him of speedy confirmation.

The appointment of Richard Lynch, a building inspector, to the position of Superintendent of Public Buildings likewise expires at the end of this week, and there is general surprise in City Hall of the failure of action to date.

The report of the Fin. Com. on the gas lighting contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. was the remaining touch needed to assure rejection of the contract in its present form by the city councillors. The majority of the members had previously made up their minds to reject the proposition. The length of the term of the contract, 10 years, was an insuperable obstacle in the way of acceptance to most of the members. The other flaws that the Fin. Com. pointed out were also well in the minds of many of the Councillors.

If Mayor Curley does not name his new City Collector within a few days, some of the clerks of the Collecting Department are likely to die of excitement. Scarcely a day passes that a new "dope" is not flashed through the department, with the result that many of those in the department have not breathed comfortably for months.

"I don't care now whether I last in the department or not, but I'd like to know whether I am going to or not," is the sentiment frequently spoken.

Although Mayor Curley has wielded his economy axe with diligence, it cost $196,595.31 more to run this city during the first three months of the present administration than it did during the first three months of last year. This was shown by the official figures giving the city's expenditures for the months of February, March and April which were made public Saturday.

The increase in the city's expenditures during the first three months of the present municipal fiscal year was not nearly as large, however, as the increase during the corresponding period last year, when the city's expenditures jumped about $350,000 over the amount expended during the months of February, March and April, 1912.

Eight more men have accepted Mayor Curley's invitation, extended to the crowd of unemployed who went to City Hall on Friday to apply to him for jobs. These, with the two that applied Friday night, brought the total up to 10. All of them brought certificates of Boston citizenship, issued to them by the Election Commissioners.

HERALD - MAY-1914

HOT AFTER DUES IN DORCHESTER CLUB

Officials, Warm Members Under Fitzgerald, Cold Under Curley, Are Dunned.

The Dorchester Club, which was founded and thrived under the Mayor Fitzgerald administration and which got several jolts from Mayor Curley after he took office, has enlisted the aid of a collection agency for getting back dues from delinquent members, especially those who have "cut" the clubhouse on Talbot avenue since the former mayor went out of office.

City Hall officials, many of those who prided themselves upon being members of the "mayor's club" as the organization was known, are among those whose bills have been placed in the hands of an agency. Although those who have received letters owed less than $10 each, they were advised to get busy with their money if they "wished to avoid further proceedings." This is a copy of the letter:

"We desire to call your attention to your indebtedness to the Dorchester Club, Treasurer W. D. McKissick, 204 Essex street, which has been placed with this office for immediate collection. The amount of the claim is guaranteed correct after allowing all just credits and deductions.

"Kindly give this matter your immediate attention and make payment within five days and thus avoid further proceedings. Respectfully, Legal Process Company.

"P. S. If we do not hear from you by return mail we shall conclude that you acknowledge the bill as correct."

Practically every employe of the city getting $1600 a year or more and residents of the Dorchester and Roxbury districts were members of the organization during the Mayor Fitzgerald administration, and the social events of that organization were regarded as reunions of attaches of the city.

Although Mayor Curley does or did enjoy membership in the organization, he never attended the club's social functions, but he did attack the organization after his induction into office and has removed from the city departments practically every member of prominence in the club except the president — Election Commissioner Tilton S. Bell. Shortly after the mayor took office, he ordered the cancellation of the lease the city's park and recreation department had of a room or two in the clubhouse at a figure which the mayor characterized as exorbitant and sufficient to pay the interest on the indebtedness of the clubhouse.

Because of the mayor's attitude toward the club, practically all the City Hall officials and subordinates who are members of the organization and who want to hold their positions have remained away from the clubhouse for the last three months.

MAY - 1914

101 WILD WEST SHOW ARRIVES

Thousands Watch Unloading and Installation on Back Bay Grounds.

About 3000 persons from every vantage point imaginable watched the interesting process of unloading Miller Bros.' 101 Ranch Wild West show, and fully 5000 were on hand at the grounds yesterday to witness the equally interesting job of turning the show ground into a thriving ranch. Indians, cowboys, cowgirls, squaws, Arabs and the inevitable small boy, all combined to make the informal procession from the railroad yards to the grounds one of unusual picturesqueness.

Old Iron Tail, a Sioux Indian, attracted a good deal of attention for several reasons. In the first place, he looked very imposing in his gayly-colored blankets; secondly, he was the government's choice out of 400 Indians for the model used on the new nickels; thirdly, he was in Custer's last fight and remembers the details distinctly. He said that Custer was the last to fall in this historic battle, and that the Indians admired his bravery and courage. However, the old Sioux is very glad that the Indian wars are a thing of the past. Curiously enough, the buffalo designed for the reverse side of the nickel is also a member of 101 Ranch.

The beauty of the show is O-Gett-Tah, a pure-blooded Mohawk girl, who is on the road for the first time. She was bashful about meeting any one, because she had not had time to prink up after the long train trip.

At the parade this morning Joseph C. Miller, one of the owners, will ride Monsoon, his favorite horse. This horse has travelled the world over with its master, and is carefully guarded by John Jackson, who is also custodian of the $6000 saddle. John is a negro, and has been in the employ of Mr. Miller for 15 years, during which time he has been caretaker of several saddles, including the present one, which is studded with gems.

Tonight Gov. Walsh and his staff and Mayor Curley and his family will occupy boxes and several new features will be added to the show.

101 Ranch has grown from a very modest beginning to the biggest wild West attraction in the country. The three private trains which moved the several hundred employes, buffalos, steers and other animals are none too many. Next year Mr. Miller expects to use four trains. Three cars are used to transport the automobiles which are used for the exciting game of auto-polo.

MAY - 1914

TAKES STEPS TO CHECK MUNICIPAL "JOY RIDING"

Mayor Curley yesterday sent warnings to department heads and to those in charge of garages where city machines are housed that he will not tolerate any abuse of city property and will not allow city cars to be taken out after business hours or on Sundays or holidays without a written order from the department heads in charge of the machines.

MAY - 27 - 1914

TIME-CLOCKS IN CITY HALL NEXT

Collector Parker's Suggestion for Increasing Efficiency of Department.

The installation of time-clocks as one means of increasing the efficiency of his department and reducing expenses, is one of the many changes recommended by City Solicitor Bowdoin S. Parker, in his report to Mayor Curley, the mayor announced yesterday. There are other changes equally drastic, the mayor says, and many changes which the mayor does not propose to adopt.

Although City Collector Parker tendered his resignation, the mayor proposes making the changes before the present incumbent goes out of office, and the removals as reductions in salaries will be ordered by Col. Parker despite the assertion that the collector would refuse to carry out the mayor's orders.

The mayor's study of conditions in the department has convinced him that a saving of more than $10,000 a year may be made in the department without impairing its efficiency, and in order to do that the mayor believes that six employes may be dropped and a reduction made in the salaries of all the others.

After reorganizing the collecting department the mayor will turn his attention to the election department, where a few are marked for decapitation, and where there will be a general reduction in salaries.

MAY - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

WHO is the Sheridan to lead us back?" asks, in effect, the Republican state committee in a letter to the members of the Republican Editorial Association.

"Mr. So-and-So of Boston asks unanimous consent to make a statement."

"I object."

"Mr. Blank of Worcester asks unanimous consent that rule 8 may be suspended."

"I object."

The objector is Representative Hickey of South Boston, who has made it impossible to obtain anything that requires unanimous consent.

A congressional boom for former Speaker Joseph Walker of Brookline for the Progressive congressional nomination in the ninth district will be exhibited at a complimentary banquet to be tendered him by the Progressive congressional committee of the district at the Malden Auditorium on Wednesday evening next. Charles Sumner Bird and Chairman Hale of the state committee will be among the prominent guests. Alvan T. Fuller, chairman of the Progressive city committee of Malden, will preside. Mr. Walker resides in the 13th district, but the Progressives of the ninth are endeavoring to draft him.

HERALD - MAY - 1914

DELIVERED TO CITY

Contractors' Work Done but the Interior Finish Is Not Completed.

The new City Hall annex, which cost the city in the vicinity of $800,000 and which was started more than a year ago, was yesterday turned over to the city by Wells Brothers, contractors. The building was accepted by Mayor Curley. Although the building will not be finished for two or three months, the Wells Brothers' contract has been completed.

After accepting the building, Mayor Curley instructed Supt. Lynch of the public buildings department to remove from the temporary annex at 100 Summer street the departments which are to be housed in the new building. The mayor hopes to have all the departments housed there before July 1, although some of the interior work will not be completed for a month afterwards.

Mayor Curley on Monday will call up on the city council to adopt a 10-year loan order for $100,000 for granolithic sidewalks in the city. That will be one-half the mount the mayor wants to spend on some 30 miles of sidewalks. The other half, under the law, must be paid by the abutting property owners.

Because the payroll of the public works department for the past week were $1659.07 more than they were for the corresponding week of last year, Mayor Curley has called upon Commissioner Rourke to meet him at his office on Monday and explain how the efficiency of the department may be preserved by keeping the expenditures as low as they were a year ago.

Daniel H. Sullivan, Sr., of ward 19, who was organizer of the famous Boston nest of Owls some five years ago, was yesterday suspended by the mayor as a clerk of works in the schoolhouse department, and at the expiration of 30 days his suspension will be made permanent. Mr. Sullivan received $1600 a year and was appointed under the Fitzgerald administration.

MAY - 27 - 1914

CITY HALL ANNEX GETS AN UNEXPECTED BATH

The city's new $800,000 City Hall annex building, which Mayor Curley characterizes as a "mausoleum," had its first bath yesterday, a bath which may cost several thousand dollars, when representatives of the Wells Bros., contractors, gave a test of the water curtain on the building for the benefit of the fire underwriters.

Every floor of the new building was flooded more or less, and the city's assessing department, which is the only branch of the municipal service housed there, had many valuable books and papers badly soaked by the down-pour of water.

MAY 27 1914

As the papers perfecting the transfer are still to be signed, the contractors will be compelled to stand any damage.

JUNE - 1 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THE town of Georgetown, in Essex county, is having a hard struggle trying to engage in the electric lighting business. First, it filed a bill to authorize it to sell electricity to Boxford and Newbury. The legislative committee which held hearings on the bill decided that a Lawrence company could take care of Boxford and reported a bill authorizing Georgetown to sell electricity in part of Newbury and all of Rowley.

Now Senator Norwood of Hamilton has introduced an amendment to the bill to prohibit Georgetown from erecting poles and wires in Rowley, which has a distributing plant of its own. And Georgetown plans to buy the "juice" it proposes to sell from a private company.

That the Senate emascula[illegible]ted and probably destroyed the propo[illegible] constitutional amendment to empo[illegible] the Legislature to authorize cities and towns to purchase and sell ice and fuel by striking out the word "fuel" was not the fault of Senator Brennan of Charlestown, who fought long and hard for it and once prevented a "joker" amendment being added to it. The amendment provided that cities and towns should be allowed to sell fuel only in times of public distress, and during the passage of the amendment through the House many found fault with it on the ground that it was not broad enough.

The next fight on the Boston larger city council bill will take place in the House on Wednesday.

The bill to increase the annual stipend of the State House elevator chauffeurs went along to a third reading in the Senate over the protests of the "watch dogs of the treasury" in that body. The bill provides for an increase of $100 annually. At present they receive $1000.

Board fences shut off from public view the flags and wreaths placed in connection with the observance of Memorial day on the statues of Gens. Banks, Devens and Hooker of civil war fame on the east side of the State House for a while on Friday last. But Col. Edward O. Skelton, G. A. R. patriotic instructor, took the matter up with the State House commission, with the result that the tributes were elevated so that they could be seen without the aid of an aeroplane.

JUN 1 1914

Representatives McManus and McInerney, prospective candidates for the Senate seat now filled by James P. Timility, are fighting the preliminary skirmish of their campaign every day in the House, each eagerly availing himself of a chance to take the other at a disadvantage.

Edward A. Troy, a member of the old common council, has announced that he will seek a House nomination in the 11th Suffolk district—wards 4 and 5—this fall, and "Eddie" has the asset of wide popularity.

MAY 25 1914

SOME of the crowd at City Hall imagined that "Little Jack" of ward 1 had enough influence at the mayor's office to have "Big Dan" of the same ward retained in his $1600 a year position at the schoolhouse department.

A Bristol street fire department official who said he "did not vote for Mr. Barry" for lieutenant governor because he introduced Mayor Curley last fall at one of his rallies as the next mayor of Boston, is said to be strong with the administration.

James F. Casey has been given a position as stenographer in the city's supply department at $60 a month to take effect on June 2.

John F. Qualter has been placed under cover by the present administration—having been appointed custodian of old records in the assessing department vaults, at $10 a week.

Ex-Representative James I. Green of ward 4 still contends that he will have no opposition for the Democratic nomination for the Senate in the East Boston-Charlestown-East Cambridge district even though Representative Michael F. McGrath of the same ward says he is a candidate for the nomination.

The trustees of the Boston infirmary department board are being highly commended for their selection of Thomas A. McQuade as chairman. Trustee McQuade was acting chairman of the board for several months, and, while he was not an out and out candidate for the permanent chairmanship, he was the unanimous choice of his colleagues.

Although the schoolhouse commission dropped Miss Eva A. Duplessis of 153 West Concord street as a stenographer, the finance commission quickly picked her up and gave her a position as clerk at $15 a week.

Heard at the office of the overseers of the poor:

"What do you think of the new overseer?" one member of the board whispered to "Matty," another overseer, as she pointed to an athletic-looking individual in the outer office.

"He will be all right if he doesn't start something."

Mayor Curley has been invited to attend the launching of John S. Emery & Co.'s steamboat, the Atlantic, at the Fore River shipyards at Quincy tomorrow afternoon. The boat will be one of two vessels that the Emery company will have for its new Boston to the Pacific coast trade.

The mayor proposes to have 30 miles of granolithic sidewalks constructed during the next few months. The loan order for $100,000, which the mayor sent the city council, will pay for one-half the cost. The abutting property owners must stand the other half.

Congressman Julius Kahn of California, who is recognized as one of the most influential Republicans from the West at Washington, called at City Hall Saturday to meet his old colleague Mayor Curley. "He was a great Shakespearian actor before going into politics and that's one reason why he was welcomed," the mayor remarked.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY-2-1914

AUTO CHARGES RUN RIOT

Mayor Curley Takes Steps to House All Cars Under One Roof and Save on Storage and Repairs

Several thousand dollars a year can be saved by the city by storing the municipal automobiles under one roof and contracting for supplies and repairs, and Mayor Curley wil make the change which his predecessor failed to do. A bill for $1432.94 for six month's repairs on the emergency wagon of the water department resulted in an order for an investigation. The mayor found that most of the seventy-eight cars owned by the city are stored in garages in various parts of the city at a cost of from $20 to $35 a month. He has received a bid from one garage company offering to store all the cars at the rate of $15 a month.

MAY 2 1914

Chauffeurs have been in the habit of buying supplies where they saw fit and there never has been an attempt to economize by buying all supplies at the same time. Recently a bill was paid for repairs on a car used by an official in the park department which totalled more than $1700 and the car would not bring $450 at auction.

Although the Hixon Electric Company was the lowest bidder for an electric clock system for the new City Hall annex, some $278 lower than the next lowest bidder, Mayor Curley awarded the contract to the E. Howard Clock Company of this city, the second lowest bidder, for $3778. For the contract there were bids as high as $4810.60, which was submitted by the Blodgett Clock Company.

The mayor explained that his reason for rejecting the lowest bid and awarding the contract to the Howard company was because it is a local concern and that the cost of repairing, when necessary, will be much less than if the contract was awarded to a concern outside the city.

Commissioner Rourke of the public works department was authorized to construct surface drains on Cabot street for $2970, and on the Arborway, between the culvert 150 feet south of Custer street and St. Rose street, West Roxbury, for $3055. The mayor also authorized the construction of a sanitary sewer of concrete on Winslow street, Roxbury, costing $2304 and the construction of [illegible] and connections in Atkir[illegible] Southampton street costing $1487, an[illegible] surface drain in [illegible] between Cabot cost of $1035.

MAY- 2-1914

FAVORS SHORT-TERM CONTRACT

United Improvement Association Suggests That Street-Lighting Problem Be Transferred to State Board

It is the opinion of the United Improvement Association that the contracts for street lighting before the City Council are not properly drawn to protect the interests of the city, and suggestion is made that the rates be determined by the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners. It is also suggested that this board be designated in the arbitration clauses of the contracts as the arbitrators to determine any reasonable claims for lower price of service. A five-year contract, rather than one of ten, is favored.

APRIL -25 -1914

WATSON NOT FRIGHTENED

Councillor, When Told That He Would Enter Charles-Street Jail Over Sheriff's Dead Body, If He Came Alone, Shouted "Bluff"

Councillor "Jerry" Watson and Sheriff Quinn had it out again at the City Council hearing yesterday. Watson declared his intention of visiting the Charles street jail alone to see conditions for himself. "If you do, it will be over my dead body," exclaimed the sheriff.

"You're a good fellow, as I have said many a time, but the greatest bluff in the world," Watson replied. "I'll go to that jail alone and we shall see what will happen."

APR 25 1914

The hearing was the last that the Council expects to give on Watson's charges of mismanagement at the jail. Three witnesses were put on. Charles V. Knightly, now serving a term in State prison for forgery, who spent some time at Charles street jail awaiting trial, had been summoned to the hearing by Watson, but he gave the councillor a surprise when he testified that the clam chowder and the coffee served at the jail were better than he had had at the Touraine; ventilation good, beds soft and everything clean.

Miss Clara West testified that, though she was in no condition to do heavy work when at the jail, she was forced to do it. Estelle Abbott, who is serving time at Sherborn, testified that the jail physician had refused to give her medicine when she complained of a headache.

APRIL -24 -1914

CLERGY TO COUNSEL CLENLINESS

School Boys and Girls Will Also Be Advised to Help During Clean-Up Week

As a feature of the Clean-up, Paint-up, campaign to begin on Monday, May [illegible] the Boston School Committee will send letters to the principals early next week counselling children how they may assist in making the city clean. All Greater Boston clergymen have been asked to read a notice of the Clean-up campaign from their pulpits Sunday morning.

The members of Under Forty section of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will divide themselves into investigators and inspectors for down-town territories. This move on the part of the young men of the Chamber was brought about by a realization that fire hazards are great in Boston because of the amount of rubbish allowed to accumulate in many basements and only awaiting the discarded cigarette to start a blaze.

In the Back Bay, where Mrs. Thomas Sherwin is chairman, an organization is completed that will care for the whole section. Groups of Simmons College girls have volunteered to make more attractive a district still marred by débris and stagnant water. Under Miss J. S. Gloster the girls are organizing for active participation in the campaign. Mrs. Frank L. Young is preparing to have a clean-up week in Dorchester.

In the Beacon Hill section, Mrs. Ralph Adams Cram, assisted by committees, is planning how the Hill may be kept clean at all times. Jamaica Plain is presided over by Mrs. George E. O. Ernst, who is having committees in Roslindale, West Roxbury, Boylston Station, and other districts.

APRIL -29-1914

OPPOSES LONE CONTRACTS

Chamber of Commerce Committee, However, Has No Objection to Price of Edison Company's Offer for Street Lighting

It would appear that Boston is practically no nearer settling its street-lighting problem, even with gas and electric contracts before the City Council, than it was during the Fitzgerald administration, when the matter was extensively discussed for months. Last night the Council gave a hearing on the Edison Company's proposals and learned from the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs that the committee is opposed to ten-year contracts of this kind.

The Committee declared, through Michael J. Murray, that it is unable to say whether $87.53 per lamp per year is the lowest figure which the city can hope to obtain, but gave the assurance that the price is not substantially more than other cities are now required to pay for the same lighting service under approximately similar conditions.

APR 29 1914

Professor William B. Munro, chairman of the Chamber's committee, said that arbitration would be all right if disinterested experts could be procured. Councillor Coulthurst was in favor of the entire matter being placed in the hands of an arbitration committee, and asked what a reasonable price for the city to pay would be, based on what other cities are paying. Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison company, said that peculiar conditions existing in Boston made comparisions with the cost in other cities foolish. Asked what the price per lamp would be on a five-year contract, Mr. Edgar replied that there could be no concessions. The reason why the Edison Company wants a ten-year contract is because of the immense amount invested in equipment underground and in poles and lights.

The Chamber's committee stated that both gas and electric contracts should be redrafted and made more nearly uniform as regards provisions for arbitration, extension and penalties. It was claimed by the committee that, contrary to custom, neither contract was approved by the law department. Commissioner Rourke said privately, however, that the contracts had been in the hands of Corporation Counsel Sullivan for forty-eight hours.

Former Senator William B. Lawrence, representing the Public Lighting Service Company of New York, and Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, attacked the contract on the ground that it committed the city to the payment of excessively high rates. Raglan Momand, representing the Public Service Lighting Company, also spoke against the contract.

The representatives of the New York concern made two propositions to the city, one of which they claimed would save the city $719,755.30 over the proposed Edison contract, and the other $1,879,120.80 Under both propositions the New York company proposed that the Edison company be compelled to sell the current for the lights to the city or to the New York company.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY-2 -1914

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FOR LOCAL QUARANTINE

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The shipping interests of this port, having practically unanimously petitioned against any change in the present quarantine system and having stated their objections before the City Council, are disinclined to argue their case in the public press, but as at the City Council hearing on the proposed change in quarantine administration at this port, the negative side was without counsel and as chairman of the Chamber's committee on maritime affairs, which had reported adversely on the proposal, I offered to present the speakers and, as it were, to open the case, it may be that a reply to Corporation Counsel Sullivan's interesting letter is fairly due from me.

MAY 2 1914

The principal objection advanced by the shipping interests against Federal quarantine is that it entails a final decision from Washington on any matters which the local Federal doctor feels he must submit to the department. Any one conversant with departmental routine knows what delays this may entail. Under city quarantine an opportunity is given to the interested party to lay his case before the Health Department and obtain a ruling without any delay.

Mr. Sullivan perhaps unconsciously supports the position taken by the shipping interests when he writes that the Treasury Department is willing to clothe their representative in Boston with authority to adjust matters "without the delays incident to referring such matters to Washington." Does not this appear an admission on the part of the Federal authorities that the argument of the shipping interests, as to probable delay, is well founded. Even further, Mr. Sullivan admits that a future secretary might modify these concessions "to the detriment of shipping interests." And yet the State of Massachusetts is spending $9,000,000 to develop the port of Boston. It is difficult to reconcile the attitude of the city and the State.

It is not my desire to discuss here the relative merits of federal and local quarantine, suffice it to say, that our local quarantine is subject to federal supervisory control and regulations and that it was conceded by witnesses who appeared at the hearing that our city quarantine was efficient and able to safeguard the public health.

I think that the "fears" of our local shipping, as to any change in the present system, have some justification when the following figures of the transatlantic passengers passing through the principal ports of the United States are noted and their system of quarantine:

New York—State control	1,708,358
Boston—City control	134,318
Philadelphia—State-Federal	87,044
Baltimore—City	47,533
Portland—Federal	15,816
Galveston—State	10,495
New Orleans—Federal	1,491

Last, and by no means least, as the proposed transfer of our quarantine is based on economy for the city, is it a fact that the arrangement suggested by the Treasury Department carries with it the proviso that the city shall continue to send down to quarantine and pay the federal Government for their maintenance, all cases of infectious diseases and that the city shall agree to maintain a means of transportation to carry such cases to and from Quarantine. It would seem as though this arrangement will still cause the city considerable expense, especially as the cost of transportation, particularly in the event of an epidemic, is problematical.

When all the ports competitive to us pass entirely under federal control, then and not till then, should Boston seriously consider the proposition and even then we must not forget our Canadian rivals, who are advancing by leaps and bounds and successfully catering for a large share of the passenger travel.

WILLIAM C. BREWER

Boston, May 2, 1914.

BOSTON HOLDING HER OWN

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The estimates of the Census Bureau of the 1914 population of American cities gives Boston a favorable showing of growth in comparison with the other large Atlantic coast cities. Percentages of growth according to these estimates as prepared by Mr. Viaux, the secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, show that New York with 556,654 new residents gained 11.9 per cent in population in the last four years; Boston next with 63,217 additional gained 9.43 per cent; Philadelphia with 108,802 comes third with 7 per cent and Baltimore with only 21,105 shows but 3.78 per cent of gain. In the Central States Chicago shows a gain of 9.52 per cent with 208,042 additional people, while St. Louis has added only 47,638 to her total, a small gain of 3.93 per cent. Boston and St. Louis are now neck and neck and if the same percentages are maintained for the remainder of the decade our city will easily lead and take fourth place in the roll of cities without including the other three-quarters of a million of the Greater Boston. Detroit with 51,884 additional and 11.14 per cent gets into the half-million class with the help of the automobile industry; Cleveland shows up well with a gain of 78,768, equal to 14.05 per cent, which if long maintained will make her a rival in population of Boston and St. Louis. Pittsburgh shows a gain of only 30,973 persons, or 5.8 per cent.

Data are not at hand to show whether the growth of the communities of the Greater Boston has kept up with that of Boston itself. Cambridge is indicated with a growth in the four years of 5518, or 5.25 per cent, which is 4.18 per cent less than that of Boston. Of course, the addition of Hyde Park in 1912 with a 1910 population of 15,507, accounts for some of our percentage of gain. Without the Hyde Park addition the Boston gain for the four years would have been approximately 46,800, or 7 per cent, the same ratio as that of Philadelphia and a trifle more than that of St. Louis. Altogether the figures seem gratifying as showing that Boston is holding her own not only in comparison with other cities of her own class but despite the multiple attractions of the many sister communities about her.

V.

Boston, May 2.

MAY - 1914

MAYOR MODIFIES CODE

Sends His Rules to Theatre Managers with Reference to Bare-Legged Dancers

In the list of rules which the mayor has just sent to theatrical managers for the coming season's plays, there is no reference to bare-legged dancers, which he bitterly condemned last spring. This rule, impressed upon the theatrical men at a conferen involved Isadora Duncan, the dan at the time, and was widely comme d upon.

MAY - 20 - 1914

SEVEN MEN LOSE PLACES

Curley Also Reduces Salaries of Forty-Four Employees of Street Laying Out Department—Commissioners Are Included

Seven employees removed and forty-four suffering a reduction of salary are the changes made by the mayor in the street laying-out department to effect a saving of $19,260 per year. The salaries of the three commissioners are fixed by law, but they agreed to a reduction of 5 per cent, as well as Secretary John J. O'Callaghan, whom the mayor characterized as one of the most valuable men in the department.

Charles G. Perkins, assistant engineer with salary of $2500, a Civil War veteran, accepted a retirement on half pay.

Those discharged were: Frank M. Miner, assistant engineer, $2500 a year; Frederick G. Floyd, assistant engineer, $1500; Michael H. Drinkwater, transitman, $1100; Frank J. McNulty, assistant conveyancer, $860.75; Alfred M. Shevlin, rodman, $900; Henry L. Wightman, rodman, $900, and Thomas A. Berrigan, rodman, $782.50.

Others whose salaries were reduced were Edward P. Fogarty, clerk, from $1600 to $1500; Frank L. Murphy, clerk, $1500 to $1400; Edward H. Costello, constable, $1500 to $1400; Lawrence J. Kelley, constable, $1300 to $1200; Frank O. Whitney, chief engineer, $3500 to $3300; Irwin C. Cormack, assistant chief engineer, $2800 to $2600.

The salaries of several assistant engineers were reduced from $1600 to $1408.50, including those of William L. Austin, Arthur Howland, Lawrence J. Monahan, William J. C. Semple and George B. Smith.

Assistant engineers, whose salaries were reduced from $1500 to $1408.50, are Walter H. Bacon, William H. Carroll, Arthur L. Coleman, Neil J. Holland, Timothy J. McCarthy, Edward L. Monahan, Michael D. O'Farrell, William J. Sullivan, William H. MacMann and Elwyn L. Russell.

James J. Kelley and Frederick F. Murphy, draughtsmen, received reductions from $1300 to $1200.

Transitmen received reductions as follows: From $1300 to $1100, Charles F. Bogan, Henry A. Brawley, Harry R. Burrill, John H. Burroughs, Michael J. Driscoll, William J. Joy, James S. Murphy, George L. Philpot, George H. Sherman and William Warren; from $1200 to $1100, Henry A. Crowley, Joseph J. Grady, John F. Sullivan, Thomas F. Sullivan.

Other reductions were: Charles E. Townsend, map mounter and electric blue printer, $1252 to $1095.50; Patrick J. Fitzgerald, repairer and caretaker of instruments, $1095.50 to $939, and James W. Glynn, tape repairer and custodian of instrument room, $1095 to $939.

FIREMEN'S TESTS IN JUNE

Commissioner Grady Plans to Have Promotional Examinations Take Place at Engine Houses

Examinations for the privates in the fire department who desire promotion will be held next month and in their respective engine houses, where possible. They will be held on the same day. Heretofore there hav been at least five examinations for privates, and as a result there has been dissatisfaction, some firemen charging that certain examinations weer easier than others. The new tests were requested by Mayor Curley.

ADVERTISER - MAY. 2 - 1914.

NO BOSTON CHARTER CHANGE THIS YEAR

SENATE HAS REJECTED LOMASNEY PROPOSITION

MAY 2 1914

House Passes Fuel and Ice Bill—Committee Will Report for Initiative and Referendum.

The Senate, 14 to 14, with six pairs, rejected the Lomasney bill to amend the Boston city charter by wiping out the City Council of nine elected at large and substituting a board of 17 elected by districts.

President Coolidge created the tie vote by which the bill was defeated. Every member of the Senate is thus on record.

Horgan of Boston gave notice of reconsideration.

The lineup on the bill was:—

Yes—Boyer, Brennan of Charlestown, Brennan of Cambridge, Doyle, Fitzgerald, Hickey, Horgan, Johnson, Langelier, McGonigle, McLane, O'Rourke, Tetler, Timility—14.

No—Bazeley, Burbank, Clark, Coolidge (president), Cox, Fisher, Hobbs, Leonard, McCarthy, Nichols, Norwood, Ward, Wells, Williams—14.

Paired for—Sheehan, Bagley, Mack, Draper, Dean, Sibley; against, Gordon, Gifford, Eldridge, Bellamy, Chase, Hilton.

Every Democrat voted or was paired for the bill except Fisher of Westford, Leonard of Boston, and McCarthy of Marlboro.

Six Republicans were with the bill—Doyle of New Bedford, Johnson of Nahant, Langelier of Quincy, McLane of Fall River, Tetler of Lawrence and Bagley of East Boston.

The two Progressives, Cox of Melrose and Burbank of East Bridgewater, voted against the bill.

Chairman Williams of the Metropolitan Affairs Committee explained that while only officeholders favored the bill before the committee, those who opposed the bill were the Mayor, City Council, Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate Exchange, Fin. Com., G. G. A., United Improvement Association, and Charter Association. The committee has reported a bill to change the date of the city election to December, to reduce the number of signatures required for nominations from 5000 to 3000 for Mayor, and to 3000 for School Committee.

No newspaper favored the Lomasney bill.

Horgan of Boston, Brennan of Charlestown, and Bagley of E. Boston, favored the bill on the ground that under the at-large system of electing the Council, certain sections of the city have been unduly favored.

Assault on Charter Guards.

Horgan spoke for half an hour, denouncing the United Improvement Association as a local imposed of non-residents of Boston," which is affiliated with only one of the district, with provement associations of his district, while there are nine improvement associations in Dorchester having no connection with the United Improvement Association. The Boston Charter Association has 43 members of whom 23 reside in Wd. 11; they live and vote there. Wards are absolutely ignored in association and among them the ward of the city in assessed valuation, Wd. 7. "The 43 members of that association do not represent the people; of the number five are members of the City Council under the charter they devised, and they seek to perpetuate themselves in office by lobbying against this bill."

After Pres. Coolidge had declared the bill rejected, Brennan of Charlestown rose to a point of order—that there were but 27 members of the Senate present when the call for the yeas and nays was asked and that, out five, an insufficient number rose.

Pres. Coolidge ruled that there were 35 members present and that seven rose, which is a sufficient number, one-fifth of the number present being only required; and it was too late to make the point.

The remaining adverse reports on the Boston city charter bills were postponed to Monday.

Chelsea Tunnel.

Williams had the bill to authorize the Bay State Street Railway to build a tunnel between Boston and Chelsea put over till Wednesday, although Bagley protested against further postponement of this bill.

Doyle of New Bedford had tabled the adverse report of the committee on cities on the annexation of Revere to Boston or the incorporation of that town as a city.

Women Police Officers.

The bill to permit the appointment of women as police officers was given its final reading, also the bill to prevent trust companies, after 1918, from holding more than 10 p.c. of the stock of another trust company.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Constitutional Amendment, to Permit Municipalities to Deal in Fuel and Ice, Is Passed.

The House, 158 to 48, agreed to the amendment to the Constitution to empower the General Court to authorize cities and towns, in time of stress, to purchase and sell ice and fuel.

A two-thirds vote was required. The proposition now goes to the Senate, where only a majority is necessary, but it is doubtful if this can be obtained.

The proposition has passed the House in previous years, only to be defeated in the Senate.

Hull of Great Barrington, himself a coal dealer, declared the resolve would accomplish no useful purpose. "In time of stress a municipality would be just as helpless to get coal as a private dealer. It is an opening wedge for the State to take over business and is socialistic."

Tague of Boston urged that it be not considered as a party measure. The public should not be deprived of its rights.

Bates of Boston, in charge of the measure, said the people have suffered long enough from the coal trust and ice trust and should be relieved. On roll-call, 158 to 48, the resolve was passed.

Lt. Gov. Barry's "Drunk Bills."

The House accepted the adverse reports on Lt. Gov. Barry's bills to define a "drunk," to provide for the release of drunks as soon as able to take care of themselves, and to prohibit the incarceration of drunks in places where are confined persons charged with felony, and to repeal all laws contrary to these provisions.

Stock Exchange Bill Killed.

The House accepted the adverse report of the Banking Committee on the Doyle bill for the incorporation of the Boston Stock Exchange. The bill has been on the calendar a long time, and "passed" for debate day after day, but this time apparently the proponents were caught napping, as there was no debate.

The adverse report on the Charlotte Smith bill for the taxation of bachelors was also accepted, the jokers who had planned to put the House bachelors in the pillory not being on hand, on the first call of the calendar.

Civil Service Commission Get More Pay

The bill to raise the salaries of the Civil Service Commission—Chairman to $4500, and other members to $4000, was passed to engrossment.

The bill to raise the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to $6000 was passed to engrossment.

The bill to prohibit open air fires was rejected as recommended by the Ways and Means Committee. This is the bill which recently passed the Senate.

The House rejected on a voice vote, the resolutions to congress favoring the "pure goods bill" requiring the labelling of shoes containing other material than leather.

Civil Service Bill Rejected.

The House 55 to 20 rejected the bill to extend the civil service law to the Suffolk County House of Correction.

The bill was opposed by Lewis R. Sullivan, Donovan and Lomasney of Boston, on the ground that what is not good for the balance of the state is not good for Boston.

MAY 2 1914

Cox asked why the Democrats who were trying to interfere with the Police Commissioner and make a policeman take an examination before he could be promoted object to this bill.

Lomasney replied that the Deer Island institution is run "in a very commendable manner. Why butt in at the request of several highly respectable old ladies who know nothing about the situation?"

The bill was then rejected on a rising vote.

To Investigate Rutland.

Doyle of East Boston offered an order to provide for an investigation of the Rutland Hospital by the Committee on Public Institutions.

Referred to Rules.

White Slave Bill.

In accordance with the recommendations of the "White Slave Commission" that some provisions be inserted in the law it provide for the punishment and apprehension of white slave traders operating entirely within this state, and therefore not liable to arrest under the Mann act, the Committee on Social Welfare report a bill amending the law so as to provide a punishment of from one to three years or a fine of not more than $1000, for "sharing the earnings, proceeds or moneys" derived from prostitution.

Other committee reports:

Judiciary—Next General Court, part of the Governor's message urging extension of the veto power of the Governor over certain acts of boards and commissions.

Social Welfare—Bill to permit the arrest by sheriffs, deputies, constables, police, or watchmen of street walkers and persons committing similar offenses in the day time.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Committee Will Report Modified Bill Drafted by Progressives.

A modified form of the "initiative and referendum" measure, drafted by the Progressive party's legislative bureau, will be reported out of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, with probably two dissenters.

The Committee has made some change in the bill, according to report, at the suggestion of Gov. Walsh.

The Committee has raised from 25,000 to 50,000 the number of signatures required on the initiative petition for a constitutional amendment, and from 10,000 to 15,000 the number of names of qualified voters required on an initiative petition for a bill or resolve.

An important section put into the bill provides that "neither a proposed amendment to the Constitution, nor an act, nor a resolve, which has been submitted to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth under the provisions of this amendment shall again be submitted until the expiration of three years after the date of the last submission."

Not more than 25 p.c. of the certified signatures on an initiative or referendum petition may be those of the registered voters of any one county, and the General Court is to be asked to enact further legislation to insure the proper collection and certification of names.

AMERICAN - MAY-3-1914

CURLEY WOULD NAME HIS BROTHER AS CITY COLLECTOR

MAY 3 1914

Civil Service Board Now Dominated by Him; Strange Contrast With Fitzgerald's Experience. Appointees Rejected Under Ex-Mayor's Regime Now Welcomed by Commission

Sullivan-Curley-Boyle Alliance Holds Reins—Fire Department Order, Lomasney, Cummings and Kearns Appointments, and Mayor's Brother for Collector Leave Democrats Breathless

MAY 3 1914

When "Joe" Lomasney was named by Fitzgerald to be a member of the Board of Health, the Lomasney nomination was promptly turned down by the Civil Service Commission.

When the same "Joe" Lomasney was named by Curley, to be a member of the Schoolhouse Commission, the Lomasney appointment promptly received the Civil Service "O. K." Lomasney is now Chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission.

When Matthew Cummings was named by Fitzgerald to be Superintendent of Public Buildings, the appointment was immediately rejected by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Curley names the same "Matt" Cummings, for a place on the Sinking Fund Commission, and the appointment is confirmed by the Civil Service Board.

What is the meaning of all this? "Joe" Lomasney is the same "Joe" Lomasney in the reign of Curley that he was in the days of Fitzgerald. "Matt" Cummings—isn't "Matt" the same old Matthew?

Men and women in this town, like men and women everywhere else, find a lot to talk about: The affair in Mexico, the troubles in Colorado, the campaign of the suffragists and the objection of the Red Rosies; but, by and large, those Bostonians who try to keep in touch with affairs at City Hall and the State House, find nothing so interesting as the great change that has come over the Civil Service Commission.

BOYLE AND CURLEY "PALS."

The civil service outfit as at present manned consists of Thomas F. Boyle, chairman; Professor Garrett Droppers of Williamstown, and Elmer E. Curtiss of Hingham.

Boyle is a Boston leather man. Garrett Droppers is a college professor. Curtiss is a Boston lawyer.

"Tom" Boyle is a great little pal of Mayor Curley. Both are closely in touch with John A. Sullivan, the Big Man of the present administration at City Hall. The Boyles and the Curleys and the Sullivans are socially intimate. There is said to be a deal of visiting among the three houses.

Droppers, whose college is ten times nearer Albany than Beacon Hill, comes down only occasionally and, it is said, "takes 'Tom' Boyle's word for it." Elmer Curtiss, Boston attorney, knows a lot of people whom John A. Sullivan or Mayor Curley can get to in person or by telephone with a request to "do things." Curtiss is not unknown, for instance, to some mighty big people in the Edison Illuminating Company.

So that, one way or another, the mighty State Civil Service Board, which was to have held such a powerful check on appointments at Boston's City Hall, has apparently fallen completely under City Hall dominance.

ILLUSTRATION OF POWER.

How powerful this influence has become is illustrated by the cases of Lomasney and Cummings, unsatisfactory to the Civil Service Board when Fitzgerald named them, "welcome to our city" when they are nominated by Curley.

Even the Lomasney and Cummings cases, however, have not impressed political Boston as the politicians have been made to gasp by the Fire Department order.

At the mere request of Curley, this Civil Service Board, which was to have purified Boston politics, has now solemnly decreed that all members of the Fire Department seeking promotion will be obliged to take their examinations over again. The present list of eligibles is therefore abolished.

Curley asked for this, and Curley, with all the modesty of a Captain Kidd, names as his reason the fact that "politics had crept in."

Politics has not "crept" in. Politics has tramped in in wooden shoes with spikes in them!

Curley has been in office three months. He has named thirty-six men to office. Thirty-five of them have got by with a "Tom" Boyle "O. K." The other man asked to have his name withdrawn.

FITZGERALD'S EXPERIENCE.

In the corresponding first three months of Fitzgerald the Mayor named thirty-nine men to office. TEN OF THEM WERE REJECTED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Fitzgerald never knew what a hostile Civil Service Board was going to do.

Curley knows what "Tom" Boyle is THINKING.

After their confirmation on Friday of William F. Kearns, to be a Schoolhouse Commissioner, the chances are that no Boston Democrat will hereafter be jarred by anything "Tom" Boyle and his associates may negotiate.

The indications are that an extraordinary amount of pressure had to be exerted in the Kearns case, for "Bill" didn't get by until the last minute allowed by law.

Kearns was a director and a stockholder in the Eastern Expanded Metal Company. While he was so connected his corporation was denounced by

Continued with page.

MAY-3-1914

MAY-1914

John A. Sullivan's "Fin. Com." for collusive bidding on schoolhouse work.

And this is the gentleman whom Curley and the Civil Service Board now finds clean enough to handle city funds in the building and repair of schoolhouses.

WHAT "FIN. COM." SAID.

Read what John A. Sullivan's "Fin. Com." said about Bill Kearns' Eastern Expanded Metal Company:

Even charities secured no exemption, and the prices obtained from a hospital, a home for crippled children and the city of Boston were united in one check, which represented the price of collusion on these jobs. The two companies arranged to parcel out the work on many schoolhouses, the Roebling Company taking some, while the Eastern Expanded Metal Company secured the rest.

There are indications in plenty that the Curley administration has secured, in one way or another, the silent acquiescence of the right people—meaning some of the big and some of the powerful people—in this community.

What do YOU think about it?

Is "Bill" Kearns, in view of the Eastern Expanded Metal Company record, YOUR idea of the kind of man to have charge of Boston schoolhouses?

They were saying last night that, embolded by his success, confident that Sullivan can square anything with the right people, sure of the Good Government outfit and certain of the "Tom" Boyle Civil Service Board, the Mayor is about to name his brother, John, to be City Collector at $5,000 a year. This is the place out of which Curley has forced Colonel Bowdoin S. Parker, about the last Grand Army man in city office.

If John Fitzgerald fired a Grand Army man there would have been a mass meeting of protest in Faneuil Hall. It was Fitzgerald who placed Parker in office.

And if John Fitzgerald had named his brother for office the Good Government outfit and the Civil Service Board would have called out the militia.

The Sullivan-Curley-Boyle tea parties must be pleasant little affairs.

Mayor Curley and His Charges of Bribery

He Should Give the Facts to the District Attorney

Mayor Curley states that there are people about town who are attempting to hold up those who have business with the city.

Mr. Curley is reported to have stated that these men have pretended to represent him and to hold themselves out as able to **OBTAIN FAVORS FOR A MONEY CONSIDERATION.**

These attempts are **CRIMES**, of which the District Attorney should be cognizant. They are far **WORSE** than picking a pocket or breaking and entering.

The **AMERICAN** suggests that the Mayor present his **CHARGES** to the District Attorney; and if he fails to do so, the **AMERICAN** suggests that the District Attorney call him before the Grand Jury and compel him to reveal what he knows.

SUMMER RULES BY HEALTH BOARD TO GUARD BABY

Dr. Gallivan of the Child Division Warns Mothers Against Impure Air and Milk.

Look out for baby during the coming warm weather.

Keep baby cool with one garment.

Wash baby all over every morning.

If baby is sick, don't force it to take food, but stop feeding it except with water, then call your doctor or go to some children's hospital or dispensary.

These are the few simple rules which Dr. William J. Gallivan, chief of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Boston Board of Health, has given out to prevent any increase in infant mortality.

METHODS ARE APPROVED.

Boston was praised during the week by Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, dean of John Hopkins Medical School, in his address before the Women's Municipal League in Huntington Hall, for the methods it has pursued in decreasing infant mortality. This city is far ahead, in this respect, of many other cities and is near the head of the list, being third.

"Every mother with her infant can overcome the difficulties of warm weather if these simple rules are followed closely," says Dr. Gallivan.

"Mothers should nurse their babies for a period of twelve months. Do not wean a baby in hot weather. Never wean a baby less than a year old, except at the doctor's advice:

"Nurse baby regularly, never more than once in two hours. Baby should sleep six hours or more each night without being waked.

"Wake baby promptly, if asleep, when the regular time for nursing comes. Give baby all the cool boiled water it wants. Flannel shirts in Summer bring prickly heat.

"If you think that you cannot nurse your baby enough or at all, consult a doctor before making any change. Buy good, clean milk. Get it prepared from the milk stations. Keep milk covered and clean. Put it in clean bottles. Never use a feeding bottle with a tube on it. Never give baby cheap dirty milk or coffee, beer, syrups or solid food.

KEEP WINDOWS OPEN.

"Keep windows open, sleep with baby on the roof or in the yard, if possible. Baby should sleep alone in the house and in the coolest, quietest room. Keep baby out of the kitchen. Keep flies away from baby. Give baby all the fresh air you can daily.

Free advice from physicians and nurses will be given and modified milk may be obtained at the following stations:

North End Union, 20 Parmenter street.
Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles street.
Hale Street Station, 62 Hale street, West End.
Denison House, 93 Tyler street.
South Bay Union, 640 Harrison avenue.
Lincoln House, 70 Emerald street.
Maverick Dispensary, 18 Chelsea street, East Boston.
Ward Room, corner Lexington and Bunker Hill streets, Charlestown.
Court House, 125 Dorchester street, South Boston.
Dorchester House, 15 Gordon place, Dorchester.
Roxbury Crossing, 1049 Columbus avenue, Roxbury.
Roxbury Neighborhood House, 858 Albany street, Roxbury.

Curley Promotes His Wife's Cousin

Jeremiah George Herlihy, Mayor Curley's wife's cousin, has been placed as a bookkeeper in the Schoolhouse Commissioners' Department at a salary of $1,800 a year. The Mayor signed the order, which gives his cousin-in-law an increase of $200 a year. Herlihy previously was employed in the Mayor's office.

AMERICAN - MAY-3-1914

CITIZENS DESIRE TO KNOW WHERE IS CURLEY'S ECONOMY IN THE LIGHTING CONTRACT

Discredited Professor Jackson Behind Chamber's Statement of "Fair Price."

MAY 3 1914

The pocket books of the people of Boston are so greatly affected by the price which they will have to pay for lighting their public streets that not even war and rumors of war have totally eclipsed the public interest in the contracts with he Consolidaed Gas Company and the Edison Electric Light Company which Mayor Curley wants the city to sign.

These contracts would commit the city to a total expenditure of $6,800,000.00 (six million eight hundred thousand dollars).

The contracts must be approved by the City Council before they become binding upon Boston. The City Council has held a hearing on each contract. The weakness of Mr. Curley's electric light contract, both in the loose and careless manner in which it was drawn up and in the high price which it would oblige the city to pay was made apparent by the members of the City Council and by some of those who represented the quasi-public bodies at the hearing.

WHERE IS "ECONOMY?"

The Public Lighting Service Company at this hearing was told that it was prepared to do the same kind of lighting for more than seven hundred thousand dollars less cost to the city than Mr. Curley wants the city to pay.

The citizens are wondering what has become of Mayor Curley's boasted economy.

They are puzzled to understand why a dollar saved at the expense of the Edison Electric Light Company is not as good to the city as a dollar saved at the expense of the firemen, policemen, clerks and city laborers.

Professor Monroe, representing the Chamber of Commerce, showed how carelessly of the city's interest the Mayor and his Superintendent of Streets Rourke had permitted the contract to be drawn.

The statement of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce that the price of the electric lights under the proposed contract surprised everybody. It developed, however that their idea of fairness of the price was obtained by consulting with the somewhat notorious Donald C. Jackson of the Institute of Technology.

JACKSON'S RECORD.

The reputation which this alleged expert has acquired throughout the country was probably unknown to the committee, but the people of Boston ought to know about it, and especially the members of the Chamber of Commerce and particularly the committee on public lighting of the Chamber of Commerce.

George W. Anderson, distinguished lawyer and member of the Railroad Commission, recently made a few very interesting remarks concerning Professor Jackson's testimony in behalf of the Electric Light Company of the city of Haverhill. Mr. Anderson said:

Professor Donald C. Jackson is professor of electrical engineering in the Institute of Technology. He said that he had never testified as an expert in the gas case before; and I suggest that, out of regard for his own reputation and that of the institution of which he is a member, he should never so testify again.

"KNEW NEXT TO NOTHING"

Before I had finished with him on cross-examination, I found that he knew next to nothing about gas meters. It is no wonder that the Highway Commission is in trouble, when it has as adviser an alleged expert who, in dealing between public utility and user, takes the cost when the cost is higher, and the value when the value is more than the cost—so that the consumer must lose, and cannot profit, out of the reproduction-value theory.

I eliminate from serious discussion gas experts Chase and Jackson. **A prettier pair of parroting posers were never presented for the purpose of promoting or protecting the perpetration of any predatory project.** It is no wonder that Mr. Tyler in effect abondoned these two witnesses in his final argument and put distress on his claims upon what Mr. Prichard of the Lynn Gas Company said.

The Boston Post, four years ago, denounced Professor Jackson as a telephone expert.

Chicago had an investigation which was conducted, as was supposed, on behalf of the city by Jackson. He had as his assistants a certain firm of accountants. Suddenly it was discovered that these accountants were also in the employ of the very telephone company which Mr. Jackson was investigating. The public authorities, thereupon, decided that they would have another investigation independent of Mr. Jackson, and it was fortunate for Chicago that they did so. Jackson reported a deficit in that year on business within the city limits of nearly a million dollars. The new expert by the city found that instead of a **deficit** of almost a million dollars, the telephone company **had a surplus of nearly three hundred thousand dollars**, a little mistake on the part of Professor Jackson in the interest of the telephone company of the small sum of one million two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars for a single year.

JACKSON DISCREDITED.

The city decided to reduce the rates on the strength of the report of the second expert. As a result of the protest by the telephone against the report of the second expert. Chicago employed Professor Bemis to make a third investigation. Professor Bemis not only confirmed the report of Mr. Hagenah, the second expert, but discovered what Mr. Hagenah himself had discovered, that the company by a **systematical scheme of overcharging subscribers** had netted about four million and a half dollars, **which had increased its dividends secretly to ten percent so much for Professor Jackson in Chicago.**

In Baltimore, they had a like experience with this Professor Jackson.

The city of Minneapolis also had a like experience.

The petitioners for lower telephone rates in Baltimore quoted with approval an editorial which the Boston AMERICAN published on February 8, 1913, concerning Professor Jackson's unfitness.

Le the reader keep in mind that Mayor Curley wants the city to pay $87.53 a lamp a year under this contract. Then let him consider the prices which other cities of the United States are paying.

FIGURES TELL FACTS.

If the Mayor had made as good a contract with the electric light company as the people of Toledo enjoy, it would cost Boston nearly two million dollars less than it would cost under the contract the Mayor proposed.

These American cities get their lighting less than it would cost Boston under the Mayor's contract by the sum set opposite their names.

Toledo	$1,913,850
Deroit	1,832.400
Spokane	1,778,850
St. Louis	1,704,600
Bridgeport, Conn.	736,200
Colorado Springs	968,850
Denver	1,238,850
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,238,850
Jersey City	1,013,850
Montgomery, Ala.	1,643,850
Cleveland	1,463,850
Kansas City	1,463,850
Omaha	1,405,800
Atlanta, Ga.	1,373,850
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,309,500
Minneapolis	1,238,850
Augusta, Ga.	1,238,850
Des Moines, Ia.	1,238,850
Mobile, Ala.	1,238,850
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,073,250
Milwaukee	1,013,850
Birmingham, Ala.	1,126,350
St. Paul, Minn.	832,850
Fresno, Cal.	698,850

"FIN. COM." PROBE.

It is not at all likely that the City Council will let Mr. Curley "put over" this deal. They have shown some very independent signs. And besides it is said that John R. Murphy, chairman of the Finance Commission is quietly investigating, and so is the Public Improvement Association and the Public Franchise League.

Those who know the personal of the present City Council belives that they will never assent to so important a contract without a most thorough investigation with he aid of a reliable exper.

AMERICAN - MAY - 3 - 1914.

PRESENT BILL TO STRENGTHEN BUILDING LAWS

Curley Bill with Drastic Amendments to Building Laws Goes to House Wednesday.

OFFSHOOT OF MELVIN FIRE

MAY 2

The bill, drawn up by Building Commissioner O'Hearn and Corporation Counsel Sullivan to decrease the city's fire hazard and to prevent a repetition of the Melvin fire disaster by strengthening the city's building laws, will be presented Wednesday to the Legislature.

The measure is entitled: "An act submitted by Mayor Curley, relative to the construction, alteration and maintenance of buildings in the city of Boston." The bill will go to the Committee on Rules.

Stringent regulations to provide increased safety from fire to dwellers in apartment and tenement houses are incorporated in the measure. Here are some of its provisions:

The establishment of a district within which only fireproof buildings may be erected.

Non-inflammable roofs on all dwellings.

Apartment houses over forty feet high must be fireproof.

Fireproof elevator shafts.

Stairways enclosed in fireproof walls.

Automatic sprinklers for apartment houses.

The most important passages of the bill are as follows:

"Every building hereafter erected within the following described limits shall be of first-class construction. All that portion of the city which is included within a line beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Park square and Eliot street, thence through the centre of Eliot street and the centre of Kneeland street to Atlantic avenue, thence through Atlantic avenue to Summer street, thence through the centre of Summer street to the Harbor Commissioners' line to Berkeley street, thence through the centre of Berkeley street to Beacon street, thence through the centre of Beacon street to Arlington street, thence through the centre of Arlington street to Boylston street, thence through the centre of Boylston street to Park square, thence through the centre of Park square to point of beginning.

FIREPROOF ROOFS.

"No material other than brick, tile, slate, metal plastic slate, asbestos shingles or slag shall hereafter be used to cover or roof any building or the tops and sides and outsides of the frames of any dormer window or any other projection of the roof of any buiding except wooden cornices on wooden frame buildings; but on flat roofs composition may be used or such other quality of fireproof roofing as the commissioner may authorize.

"Every hotel, tenement house and lodging house hereafter erected more than forty feet in height or covering more than 3,000 square feet in area or more than three stories in height shall be a first-class building and every building altered or enlarged and occupied or to be occupied as a hotel, tenement house or lodging house to be in excess of forty feet in height or in excess of 3,000 square feet in area or in excess of three stories in height shall be a first class building.

"Elevators hereafter installed shall be inclosed in shafts of brick, terra cotta or concrete, the walls of which shall be at least eight inches in thickness; said shaft shall be carried at least four feet above the roof at the nearest point of contact and be covered with skylight properly and sufficiently ventilated at the top. All shafts for light and ventilation shall be constructed of like materials and in a like manner as required for elevator shafts and all window openings into same shall be protected by metal frames and sash and wire glass. All openings to elevator shafts shall be protected by fireproof doors but same may have wire glass panels.

"In all tenement houses hereafter erected more than three stories in height and in every building hereafter altered and occupied or to be occupied as a tenement house, more than three stories in height, there shall be provided two or more of the following means of egress in addition to the main staircases:

ENCLOSED STAIRWAYS.

"(1) An inclosed stairway as hereinafter described.

"(2) Iron balconies connecting with adjoining houses or with adjoining parts of the same house separated from each other by a brick, terra cotta or concrete partition wall in which there are openings except such as are protected with fireproof self-closing doors; and every suite above the first floor shall have direct access to at least two such means of egress, one of which shall be an inclosed stairway.

"The inclosed stairway above referred to shall consist of iron stairs not less than three feet in width extending from the roof to the level of the ground where they shall open into either a street or passageway; the said stairway shall be inclosed in walls of brick, stone, tera cotta or of concrete and said walls may be within or without the line of the main wall of the building, but access to said saairway shall be only by doors through an external wall onto balconies leading to same.

"Every tenement house and hotel hereafter erected shall have the main staircase extending from the entrance floor to the roof and with a pent house constructed of incombustible material; said stairway shall not extend below the entrance floor level and shall be inclosed in brick, terra cotta or concrete walls.

"Public halls, stairs, elevator, light and ventilating shaffs in all hotels and tenement houses now existing or hereafter erected more than three stories in height shall be provided with a system or automatic sprinklers approved by the building commissioner."

JOURNAL - MAY - 4 - 1914.

PLAN CHANGE FOR STUDIES AT MECHANIC ARTS

MAY 4 1914

School Board Would Have Changes Made for the Largest Number.

MAY 4 1914

WANT PRACTICAL WORK, NOT THEORY

Chairman Brock Believes Reorganization Is Now Necessary.

Shall the needs of 15 per cent. of the 1500 pupils who attend the Mechanic Arts High School be given greater consideration than the needs of the other 85 per cent? is the problem which the school committee of the city of Boston is endeavoring to settle by some very important changes in the course of study which it is considering.

Chairman George E. Brock believes that the course of study should be changed to meet the needs of the greatest number, particularly in view of the fact that the 15 per cent. now catered to can be as well served in some of the other schools of the city.

"I believe," he says, "that it will be wise now to reorganize this school so that its course of study will be practical rather than theoretical. I think we should abandon the attempt to fit classes hereafter for engineering colleges, eliminating the purely academic subjects, since we have learned that only about 15 per cent. of the pupils go to the engineering colleges.

"I believe that we would serve a much greater field of usefulness by conducting the shops on a commercial basis instead of a manual training basis in order to teach the processes of industry. Part-time courses have been so successful in other cities that I think the time has come for us to adopt this method in the Mechanic Arts High School, giving the boys actual experience in commercial shops in the city."

Agree With Report

These views are in accord with the report made by Charles A. Prosser, the secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, who has made a careful investigation of the work of the school. He was employed to do this and to suggest ways in which the school might better accomplish the purpose of the committee to prepare boys for industry on the business and directive side.

"Manual training, or the turning out of the same kind of a thing day after day, is taught in many of our high schools," says Mr. Brock. "It teaches the boy to do only that one thing. It does not give him a broad, general industrial education, such as is needed if they are going out into the industrial world, as most of them do, right from this school. I believe they should be taught by doing the actual work on many kinds of industrial problems, and follow each one to its completion.

"The work now is theoretical. It should be practical. Otherwise it throws the boy out upon the industrial life with only a theoretical knowledge, and he has to begin at the bottom and learn the practical side, at low wages, in a real shop. By doing the actual work in a real shop in the school, he will be fitted to take a sub-foreman's place instead of that of a mechanic's helper when he graduates. As Mr. Prosser says, 'He will be a non-commissioned officer of industry, instead of a mere private.'"

When the Mechanic Arts High School was established, in 1892, it was supposed that those boys who desired to enter the industries would be properly prepared by a manual training high school which gave a general education and, in addition, manual exercise with tools.

Shop Experience

During the past few years, however, experts in vocational training have come to believe that in order to prepare boys for advantageous entrance into the industries, they must be given real shop experience and an acquaintance with the methods used in industrial plants, with the appropriate science, drawing and other subject matter that will give them industrial intelligence. The Mechanic Arts High School has, with some modifications, remained in the manual training stage.

Two previous reports have been made for the school committee by experts to determine just what kind of service the school should render to the city. The first study was made in 1908 by Arthur L. Williston, director of Wentworth Institute. The second was by an advisory committee of business men in 1912. The advice of each one of these experts is the same as that of Mr. Prosser, who has just finished his exhaustive examination—drop the theoretical and make the course of study practical.

The report made by Mr. Prosser covers 155 typewritten pages. His recommendations are briefly as follows:

1. Reorganize the school, beginning with the entering class in September, allowing present classes to graduate on the present basis.

2. Arrange course of study in content and method with constant regard to industrial requirements.

(1.) Abandon the attempt to fit classes entering hereafter, for engineering colleges, eliminating purely academic subjects.

(2.) Conduct the shops on a commercial basis instead of a manual training basis in order to each the processes of industry; and make the shops as far as possible the center for the application of the instruction in drawing, science, mathematics, and other subjects.

(3.) Arrange for part-time course, giving boys actual experience in commercial shops in the city.

3. See that entering students have a clear understanding that the school is only for those who are preparing for the directive side of industries, and as pupils discover that they desire to fit for engineering or other occupations than the industries, transfer them to other high schools.

He recommends that the customary use of text-books be discontinued, except for reference, and the materials for instruction be gathered from such sources as the school shop, outside plants, and trade literature.

He suggests the systematic visitation to industrial plants and lectures by industrial experts.

MAY - 5 - 1914.

CURLEY GETS CUT GASOLINE RAT

Signs Texas Co. Contra For Price Always Cent Lower Than Market.

MAY 5 1914

One of the most unusual bids ever r ceived by the city for the supplying oil and gasoline was turned in to May Curley by the Texas Oil Company an promptly accepted yesterday. The b stated that the gasoline would be su plied for one year; that at no tim would the price rise above 14 cents gallon, with a two per cent. discou for cash, and that the gasoline wou always be supplied one cent below th lowest price offered by any other com pany.

Kerosene will be supplied for 8 cent a gallon, with two per cent. discou for cash.

MAY 5 1914

Mayor Curley also instructed Pur chaser of Supplies D. Frank Dohert to award the contract for the supply ing of 16,000 tons of anthracite coal t the City Hospital and the public build ings department to the firm of Batche der Brothers. The contract for approxi mately 11,000 tons of soft coal wa awarded to the City Fuel Company The hard coal was furnished at th following prices per ton: furnace, $5.7 egg, $6.25; nut, $6.50; stove, $6.50. Th soft coal was furnished for $4.35 per ton

The supply department is now send ing out specifications to all the flou mills of the country for 8000 barrels o flour, a year's supply.

APRIL - 8 - 1914.

...O HEALTH BOARD OFFICIALS REMOVED

Salaries Cut and Saving of $77,000 Yearly Effected by Curley.

Dr. W. H. Davis, vital statistician of the Board of Health, and John L. Murdock, inspector of provisions, were removed and the pay of all employees of the department receiving more than $1000 a year was cut 5 per cent. yesterday by the Health Commissioners, with the approval of the mayor. The quarantine division employees, on account of the imminence of their transfer to the federal service, were exempted from the 5 per cent. cut.

APR 8 1914

The commissioners also voted unanimously to transfer the five policemen now employed by the department as constables back to the police department. They are Michael Fitzgerald, brother of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald; John Bohling, Jeremiah Sheehan, Joseph W. F. McDonough and John S. Donahue. These changes complete the mayor's reorganization of the Health Department, which, according to his figures, saves $77,000 in the annual payroll of this department.

The removal of John L. Murdock was accomplished in the form of a five months' leave of absence with loss of pay.

ADVERTISER - [illegible] - 1914

MECHANIC ARTS HIGH CHANGES

SCHOOL COMMITTEE PLANS FOR RE-ARRANGED COURSES

VOCATIONAL WORK MAY BE MORE PROMINENT

MAY 4 1914

Following Recommendations of Charles A. Prosser, Prominent in Industrial Education Reorganization Is to Be Undertaken, and Students Fitting for Engineering Institutions Will Not Be Admitted—To Prepare All for Business and Directive Occupations.

The School Committee last evening made public the announcement that it had under consideration certain important and vital changes in the course of study for the Mechanic Arts High School, based upon a report made by Charles A. Prosser, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

The recommendations of Mr. Prosser are:—

"Reorganize the school, beginning with the entering class in September, allowing present classes to graduate on the present basis.

"Arrange course of study in content and method with constant regard to industrial requirements by abandoning the attempt to fit classes entering hereafter, for engineering colleges, eliminating purely academic subjects; making the shops as far as possible the center for the application of the instruction in drawing, science, mathematics and other subjects; arranging the part-time course, giving boys actual experience in commercial shops in the city.

"See that entering students have a clear understanding that the school is only for those who are preparing for the directive side of industries, and as pupils discover that they desire to fit for engineering or other occupations than the industries, transfer them to other high schools."

He recommends that the customary use of text books be discontinued, except for reference, and the materials for instruction be gathered from such sources as the school shop, outside plants, and trade literature.

He suggests the systematic visitation to industrial plants and lectures by industrial experts. He would require all instructors to have or to get some industrial experience as a qualification for service.

He recommends that the school time for the entering class be lengthened to seven hours as in other vocational schools; that the number of pupils in shop classes be reduced to not more than 28 to a teacher in order to permit of individual and group exercises on a commercial basis; and that the course be so arranged that boys may specialize in the last year in drafting or in some one industrial field.

School of Importance.

The School Committee in its announcement says it recognizes the great importance of the Mechanic Arts High School in the scheme of education and has sought from all sides to get a clear conception of what should be its function. The advice of all experts whom it has consulted seems to point one way.

"In recent years," it says, "the School Committee has frequently sought expert advice to determine just what kind of service the Mechanic Arts High School ought to render the city. The first study was made in 1908 by Mr. Arthur L. Williston, Director of Wentworth Institute. In accordance with his suggestion the School Committee passed an order in 1910, declaring its intention to revise the course of study so as to prepare pupils of the school for industrial efficiency and not for entrance to college or higher technical institutions.

"The School Committee desired to make no mistake, and when the head master of the Mechanic Arts High School suggested that Mr. Prosser, Deputy Commissioner of Education, be requested to make an inspection of the school, it requested him to see how far the school was then doing the kind of work set up as its aim in 1910 and what changes were necessary in order to perfect it.

"Mr. Prosser finds that much of the equipment and most of the staff of instructors are suitable to provide the kind of course that is now considered essential for a distinctly vocational school, but that the course, both in content and method, must be decidedly changed if the purpose of the Mechanic Arts High School is to be to train boys for business and directive positions in the industries.

Changes Necessary.

"The changes in the equipment that would be necessary to carry out his recommendations for the first year would cost from $6000 to $10,000. The reduction in the size of classes would limit the entering class to about 400 instead of 600, as at present. Eventually the school would accommodate between 1000 and 1200 instead of 1500, as at present. Those not accommodated in the Mechanic Arts High School, including students who are fitting for higher technical schools, would have to be cared for in other high schools where suitable courses to meet their needs are provided. This would involve an additional expense of from $25,000 to $30,000 a year.

"Mr. Prosser believes it possible to make the course of such a character that it would come under the provision for state-aided schools, in which case the State would reimburse nearly one-half of the cost of operating the school.

"The issue now before the School Committee is whether this school shall continue to be a manual training high school preparing about 5 p.c. of its students for higher technical schools and giving a general education with shop exercises to the other students, or whether the aim of the school shall be distinctly vocational, preparing the boys for the business and directive side of industries, conducting the shops upon a commercial basis and making the training of such a kind that wherever the boy leaves off, he may be able to make an advantageous entrance into some place in the industries."

MAY - 2 - 1914

THE CHARTER SAFE.

MAY 2 1914

Yesterday's tie vote in the Senate kept the Boston charter intact. There was no margin and had not President Coolidge of the Senate voted against the measure known as the Lomasney bill, the way would have been opened to a return to the old district representation, by which the needs of small sections of the city are so often placed above the need of the city as a whole. This would have been a step back into the darkness. The present City Council of nine members is elected at large. It therefore represents the whole city. If, however, the City Council were enlarged, so that it should contain 17 members, elected by districts, it would be a return to the spoils system, from which Boston is striving to depart as far as possible. It is well that the Senate has kept the City Charter safe, but it is too bad that the vote was so close as probably to encourage other attacks upon the charter next year.

APRIL-30-1914

City Hall Notes

Now that P. Henry Graham, by grace of Mayor Curley's appointment and the Civil Service Commission's approval of that appointment, has become Superintendent of Markets, interesting stories are being told of how he got the appointment. It is said that but for the strict guardianship that Sec. Dolan keeps on the Mayor's door and allows none but those he desires to enter, Graham would have given up the appointment three days after it was made.

When it was announced, his friends, among whom are several well-known wags, began to tell him the strange duties of the place. One was that he would have to be down in the market district at 5 a.m. Another was that he must wear overalls and jumper while on duty, etc., etc., one "alleged" duty being more repulsive to Graham than another.

After about three days of this Graham decided he wouldn't take the job with 10 times its salary.

Thereupon up he rushed to the Mayor's office to have his name withdrawn, but Sec. Dolan barred the way to Mayor Curley.

For three days Graham tried to pass the secretary to tell the Mayor he couldn't take the place, and then he received a summons from the Civil Service Commission. The suggestion that he might not be confirmed then drove all regard for the duties of the place out of his mind entirely. Being a born fighter, he began to fight those who were opposing his confirmation, and Wednesday's approval by the Commission was the result.

Appointments to the positions of City Collector and Superintendent of Supplies are now expected from Mayor Curley, the Civil Service Commission having cleaned its slate of all but the most recent of the Mayor's nominations. Thomas F. Boyle, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and the most influential of the Curley advisers, still receives mention as the likely Superintendent of Supplies, provided the Council gives the position the $7500 salary that the Mayor requests.

Daniel J. McDonald, the amiable president of the City Council, is being urged to get into the fight for the succession to Congressman Murray in Congress. As an orator, he does not shine so brightly as some of the others seeking the honor, his friends admit, but McDonald can point to a record of achievements for his home section that no one of the others can compete with.

McDonald also has had plenty of training in the local legislative bodies and is thoroughly posted on city and state affairs. As the contest is likely to be a free-for-all, Pres. McDonald's chances of success look good enough to his admirers, and all that is necessary is for McDonald to say the word when they will start the campaign going.

MAY - 1914

APPROVE PLANS FOR JOINING STREETS

Commissioners Take Formal Action Following a Public Hearing—To Boom Business in Section.

Formal approval to the plans to join East First and West First sts., South Boston, was given by the Street Commissioners after a public hearing.

An appropriation of $48,000 to pay the cost has already been made by the City Council. The project is in line with the development of land in that vicinity for business purposes, and it is a matter that Mayor Curley has taken interest enough in to see that his department heads pushed the work.

The only opposition to the plan made at the hearing was the statement of Clarence C. Kent of the New England Felt Roofing Co., that the improvement will wipe out his plant there.

ADVERTIZER - MAY-4-1914

TO INCREASE THE CITY'S REVENUE

FINANCE COMMISSION MAKES REPORT TO MAYOR

Proposes That Concessions at Recreation Places Be Leased Each Season to Highest Bidder.

MAY 4 1914

The Finance Commission has sent to Mayor Curley recommendations which propose to rearrange the concessions granted by the city to persons occupying portions of lands and buildings owned by the city, and suggesting that these concessions be allotted to the highest and most favorable bidders with but one exception. That one relates to the news stands at the various ferries.

Among the places mentioned are the Marine Park boat service, the swan boat rights on the Public Garden lake, the booths at Castle Island, and the management of the Head House at Marine Park. The Commission is of the opinion that the city should realize as much as possible from these privileges, and expresses the belief that this can only be done by opening the concessions to as many bidders as possible.

In discussing the swan boat privileges, the Commission criticises ex-Mayor Fitzgerald for removing all the office records relating to these leases when he left office, and suggests that a request be made to the ex-Mayor for them.

The first concession mentioned is that of Frank J. Gethro, Marine Park boat service between mainland and Castle island and Squantum. Concerning this it says:—

"This concession permits boats to run from the Park Department landing at City Point to Castle island and Squantum and return, for which fees of five and 10 cents respectively are charged. The landings and wharves are provided by the city, but the floats and boats are furnished by the lessee. The concession was granted for five years from Dec. 31, 1911, and will expire on Dec. 31, 1916. The annual rental is $500.

"During the past two years the lessee's total receipts, according to his own statement, including those from private contractors and from passengers to and from Castle island, have amounted to $19,212.08. He admits that his profits above all expenses are between $4000 and $5000 a year.

"The Finance Commission is convinced that the business of the lessee has developed far beyond the purpose of the concession originally granted him. It also is of the opinion that, under the condition in the contract quoted above, the Park Department is entitled to have its laborers carried by the lessee free of charge.

$1000 for Privileges.

"The Finance Commission recommends that on the expiration of the present lease the concession be open to public competition by advertising, not only in the City Record, but also by sending copies of the advertisement to persons engaged in the steamboat business, that the concession be awarded to the highest responsible bidder, at a minimum fee of $1000 a year, with the right to use the wharf for business purposes from October to May.

Swan Boat Operations.

As to the concession to John J. Paget, operator of the swan boats and row boats on Public Garden, the annual rental for which is $300, the Commission says:—

"On account of the removal of nearly all the office records of the former Mayor before he left office in 1914, it has been impossible for the Commission to examine correspondence between the Mayor's office and the Paget family regarding this concession. Mr. Paget stated that his average annual receipts vary from $4000 to $5000 and his net profits from $2000 to $2500.

"The concession has been held by the Paget family for 35 years. It allows the holder to operate the swan boats and row boats on the pond in the Public Garden. The granting of the privilege is under the control of the Mayor's office and not under the Park and Recreation Department. In addition to the payment of $300 the lessee is required to build the wooden landings and runaways and to maintain them in good condition.

"The Finance Commission recommends: That this concession be open to public competition and be awarded to the highest responsible bidder at a minimum fee of $500; that a request be made upon the ex-Mayor for correspondence, reports and papers of the Mayor's office, as city property should have been left in the office; that the authority to grant this concession be transferred to the Park and Recreation Department, which has jurisdiction over the Public Garden.

As to the concession of Charles Bova, Head House, Marine Park, held under a lease which will expire Dec. 31, 1915, at an annual rental of $2500, and allows the holder to conduct a restaurant and lunch business and to let bathing suits at the Park Department Bldg. at Marine Park, the Finance Commission recommends: That there be public competition for the leasing of the Head House at the expiration of the present lease; that the terms of the present lease be strictly enforced by the Department; that the water used at the Head House be charged to the lessee at meter rates; that the money consideration paid for the lease be fixed at a minimum of $3500.

Other concessions mentioned are those of Thomas O'Brien, L st. pavilion; Antonio Gregori, Castle Island booths; Gabriel Farrell, Charlesbank boat server; Autosales Gum and Chocolate Co.; weighing machine privileges at L st., Dover st., North Bennet st. and Cabot st. bathhouses; Coin Collecting Lock Co., Mrs. R. L. Graves, refreshment station and boat landing and skating concession, Jamaica Pond.

On account of the small amount involved, the Finance Commission recommends no changes in the terms of the leases or concessions granted to Charles Fottler, Thomas Hollingsworth, S. J. Hudgens, Thomas J. Higgins, T. P. Dixon and Mr. Karalekas.

JUNE-2-1914

NO TANGOING AT FRANKLIN PARK

There will be no tangoing at Franklin Park during the Curley administration. Public announcement to this effect was made by the Mayor in telling of an offer of $1600 received for the privileges at the Refectory building at the Park, provided tangoing would be allowed.

"Not for $160,000 can you have the privileges on that condition," the Mayor replied.

This announcement was part of a statement from the Mayor to the effect that he has ordered the park commissioners to advertise publicly for proposals for all the special privileges in the entire park system. Favor is to be shown to no one of those who have held the privileges in the past, and beginning this summer, these privileges will go only to the highest bidder.

A protest from prominent residents of Jamaica Plain against the recent action of the park department in taking from Mrs. R. L. Graves the privileges of a refreshment booth in the Jamaica way, near Jamaica Pond, prompted the announcement from the Mayor.

The Mayor has asked the Park Commissioners to consider the question of granting privileges for the maintenance of refreshment booths at the Refectory Building and the Overlook building in Franklin Park.

MAY-2-1914

State House Gossip

Martin Lomasney has been seen but rarely in the Senate lobby, this year, but on such occasions as he has been observed it transpired, invariably, that he was at work for the bill to amend the City charter by increasing the number of members of the City Council, and changing the system from at-large to district membership. His chief campaign of the year has been waged for this bill, which, though called the Robinson bill, because based on the petition of Rep. Robert Robinson of wd. 8, is, of course, Lomasney's own progeny.

In running over the list of some of the leading Republicans of the House who are bachelors, it ought not to be overlooked that some of the best-known Democrats of the House, like Lomasney and John Donovan, are also bachelors, and, if anything, the Democratic bachelors are more sensitive about their condition than the Republican bachelors.

MAY 2 1914

Comment is heard on the fact that none of the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee dissented from the adverse report on the Governor's recommendation that the veto power of the Governor regarding boards and commissions ought to be extended.

Postmaster A. M. Bearse of Middleboro is being talked of as likely to run for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 14th district, the seat being held by Congressman Thacher. Postmaster Bearse will soon have to give up his office to a Democrat. As manager of the campaigns of both Eben S. S. Keith for the Council, and the latter's predecessor, David Pratt, Bearse is well known all through the district and, of course, would make a good run.

Gov. Walsh states that he has not received a visit from the Cambridge ministers in protest of the proposed boxing exhibition by the University A. C. of that city, but that Chief J. H. Whitney of the District Police has received a communication from them. It is a matter which strictly concerns the city police, rather than the State.

Gov. Walsh has heard nothing from the State Board of Health regarding resignations in anticipation of the reorganization of that Board. Inasmuch as one of the representatives of that Board has been chiefly instrumental in the preparation of the proposed new act, he does not anticipate any such movement at present, to say the least.

Senator Clark of Brockton is being urged to run for Congress in the 14th district. Should he consent he would be the third candidate for the Republican nomination, the others being Robert L. Raymond of Milton and F. F. Crane of Quincy.

However, as Col. Kincaide is likely to be the Progressive nominee again, the intimates of Senator Clark are telling him that he had better come back to the Senate, for the Republican chances are slim.

Rep. W. M. Robinson of Chelsea may be a candidate for the Executive Council to succeed Councillor McGregor. It depends largely on whether Senator Bagley decides to come back to the Senate for another year.

Rep. Robinson is a veteran legislator, having had six years in the House, and as chairman of the Committee on Street Railways, is one of the Republican house leaders. Chelsea has not had a place in the Council since Councillor Hogg's day, in the Bates administration.

HERALD - MAY - 4 - 1914

URGES DEMAND ON FITZ FOR CITY RECORDS

Fin. Com. Reports to Curley That Papers Regarding Privileges Are Missing—Advises Advertising Concessions. Declaring That City Is Losing Thousands of Dollars Yearly.

MAY 4 1914

A report to Mayor Curley of the finance commission's investigation into the concessions granted to individuals occupying portions of the city lands and buildings declares that Mayor Fitzgerald before the expiration of his term, removed from the mayor's office nearly all of the office records. These, the commission believes the former mayor should be called upon to return.

The commission advises Mayor Curley that the concession granted John J. Paget for swan and row boats on the Public Garden for $300 a year should be open to competition in the future and that the city should receive at least $500 annually for that privilege.. In making that recommendation the finance commission refers to the removal of records, urging "that a request be made upon the ex-mayor for correspondence, reports and papers of the mayor's office, as city property should have been left in the office."

Pagets' Profits $2000 a Year.

"On account of the removal the report says, "it has been impossible for the commission to examine the correspondence between the mayor's office and the Paget family regarding this concession. Mr. Paget stated that his average annual receipts vary from $4000 to $5000 and his net profits from $2000 to $2500. The concession has been held by the Paget family for 35 years.

"It allows the holder to operate the swan boats and row boats in the Public Garden. The granting of the privilege is under the control of the mayor's office. In addition to the payment of $300, the lessee is required to build the wooden landings and runways and to maintain them in good condition."

The commission believes the authority to grant this concession should be transferred from the mayor's office to the park and recreation department.

Practically every concession granted by the city is taken up individually in the report, and in many cases the commission believes that the city is not getting anywhere near the amount it should, and that the concessions should be granted to the highest responsible bidder.

Would Double Charge.

For the privilege of the Marine Park boat service, between the mainland and Castle Island and Squantum, for which ex-Representative Frank J. Gethro pays $500 a year, the commission believes that the city should get at least $1000 a year, because of the growth of the business and because the lessee does a commercial business as well as providing the boats for pleasure trips.

Gethro admits, according to the finance commission, that he makes a net profit of $4000 to $5000 a year. Although there is a provision in his lease that the lessee "shall, without charge therefor, allow the members of the park and recreation board and such persons as the board may from time to time specify, to enter upon and use or to be transported on his boats." Gethro got $1025 last year for transporting laborers of the department from the mainland to Governor's Island.

The commission also points out that the lessee is also using the boats for a general contracting business, doing business with the Boston Development & Sanitary Company and with W. F. Kearns & Company.

"While he denied the park department wharves at City Point were used for mercantile business," the report states in reference to Gethro, "he admited that he had on occasions taken materials from this landing to the islands in the harbor for private customers and that he had no other headquarters for his business."

Would Advertise for Bids.

The Gethro lease does not expire until Dec. 31, 1916, but in view of the fact that the business has increased to such an extent that the lessee has taken in $19,212.08 during the past two years, the commission believes that the city should advertise for bids upon the expiration of the present lease.

The commission also believes that Charles Bova, who conducts the Head House at Marine Park, should pay at least $3500 a year for the privilege, $1000 more than he now pays; that the concession should be open to public bidding and that the present terms of the lease should be strictly enforced. In addition to the use of the Head House for restaurant purposes, Bova has the privilege of letting bathing suits.

For the use of fresh water on the premises Bova pays nothing. The commission believes he should be charged for water at meter rates.

The commission criticizes the fact that Antonio Gregori pays nothing for the privilege of operating three booths on Castle Island, although he is required to have general care of the park and island. Gregori's son, who is a special policeman authorized to maintain order, and one regular policeman, have the whole supervision of the island during the summer. During the winter young Gregori acts as custodian of the island and is furnished with living and sleeping quarters in the old fort. The commission believes the concession should be open to public competition.

Want Income at Jamaica Pond.

For the refreshment station, boat landing and skating concession at Jamaica Pond, the city receives nothing from Mrs. R. L. Graves except a guarantee to keep the refectory building and bandstand clean, even though the park department payroll shows that a matron is employed by the city there for $10 a week. The refectory building and bandstand cost the city over $20,000. The commission recommends that this concession be opened to public competition.

For auto scales, gum and chocolate and weighing machine privileges at L street, Dover street, North Bennet and Cabot street bath houses, Edward E. Adams pays 33 1-3 per cent. of the gross receipts. He informed the commission he is willing to pay 50 per cent. The commission believes he should have all such privileges unless a better price can be received from others in an open competition.

The report shows that the Massachusetts Nautical Training School pays a rental of $800 from November to May of each year for a berth at the North End Park for the ship Ranger, a price which the commission believes is fair.

The commission also believes that Thomas O'Brien's L street pavilion, for which he pays $125 a year, should net the city more money and the privilege should be open to competition.

MAY - 4 - 1914

STICK TO IT

FRIENDS of the city charter ought not to be overworried at the chance that last Friday's tie vote in the Senate, killing the bill to enlarge the city council, will be overturned. Every member was recorded when that vote was taken. The margin is extremely narrow. If a single member who opposes the measure remains away the result could be reversed.

MAY 4 1914

But, if his own self-respect would permit it, would any member of the Legislature dare to face his constituency with a weathercock record on an issue so clear as this? It is perfectly true that Democrats like Fisher of Westford, McCarthy of Marlboro, and Leonard of Boston, will have to face the danger of having every bill for the benefit of their districts killed by the Lomasney-led opposition. Yet none of these men would expect to add to his prestige by having word go out through the state that he was afraid to take a pummelling. Indeed some of the Republicans who thought that the interests of their districts required that they vote with the Lomasney forces may find that they have misread the sentiment of their constituents.

HERALD - MAY - 4 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

ONE of the busiest men at the State House is Acting Chairman Tyrell of the commission on economy and efficiency. Under the present law the board is composed of two members appointed by the Governor and the state auditor. The recent resignation of John N. Cole to become chairman of the "Boom Boston" board left Mr. Tyrell as the only member able to give all of his time to the board, and at the present time it is a night and day job, as his board has to pass on many proposed appropriations. Legislation is pending to remove the state auditor from the board and have all three members appointed by the Governor. Until this measure becomes law, as it is expected to, there will probably be no successor named for Cole's place.

Representative Hanrahan of East Boston is riding on a sizeable boom for the Democratic nomination for senator in his district this fall.

Gov. Walsh, unlike some of his Democratic predecessors, finds no difficulty in preserving harmony with a Republican Legislature.

The House committee on ways and means used its pruning knife on the bill to authorize the harbor and land commission to expend $5000 in making a survey of the large ponds in the state. It turned in an "ought not to pass report" on the measure, and thus again showed that parties interested in appropriation bills which have passed the House should not feel it unnecessary to appear before the ways and means committee when said committee holds its hearing on the matter.

A delegation of suffragists who called at the Governor's office recently were shocked to observe a red carnation on the coat of Judge Meaney, private secretary to Gov. Walsh. But the judge assured them that no significance should be attached to the presence of the carnation, which just "happened" to be there.

The Senate committee on ways and means has cut the amount allowed by the House for clerical assistance to the judges of the supreme court from $6000 to $4000. At present the justices are allowed $2500.

courses to meet their needs are provided. This would involve an additional expense of from $25,000 to $30,000 a year.

Mr. Prosser believes it is possible to make the course of such a character that it would come under the provision for state aided schools, in which case the state would reimburse nearly one half of the cost of operating the school.

The issue now before the school committee is whether this school shall continue to be a manual training high school preparing about 5 per cent. of its students for higher technical schools and giving a general education with shop exercises to the other students, or whether the aim of the school shall be distinctly vocational, preparing the boys for the business and directive side of industries, conducting the shops upon a commercial basis and making the training of such a kind that whenever the boy leaves off he may be able to make an advantageous entrance into some place in the industries.

MAY - 4 - 1914

TO REORGANIZE MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

School Board Has Series of Recommendations — Commercial Basis Urged.

The Boston school committee has under consideration certain important and vital changes in the course of study for the Mechanic Arts High school, based upon a report made by Dr. Charles A. Prosser, the secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

The recommendations of Mr. Prosser are briefly: MAY 4 1914

Reorganize the school, beginning with the entering class in September, allowing present classes to graduate on the present basis.

Arrange courses of study in content and method with constant regard to industrial requirement.

Abandon all attempt to fit classes entering hereafter, for engineering colleges, eliminating purely academic subjects.

Conduct the shops on a commercial basis instead of a manuel training basis, in order to teach the processes of industry; and make the shops as far as possible the center for the application of the instruction in drawing, science, mathematics and other subjects.

Arrange the part-time course, giving boys actual experience in commercial shops of the city.

See that entering students have a clear understanding that the school is only for those who are preparing for the directive side of industries, and as pupils discover that they desire to fit for engineering or other occupations than the industries, transfer them to other high schools.

Text Books for Reference Only.

He recommends that the customary use of text books be discontinued, except for reference, and the materials for instruction be gathered from such sources as the school shop, outside plants and trade literature.

He suggests the systematic visitation to industrial plants and lectures by industrial experts.

He would require all instructors to have or to get some industrial experience as a qualification for service.

He recommends that the school time for entering class be lengthened to seven hours as in other vocational schools; that the number of pupils in shop classes be reduced to not more than 28 to a teacher in order to permit of individual and group exercises on a commercial basis; and that the course be so arranged that boys may specialize in the last year in drafting or in some one industrial field.

The report pays a fine compliment to the headmaster, teachers and pupils for the spirit of manliness and studious attention to work manifest in the school.

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MAY - 1914

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At the meeting means were discussed for advising the whole North end that the city teams will make their second and final tour on May 16. Hints and instructions printed in different languages, have been distributed to the tenants and landlords.

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HERALD - MAY - 4 - 1914

URGES DEMAND ON FITZ FOR CITY RECORDS

Fin. Com. Reports to Curley That Papers Regarding Privileges Are Missing—Advises Advertising Concessions. Declaring That City Is Losing Thousands of Dollars Yearly.

MAY 4 1914

A report to Mayor Curley of the finance commission's investigation into the concessions granted to individuals occupying portions of the city lands and buildings declares that Mayor Fitzgerald before the expiration of his term, removed from the mayor's office nearly all of the office records. These, the commission believes the former mayor should be called upon to return.

The commission advises Mayor Curley that the concession granted John J. Paget for swan and row boats on the Public Garden for $300 a year should be open to competition in the future and that the city should receive at least $500 annually for that privilege. In making that recommendation the finance commission refers to the removal of records, urging "that a request be made upon the ex-mayor for correspondence, reports and papers of the mayor's office, as city property should have been left in the office."

Pagets' Profits $2000 a Year.

"On account of the removal the report says, "it has been impossible for the commission to examine the correspondence between the mayor's office and the Paget family regarding this concession. Mr. Paget stated that his average annual receipts vary from $4000 to $5000 and his net profits from $2000 to $2500. The concession has been held by the Paget family for 35 years.

"It allows the holder to operate the swan boats and row boats in the Public Garden. The granting of the privilege is under the control of the mayor's office. In addition to the payment of $300, the lessee is required to build the wooden landings and runways and to maintain them in good condition."

The commission believes the authority to grant this concession should be transferred from the mayor's office to the park and recreation department.

Practically every concession granted by the city is taken up individually in the report, and in many cases the commission believes that the city is not getting anywhere near the amount it should, and that the concessions should be granted to the highest responsible bidder.

Would Double Charge.

For the privilege of the Marine Park boat service, between the mainland and Castle Island and Squantum, for which ex-Representative Frank J. Gethro pays $500 a year, the commission believes that the city should get at least $1000 a year, because of the growth of the business and because the lessee does a commercial business as well as providing the boats for pleasure trips.

Gethro admits, according to the finance commission, that he makes a net profit of $4000 to $5000 a year. Although there is a provision in his lease that the lessee "shall, without charge therefor, allow the members of the park and recreation board and such persons as the board may from time to time specify, to enter upon and use or to be transported on his boats." Gethro got $1025 last year for transporting laborers of the department from the mainland to Governor's Island.

The commission also points out that the lessee is also using the boats for a general contracting business, doing business with the Boston Development & Sanitary Company and with W. F. Keating & Company.

"While he denied the park department wharves at City Point were used for mercantile business," the report states in reference to Gethro, "he admited that he had on occasions taken materials from this landing to the islands in the harbor for private customers and that he had no other headquarters for his business."

Would Advertise for Bids.

The Gethro lease does not expire until Dec. 31, 1916, but in view of the fact that the business has increased to such an extent that the lessee has taken in $19,212.08 during the past two years, the commission believes that the city should advertise for bids upon the expiration of the present lease.

The commission also believes that Charles Bova, who conducts the Head House at Marine Park, should pay at least $3500 a year for the privilege, $1000 more than he now pays; that the concession should be open to public bidding and that the present terms of the lease should be strictly enforced. In addition to the use of the Head House for restaurant purposes, Bova has the privilege of letting bathing suits.

For the use of fresh water on the premises Bova pays nothing. The commission believes he should be charged for water at meter rates.

The commission criticizes the fact that Antonio Gregori pays nothing for the privilege of operating three booths on Castle Island, although he is required to have general care of the park and island. Gregori's son, who is a special policeman authorized to maintain order, and one regular policeman, have the whole supervision of the island during the summer. During the winter young Gregori acts as custodian of the island and is furnished with living and sleeping quarters in the old fort. The commission believes the concession should be open to public competition.

Want Income at Jamaica Pond.

For the refreshment station, boat landing and skating concession at Jamaica Pond, the city receives nothing from Mrs. R. L. Graves except a guarantee to keep the refectory building and bandstand clean, even though the park department payroll shows that a matron is employed by the city there for $10 a week. The refectory building and bandstand cost the city over $20,000. The commission recommends that this concession be opened to public competition.

For auto scales, gum and chocolate and weighing machine privileges at L street, Dover street, North Bennet and Cabot street bath houses, Edward E. Adams pays 33 1-3 per cent. of the gross receipts. He informed the commission he is willing to pay 50 per cent. The commission believes he should have all such privileges unless a better price can be received from others in an open competition.

The report shows that the Massachusetts Nautical Training School pays a rental of $800 from November to May of each year for a berth at the North End Park for the ship Ranger, a price which the commission believes is fair.

The commission also believes that Thomas O'Brien's L street pavilion, for which he pays $125 a year, should net the city more money and the privilege should be open to competition.

MAY - 4 - 1914

STICK TO IT

FRIENDS of the city charter ought not to be overworried at the chance that last Friday's tie vote in the Senate, killing the bill to enlarge the city council, will be overturned. Every member was recorded when that vote was taken. The margin is extremely narrow. If a single member who opposes the measure remains away the result could be reversed.

MAY 4 1914

But, if his own self-respect would permit it, would any member of the Legislature dare to face his constituency with a weathercock record on an issue so clear as this? It is perfectly true that Democrats like Fisher of Westford, McCarthy of Marlboro, and Leonard of Boston, will have to face the danger of having every bill for the benefit of their districts killed by the Lomasney-led opposition. Yet none of these men would expect to add to his prestige by having word go out through the state that he was afraid to take a pummelling. Indeed some of the Republicans who thought that the interests of their districts required that they vote with the Lomasney forces may find that they have misread the sentiment of their constituents.

HERALD - MAY - 4 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

ONE of the busiest men at the State House is Acting Chairman Tyrell of the commission on economy and efficiency. Under the present law the board is composed of two members appointed by the Governor and the state auditor. The recent resignation of John N. Cole to become chairman of the "Boom Boston" board left Mr. Tyrell as the only member able to give all of his time to the board, and at the present time it is a night and day job, as his board has to pass on many proposed appropriations. Legislation is pending to remove the state auditor from the board and have all three members appointed by the Governor. Until this measure becomes law, as it is expected to, there will probably be no successor named for Cole's place.

Representative Hanrahan of East Boston is riding on a sizeable boom for the Democratic nomination for senator in his district this fall.

Gov. Walsh, unlike some of his Democratic predecessors, has no difficulty in preserving harmony with a Republican Legislature.

The House committee on ways and means used its pruning knife on the bill to authorize the harbor and land commission to expend $5000 in making a survey of the large ponds in the state. It turned in an "ought not to pass report" on the measure, and thus again showed that parties interested in appropriation bills which have passed the House should not feel it unnecessary to appear before the ways and means committee when said committee holds its hearing on the matter.

A delegation of suffragists who called at the Governor's office recently were shocked to observe a red carnation on the coat of Judge Meaney, private secretary to Gov. Walsh. But the judge assured them that no significance should be attached to the presence of the carnation, which just "happened" to be there.

The Senate committee on ways and means has cut the amount allowed by the House for clerical assistance to the judges of the supreme court from $6000 to $4000. At present the justices are allowed $2500.

courses to meet their needs are provided. This would involve an additional expense of from $25,000 to $30,000 a year.

Mr. Prosser believes it is possible to make the course of such a character that it would come under the provision for state aided schools, in which case the state would reimburse nearly one half of the cost of operating the school.

The issue now before the school committee is whether this school shall continue to be a manual training high school preparing about 5 per cent. of its students for higher technical schools and giving a general education with shop exercises to the other students, or whether the aim of the school shall be distinctly vocational, preparing the boys for the business and directive side of industries, conducting the shops upon a commercial basis and making the training of such a kind that whenever the boy leaves off he may be able to make an advantageous entrance into some place in the industries.

MAY - 4 - 1914

TO REORGANIZE MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

School Board Has Series of Recommendations — Commercial Basis Urged.

The Boston school committee has under consideration certain important and vital changes in the course of study for the Mechanic Arts High school, based upon a report made by Dr. Charles A. Prosser, the secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

The recommendations of Mr. Prosser are briefly: MAY 4 1914

Reorganize the school, beginning with the entering class in September, allowing present classes to graduate on the present basis.

Arrange courses of study in content and method with constant regard to industrial requirement.

Abandon all attempt to fit classes entering hereafter, for engineering colleges, eliminating purely academic subjects.

Conduct the shops on a commercial basis instead of a manuel training basis, in order to teach the processes of industry; and make the shops as far as possible the center for the application of the instruction in drawing, science, mathematics and other subjects.

Arrange the part-time course, giving boys actual experience in commercial shops of the city.

See that entering students have a clear understanding that the school is only for those who are preparing for the directive side of industries, and as pupils discover that they desire to fit for engineering or other occupations than the industries, transfer them to other high schools.

Text Books for Reference Only.

He recommends that the customary use of text books be discontinued, except for reference, and the materials for instruction be gathered from such sources as the school shop, outside plants and trade literature.

He suggests the systematic visitation to industrial plants and lectures by industrial experts.

He would require all instructors to have or to get some industrial experience as a qualification for service.

He recommends that the school time for entering class be lengthened to seven hours as in other vocational schools; that the number of pupils in shop classes be reduced to not more than 28 to a teacher in order to permit of individual and group exercises on a commercial basis; and that the course be so arranged that boys may specialize in the last year in drafting or in some one industrial field.

The report pays a fine compliment to the headmaster, teachers and pupils for the spirit of manliness and studious attention to work manifest in the school.

Mr. Prosser finds that much of the equipment and most of the staff instructors are suitable to provide the kind of course that is now considered essential for a distinctly vocational school, but that the course, both in content and method must be decidedly changed if the purpose of the Mechanic Arts High school is to be to train boys for business and directive positions in industries.

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HERALD-MAY-4-1914

DEFEAT RECONSIDERATION

An attempt will be made this afternoon to reconsider the bill to enlarge the Boston city council, which was killed in the Senate on Friday by a tie vote. The mayor of Boston, the finance commission, the city council, the corporation counsel, the United Improvement Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, the Good Government Association and the Charter Association are united with a practically unanimous press in opposition to this attempt to destroy the present small and efficient city council of nine members elected at large.

It would seem under these circumstances that the chances of success of Representative Lomasney and his followers are slight. Yet those familiar with the methods which were employed last week to secure the passage of this undesirable legislation realize that such is not the case. It is to be hoped that the stories of bull-dozing and threats to kill good legislation, unless a vote was given for this bad legislation, which were rife at the State House all last week, are not true. If half of these stories are true, however, it increases the credit due to those senators who stood firm against what they believed to be bad legislation for the city of Boston, knowing the vote-swapping abilities and the legislative adroitness of the machine leaders who were behind the proposed change. They recognized that they were jeopardizing good legislation by taking the position which they did. Courage of this kind, when there are citizens enough interested to call it to the attention of their constituents, means their continuance in the confidence of the community and their continued indorsement at the polls.

The three Democratic senators, Fisher of Westford, Leonard of Boston and McCarthy of Marlboro, who stood firm against the wiles of Representative Lomasney, are entitled to great credit. This is especially true in the case of Senator McCarthy because legislation of large importance to his own district is now pending on the legislative calendar. The two Progressive senators, Burbank and Cox, are also entitled to commendation for their opposition to the proposed backward step.

The eyes of the voters, not only of Boston, but of Massachusetts, will be on the Senate this afternoon. And the opportunity will come next fall to rebuke or reward the action of their senators in a matter which affects so vitally the welfare of the capital city.

AMEND THE BUILDING LAW

No broken dike ever needed mending more than our present building law. For seven years the regulations now in force have invited firetrap construction and increased our notorious conflagration hazard. Of course the present law has its good points; but no law is tighter than its loopholes and omissions. Our building law is incomplete; it is lenient; it is loose. It says nothing for instance, of gas stoves, of kitchenettes, of fireproof roofing, of mutual exposures, either open or inclosed. But it mentions and permits balloon framing. It allows wooden stairs to be carried up six flights in a wooden well. It permits apartment houses to be built of quick inflammables from the cellar floor to the false ceiling seventy-five feet overhead. When its intent is plain, its wording is often ambiguous. Thus it orders that apartments shall have access to fire escapes; it evidently means more than it says, for what is access? It directs that dumb waiter shafts shall be fire proof throughout; the builders interpret fire proof as fire proofed, and a little plaster on wire lathing does the trick. Worst of all, loose, lenient, incomplete as it is, the law has not been enforced. Indeed the national board of fire underwriters calls the provisions for enforcement vague and conflicting.

Today the Boston building department brings before the Legislature an act amending the present building law. If the changes seem radical, we should read again the good law that was broken down seven years ago. If the provisions seem bent on saving human life even at some increased expense in construction, we should remember that the present law has already given us a hundred inexpensive firetraps, many of them worse than the Melvin, not to mention acres of sweeping fire risks in our outlying timber villages, cheap enough, yes, but so alarming that the magazines have featured them in warning to the country.

These proposed amendments will at least safeguard human lives and cut down our scandalous fire loss. In any case they will meet the present emergency until the state commission on building laws can report a more deliberate revision. Not private safety only is at stake, but our city's good name. The community will do well to mark the men or the interests that oppose enactment.

MAY-5-1914

FITZGERALD HAS A WORD ABOUT THE SWANBOATS

Accuses Fin. Com. of Neglecting Big Pending Contracts for "Picayunish" Things.

MAY 5 1914

Former Mayor Fitzgerald paid his compliments to the finance commission yesterday, and charged that its members are devoting time and energy to "little picayunish hundred-dollar concessions" while failing to "advise the city on important pending contracts involving millions of dollars."

It was the report of the commission to Mayor Curley on the swanboat concession in the Public Garden that drew forth the expression of ire from the former mayor. The report declared that the records of the concession were taken away when Mr. Fitzgerald left office, and that the "Paget family" had held the privilege for 35 years, paying a rental of only $300 a year.

After declaring that the "distinguished" finance commission never had asked him if he had the correspondence regarding the concession, and that he did not know whether the papers were at his office when he stepped down or not, the former mayor continued:

"I also know that I was the first mayor who ever made a charge for the swanboat privilege on the pond in the Public Garden. When I took office the Paget family had held the concession for years, without charge or obligation of any kind.

"The business on the pond was, at best, a fluctuating one. The cold or rainy summer meant a loss, and the bright summer some profit. I decided that a license fee or rental should be exacted from the swanboat people, as we exact it from motion picture people and many others.

"But don't forget that the public mind will refuse to be diverted from the pending $1,000,000 contracts to a discussion of little concessions on which the commission has lavished its valuable time. Let them get busy on real problefs, and when they want papers which they think I have, let them ask for them. That is the least they can do."

MAY-5-1914

MAYOR WANTS TO ESTABLISH DAIRY AT LONG ISLAND

Seeks Expert Advice on Adaptability of Soil for Cultivation.

Believing that there is an opportunity for sufficiently nourishing the soil on Long island in the harbor to grow sufficient grass or alfalfa for feeding cattle, Mayor Curley has written the department of agriculture at Washington for an expert to visit the island and advise him what character of agricultural products may be raised there.

The mayor is anxious to establish the dairy on the island for the purpose of furnishing milk for the 1000 or more inmates, and believes that the city can save considerable money by not only supplying the Long island almshouse and hospital, but all the other city institutions. If the agricultural expert finds that it is possible to grow sufficient grass for cattle, the mayor says he will instruct the infirmary department trustees to buy a herd.

Tomorrow afternoon the mayor and members of the city council will make an inspection of the island buildings as well as those in process of construction.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY 18 1914

BOARD BLAMES McMURRAY

Finance Commission Reports on Removal of Water Meters, Two from Houses Owned by Fitzgerald's Brother

MAY 18 1914

Following up Mayor Curley's charges, and at his request, the Finance Commission has submitted a report on the removal of water meters from the property of James T. Fitzgerald, brother of the former mayor, at 454 and 456 Hanover street, for a period extending from Oct. 25, 1912, to March 7, 1914. In this investigation it was found that water meters had also been removed from property at the corner of Park and Joiner streets, Charlestown, owned by Mrs. James T. Fitzgerald, and from premises owned by Emily and Mary T. O'Brien at 4 Rochdale street, Roxbury.

The commission reports that a bill for $63.75, based on the annual schedule rates and covering the eighteen months the Hanover street house was without a meter, was paid to the city collecting department shortly after the investigation was begun.

Regarding the Hanover street house, the commission finds that Giuseppe Angelosante, lessee of the property for some time, signed a lease Oct. 21, 1912, that stipulates that the lessor is to pay the water taxes, and that the lessee shall rebuild a weak wall if it happens to fall. A previous lease had stipulated that he pay the tax, and he had always done so.

The commission finds that Arthur Quincy, representing Mr. Fitzgerald, applied to Superintendent McMurray in October, 1912, with a protest against the over-registering of the meters, and that the instruments then were taken out, the cause for the removal being recorded as "for test."

Thereafter, Mr. Haley, the meter clerk in charge of the records, on at least two occasions called Mr. McMurray's attention to the fact that the meters had not been reinstalled, though tests had shown them to be in perfect working order. There was no change from meter charges to service pipe charge.

The property owned by Mrs. Fitzgerald, at Park and Joiner streets, Charlestown, purchased by the city for a new fire station, has not had a meter since Feb. 8, 1912, when it was removed on account of frost. The meter installation department prepared in April to put the meter back, the commission finds, when T. V. Sullivan, head of the department, received a telephone message from Supt. McMurray requesting him to "hold up" the installation. Mr. McMurray told the commission that he was in entire ignorance of the removal of the meter and that he did not learn of it until the commission called his attention to it.

The property owned by the Misses O'Brien is at 4 Rochdale street, Roxbury. The meter there was removed in 1911 and a service pipe was installed in its place. Edward T. O'Brien, deputy collector, told the commission that he acted as the representative of his sisters in interviewing Mr. McMurray and Mr. Wilson regarding the withdrawal of the meter, as he wished to have a yearly charge against the estate rather than a meter charge.

He could not remember distinctly whether he had seen Richard Field, former secretary of Mayor Fitzgerald, regarding the matter. Mr. Wilson of the water meter division, however, told the commission that he remembered distinctly that the order for the removal of the meter came from the mayor's office, but whether in the form of a request to Mr. McInnis transmitted to him or as a written memorandum, he is not sure. He has searched without avail for the written order, he says.

MAY-7-1914

CURLEY BRAVES "ARMY"

Delivers an Ultimatum to Swift's Unemployed

Announces Jobs for All Citizens of Boston

Denounces Them for Defaming City's Name

MAY -7 1914

Hisses and Cheers Punctuate His Talk

With much of his old-time fiery eloquence Mayor Curley delivered his ultimatum to Morrison I. Swift's "army of the unemployed," at City Hall, today. There was no mincing of words. The mayor told the men that he had jobs of good hard labor for all men of the group who could show a certificate of citizenship from the Boston election department, and also that he was tired and sick of the defamation that had been heaped upon the city under the charge that the authorities were not doing all they could to relieve distress, and that he in particular had violated his ante-election pledge in behalf of labor.

"Boston is not going to be the dumping ground for every section of the United States," shouted his honor with voice tinged with emotion, "and we are not going to encourage the same kind of practices under the guise of labor that have disgraced New York and other large cities of the country. We are willing to help all citizens of Boston, but we won't endure any movement that has for its purpose the defamation of this beloved city."

The mayor faced a motley crowd that completely filled the yard in front of City Hall. Swift's army was due at one o'clock. It was ten minutes later when the leader appeared with his cohorts down School street. At that time men and boys from the street had gathered in front of the steps and refused to move to one side when Swift asked for a passageway. By much pushing and shoving, however, the leader himself and twenty or more of his followers made their way to the steps, where Swift presented a communication written in his own hand asking the mayor to live up to his campaign speeches, quotations of which were presented from newspaper reports.

Row at Free Employment Bureau

A man of bulk and with militant intent, apparently, went to the State Free Employment Bureau in Kneeland street, this afternoon, and asked for a "job." There was nothing for him on the instant, and he began to make trouble, threatening to "clear out" the place. Director Sears and others attempted to pacify him, and he left quietly before the arrival of policemen from La Grange street, who had been called by one of the clerks.

MAY-5-1914

OLNEY DECLINES OFFER

He Will Not Be Reserve Board's Governor

Formal Refusal Sent to President Wilson

MAY -5 1914

His Name Already Has Served Good Purpose

Four Other Members Accept the Places

Washington, May 5—Richard Olney has addressed a letter to President Wilson formally declining the appointment as governor of the Federal Reserve Board of the new banking system.

While officials here declined to discuss the declination by Mr. Olney, they are in search of another New England man to complete the Board. It was reported as likely that W. P. G. Harding, president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., who has been apointed member of the Board from the South, would be named as governor.

Olney's Name Has Helped

None of the five men selected for positions on the Board sent acceptances before the White House allowed the story of their selection to trickle out through a certain source. In this manner the President has followed what almost appears to be his custom of trying out his selections on the public before finally determining what men he shall appoint. If that is his plan, apparently it has worked well with the Federal Reserve Board, for no word of criticism has been heard in official circles of any man named. None of Mr. Olney's friends expected that he would accept the arduous service to which the President invited him, but it is pointed out that the use of his name inspired confidence in the personnel of the whole Board.

Senator Weeks Likes the List

An intentional compliment to the Chamber of Commerce, United States of America, and through it to merchants and manufacturers generally, is paid by the President in the selection of Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago. Mr. Wheeler's work as president of the Chamber placed that organization in the strongest possible position before the country and the Administration feels that with commercial business represented on the Board by a man who already has won its respect and confidence, a long step toward the success of the new system will have been taken.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, while not consulted by the President regarding the selections, expresses his approval of all the men named except W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, of whom he knows nothing. The senator is well acquainted with Dr. Adolph C. Miller, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, whom he knows well and regards as particularly well informed upon financial matters. Paul M. Warburg is recognized on all sides as an authority on financial topics and suggested some of the most useful features of the Aldrich plan, with which he was in more or less sympathy. Some criticism of the appointment may be made because of [illegible] with a great New York

Continued on page

TRANS- MAY-5-1914

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

banking house, but President Wilson always has intended to recognize that great financial centre by a membership in the Federal Reserve Board and merely selected from the group which he believed to be most in sympathy with his Administration.

No Work for Two Months

It is understood that at least two months may elapse before the members of the board can begin their duties, even should the nominations be accepted this week. The Senate will make a thorough investigation of every appointee before confirming him and, moreover, the organization committee still has about two months' work ahead before the new system will be ready to turn over to the Federal Reserve Board.

The President's First Choice

After four months of waiting while President Wilson carefully sifted hundreds of names, the following-named men have been chosen for the Federal Reserve Board, which will put into operation the nation's new currency system:

Richard Olney, of Boston, former Secretary of State and Attorney General of the United States under President Cleveland.

Paul M. Warburg, of New York, member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and life long student of foreign banking systems.

W. P. G. Harding, president First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., and one of the leading bankers of the South.

Harry A. Wheeler, vice president and director of the Union Trust Company of Chicago and until recently president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Adolph Caspar Miller, professor of finance at the University of California and now assistant to Secretary Lane of the Interior Department; a political economist and writer on economics and finance.

These men, together with William G. McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury, John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, who are ex-officio members, have been selected to compose the Federal Reserve Board.

MAY 5 1914

The personnel follows the President's original idea of securing two bankers, a business man, an economist and student of finance, and a lawyer and business man. The declination of Mr. Olney means the selection of another man who has a combined legal and business training.

Must Devote All Time to Board

Under the new currency law appointive members of the board are to devote all their time to the board's business. Their salaries are $12,000 a year. The law creating the board provides that none of its members "shall be an officer or director of any bank, banking institution, trust company or Federal reserve bank nor hold stock in any banking institution or trust company."

The board is authorized to examine the affairs of each Federal reserve bank and each member bank and to require necessary reports. The board must publish weekly statements of the condition of Federal reserve banks. It may require the elimination of doubtful or worthless assets from books of Federal reserve banks, and it may suspend for statutory violations operations of any Federal reserve bank. A feature of the new currency system is the creation of a Federal advisory council, members of which are appointed by directors of each Federal reserve bank. The council is to act in an advisory capacity to the Federal Reserve Board. Reserve banks are empowered to discount notes, drafts and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of demand, notice and protest. The board is empowered to determine the character of such "paper" eligible for discount.

A Word About the Men

Mr. Olney was particularly desired for the position of governor of the Board, because of his legal training and his familiarity with the business world. He is seventy-eight years old and was Attorney General of the United States from 1893 to 1895, and then Secretary of State until 1897.

Mr. Wheeler is forty-nine years old. He has been a banker most of his life. He has been general secretary of the Chicago Association of Commerce, was appointed by President Taft in 1911 a member of the Commission on Second Class Mail Matter and has been president of the Credit Clearing House of Chicago.

Mr. Harding is fifty years old and is looked upon as one of the leading bankers of the entire South. He is a man of large income and some of his friends here doubted whether he would sever connection with his bank, the First National of Birmingham, as is necessary under the law, in order to accept the $12,000 post.

Paul Moritz Warburg is forty-five years old, was born at Hamburg, Germany, and after graduating from the university there, received a business training with a Hamburg commission firm. In 1888 he entered his father's banking firm, M. M. Warburg & Co., founded in 1798 by his great-grandfather, to study rudiments of banking. He studied English banking methods in a prominent London discount house and a broker's firm, then French banking with a Paris banking house, and in 1901 became member of the Municipal Council of Hamburg, taking an active part in the creation of the League of German Banks and Bankers. He moved to New York in 1902 to become a partner in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. In 1913 he received the order of the Crown, second class, from the German emperor. He has been active in various philanthropic and educational enterprises and has written extensively on financial subjects.

MAY 5 1914

Dr. Miller is forty-eight years old, holds a professorship in finance in the University of California. He has degrees from Harvard and the universities of Paris and Munich. He has taught economics and finance at the University of California, Cornell and the University of Chicago and is the author of several publications on finance. Since coming to Washington he has been an intimate adviser of Secretaries McAdoo and Houston of the organization committee of the Federal Reserve Board.

Secretary Houston was one of the men whom the President wanted to place on the Board, but he did not wish to make any changes in his Cabinet. Mr. Houston is understood to have suggested Dr. Miller, as did Secretaries Lane and McAdoo.

APRIL-27-1914

NEW FIRE ALARM TESTS

Bell to Be Removed from Ten Boxes in North and West Ends to Try the Mayor's Theory

Fire Commissioner Grady has directed the fire alarm branch to remove the bell from ten boxes in the North and West Ends of the city to meet the mayor's idea that all boxes should be similarly treated to avoid any possibility of non-sounding of alarms for fires by persons who believe that by opening the doors of boxes the alarm is given at headquarters. The commissione believer that this movement would lead to many false alarms, but he takes the viey of the mayor that such additional expense is as nothing compared with the possibility of life endangered under the misapprehension that so often exists.

MAY-5-1914

OLNEY IS RE-ELECTED

Though Declining Federal Reserve Governorship, He Continues as Head of Franklin Union

MAY -5 1914

Richard Olney, although declining the governorship of the Federal Reserve Board, has reëlected president of the Franklin Union at the annual meeting held last night. Other officers to serve again are Nathan Matthews, vice president; James J. Morrow, secretary; Henry L. Higginson, treasurer; Rev. William H. Dewart, rector of the Old North Church, succeeds Bishop Lawrence on the board of directors, while the other directors are Mayor Curley, Henry Abrahams, Charles T. Gallagher, Rev. Charles E. Park, Rev. K. M. Munroe, John A. Sullivan and Professor George F. Swain.

Director Walter B. Russell, executive head of the institution, reported that the six years of the Franklin Union "have been characterized by serious, steady, industrious hand to hand, hard work—work that has aimed to make men stronger in their vocations. Since the opening of the building in September, 1908, 5957 men have enrolled. The original registration of 533 has grown to 1674 during the year just closing, an increase of 125 men over last year. The registration by classes for the last year has reached 1900."

MAY-1914

It is an interesting and a

that Corporation Counsel Sulliva

another column in behalf of the p

transfer of Boston's quarantine serv

Federal control. He states that the Treas

ury Department has given assurances tha

every objection that has been made b

shipping interests to such a step will b

fully met, and that a Federal officer wil

be stationed here with authority to adjus

all matters relating to quarantine with a

little delay as is now incurred in disposing

of them; though he admits that another

Secretary might change the propose

regulations to the detriment of ou

shipping interests. Why then be i

any hurry to take those chances whe

the service under present local contro

seems to be so entirely satisfactory? Why

barter an acknowledged fact for an assur

ance, though at the start, at least, it would

doubtless be carried out? The only three

important ports now under local control

with respect to this service are Boston,

New York, and Baltimore, and Mr. Sulli

van thinks it probable that if Boston takes

the step the other two will follow its ex

ample. But on that point we do not have

even an assurance. As the leading com

mercial city, New York can much better

afford to take the chances involved than

Boston. Let her make the plunge and if

the experiment works satisfactorily we

have no doubt that our own port will fal

into line. But it is quite possible that pre

cipitancy on our part would enable her t

offer advantages of which we had deprived

ourselves, and this does not seem the

proper time for our city to approve the

transfer.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY-5-1914

PLATOON BILL PASSES

House Favors Dividing City Fire Departments

Opponents Claim That the Bill Is Unnecessary

Sponsors Say Efficiency Will Not Be Affected

MAY -5 1914

Tague Holds It Only Question of Cost

Debate over the bill to divide the fire departments of all Massachusetts cities of fifty thousand population or more into day and night platoons, a question that has been before the Legislature for a score of years, began in the House this morning. Those who spoke against the measure contended that it was unnecessary legislation, that it would cause an increase in the expense to the cities and that it would injure the efficiency of the department. The sponsors took the opposite view, one of the speakers, Mr. Tague of Boston, saying that it was merely a matter of cost, and "if cost must be lined up against humanity, let us have humanity."

The House passed the bill to be engrossed by a vote of 111 to 104.

Mr. Kennard of Somerville, who opened for the opponents, said that this was unjustifiable interference with the rights of cities to handle their own affairs. "This is a purely local question," he declared. "Such legislation would be an unwarranted interference with home rule for cities. The expense of such an arrangement would be excessive."

"This is not a new bill," said Mr. Tague, who made the first argument for the proponents. "It has been here for twenty years. On one occasion a similar bill was passed, only to receive the veto of the governor. The first question has always been cost, then inefficiency and lastly interference with local self-government.

"The Legislature has been placed on record as favoring regulating the hours of labor. We have even gone so far as to regulate the hours of labor of employees of the Commonwealth. Today we are asked to regulate a service to which we owe unlimited gratitude. We could cite many instances of the heroic work of the members of these departments.

"The cost is insignificant when you consider the great good it will do. I contend that the figures given us by the opponents of this bill are entirely wrong. I contend that it is inhuman to make a man serve twenty-one hours out of twenty-four hours a day. You should not deprive a man of his home rights.

"Then the question of efficiency of the departments comes up. When you gave these men one day off in twelve the efficiency of the department increased instead of being decreased. They said then that that action would impair the efficiency of the department.

"In Boston we have the best department in the world. And today the taxpayers are asking you to give the men something more. No firemen leaves his home in the morning or at night who knows whether he will ever come back. With the clang of the gong out they go; they do not think of what may happen. There is no public service employee who is more loyal and more heroic than our firemen.

"Now you have received a communication from the Chamber of Commerce in opposition to this bill. If there is any organization or association that is urging more legislation and doing so little good for the people I would like to know what it is. The Chamber's figures are incorrect; their statements are exaggerated.

"The efficiency of the departments will be double what it is today when we pass this bill; we will have double the men on duty. If there is one piece of Legislation that should go on the statute books, this is the one. I trust that this bill will go on its passage.

"It has been contended that the cities have the right to divide their forces into two platoons. Yes, they have that right, but they have made no use of it. Most of the opposition has come from Boston. Mayor Curley has been mentioned as an opponent. I do not nor can I conceive that the mayor can oppose the bill as vigorously as some would make us believe. In 1903 on this very floor he advocated the passage of a bill of this kind over the governor's veto. I believe that Mayor Curley is not the kind of a man to make a change of this kind.

"The question is only over a matter of cost. If cost must be arraigned against humanity, by all means let us have humanity."

Mr. Chamberlain of Springfield denied that the opponents put the dollar above the home. "The principal reasons for my opposition," he said, "are that the efficiency of departments will be seriously affected. All firemen do not desire this legislation, and the large additional expense that would be necessary to carry out the new arrangement. No one appreciates the value of home life more than I do, but the firemen are not the only men who cannot spend much time with their families."

Mr. Chamberlain mentioned travelling men in this connection. "Mon- labori-

MAY-18-1914

A BOSTON OPPORTUNITY

Boston is one of the six cities that has been requested to help finance a forward step to be taken by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. The total amount of money needed is $300,000—$60,000 a year for five years—and our share is $50,000. The money is to be used to pay the salaries of field workers who are to assist States and cities to pass good laws for industrial education and to promulgate a campaign of popular education on this important subject. In a good many respects it is altogether distressing that any campaign is necessary to raise funds for such commendable purposes, but the fact remains that the nation is not yet awake to the significance or the possibilities of industrial education. We have been too busy to calculate the ultimate effect upon ourselves of having millions of boys each year leave the public schools with no adequate training for any useful life work. Eventually a realization of consequences will come, but then it will be too late. The time to act is now. The National Society, which is striving to formulate a definite policy and to secure the maximum efficiency with the minimum effort and expenditure of money, is supported by some of our best-known men. It has no political or otherwise objectionable affiliations and no axe to grind. Its only object is the good of the nation. Its call ought to be heeded and at once.

MAY-18-1914

MAY-5-1914

SIEGEL OWES CITY $3466

Water Bill Three Years Old Discovered

Fitzgerald Did Not Insist on Payment

Though the Department Found No Mistake

MAY -5 1914

Company Asked for Abatement of Bill

Though nearly three years have elapsed since the debt was incurred, the Finance Commission today calls the attention of the mayor to an unpaid bill of $3466 on the books of the water department charged to Henry Siegel & Company for water during the third quarter of 1911, July 1 to Sept. 23.

The communication is nothing more than a severe criticism of former Mayor Fitzgerald, who, according to the report, allowed the matter to lapse after receiving a report from the water department, following complaint from the Siegel Company, that no mistake had been made in charging the company for so large an amount of water.

How the city will be able to collect the bill the mayor doesn't know, considering the financial trouble of Mr. Siegel.

The communication is as follows:

Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor:

Sir—The Finance Commission desires to call your attention to the fact that it finds on the books of the water service of the sewer and water division of the public works department a bill for water for the third quarter of 1911 (July 1 to Sept. 23), amounting to $3466, unpaid by Henry Siegel & Co.

At the time of the presentation of the bill Henry Siegel & Co. made a protest to the mayor's office, claiming that it was twice as large as previous bills which had been renderd to the Siegel Company. At the request of the mayor the claim for abatement on the part of the Siegel Company was investigated by the meter division and it reported that this large amount of water had been used by the company and was due to a change in its methods of using water. The engineer in charge of the water service also reported that he saw no reason for an abatement and both the report of the meter division and of the engineer were transmitted to the mayor's office on Nov. 21, 1911. The bill remains unpaid at the present time, although Henry Siegel & Co. were furnished with water in 1912, 1913 and 1914 and paid the bills for the use thereof.

The Finance Commission recommends that the bill be referred to the law department immediately for collection.

Respectfully submitted,
The Finance Commission,
By John R. Murphy, Chairman.

HERALD - MAY-5-1914

MAY -5 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

D. HENRY SULLIVAN, former chairman of the city's park and recreation board, has declined at least two offers to assume charge of park departments in other cities since he went out of office, one of his closest friends remarked at City Hall yesterday.

Some of the local printing establishments who do not solicit city business are anxious to know why the assessing department's notices were printed at a private printing plant when the city's printing establishment is capable of doing the work

Frank Foster of Dorchester, a civil engineer, is slated for the position as chief engineer of the street laying-out department, according to rumors in circulation at City Hall. It is understood the position was offered to Mr. Foster after he showed the officials at City Hall where there were a few plots of unassessed property in the city block bounded by Washington, Summer, Chauncy and Avon streets.

Mayor Curley apparently has no use for the services of the city messenger and his mace on state occasions, or at any other time. It is understood that the mayor has given orders to his office staff not to notify the city messenger to escort the mayor to the reviewing stand whenever there is a parade to be reviewed.

Those interested in Representative Edward F. McLaughlin's plan for dental clinics for school children in the various sections of the city are anxious to have President Daniel J. McDonald of the city council set a date for a public hearing upon the plan.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs sent a delegation to City Hall yesterday to get Mayor Curley to establish municipal sanitaries at the North and South stations. The mayor told the delegation he would have a survey made this year and would then consider the proposition if the city has the money to spare.

A former leader or almost leader of the Dorchester Democracy, who was defeated for the presidency of a division in one of the orders of which he is a member, attributes his defeat to residents of ward 20 who are connected with the building and overseeing of the poor departments, and is practicing his characteristic tactics to get even.

Editor Standish Willcox of the City Record, who has been interesting himself in an attempt to get back into the navy some young men who were not honorably discharged, has learned from Secretary Daniels of the navy that the quota of enlistments now allowed by law is completed, even though all the necessary precautions are being taken to be in readiness for any new turn in the Mexican situation.

Although Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation department is in charge of all the city's parks and public grounds since his appointment as head of the department, the genial "Capt." Dillon, as he is familiarly known takes the same pride in the Public Garden that he did when he was foreman in charge of that well-kept park, and never allows a day to pass that he does not go through the Garden to see that his subordinates are as careful as when he was the foreman in charge.

Although city officials and subordinates at City Hall these days regard the mayor as the actual head of every department and are always anxious and ready to assist the mayor, there seems to be a feeling on the third floor that the chief executive assumed too much authority when he designated a certain individual to perform a certain line of work. For that reason, it may be necessary to have a "show-down" during the next few days to determine the extent of the mayor's authority in that department.

William J. Curry has been appointed druggist for the Long Island hospital at $100 a month. The appointment was made by the infirmary department trustees, with the approval of the mayor.

The city's retiring board has retired on half-pay William L. Tuttle, a subforeman in the park and recreation department, and Russell Hale, a laborer in that department. Both are civil war veterans. Tuttle will get $507 a year, while Hale will get $390.

The mayor's luncheon at Young's Hotel to the members of the city council had a very satisfactory effect upon some of the members, and a suggestion was made that if the mayor keeps up that practice he can have at least two of the councilmen on his staff at any stage of the game.

MAY-5-1914.

FITZGERALD ON THE SWANBOATS

Accuses Fin. Com. of Neglecting Big Pending Contracts for "Picayunish" Things.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald paid his compliments to the finance commission yesterday, and charged that its members are devoting time and energy to "little picayunish hundred-dollar concessions" while failing [illegible] city on important pending contracts involving millions of dollars."

MAY 5 1914

It was the report of the commission to Mayor Curley on the swanboat concession in the Public Garden that drew forth the expression of ire from the former mayor. The report declared that the records of the concession were taken away when Mr. Fitzgerald left office, and that the "Paget family" had held the privilege for 35 years, paying a rental of only $300 a year.

After declaring that the "distinguished" finance commission never had asked him if he had the correspondence regarding the concession, and that he did not know whether the papers were at his office when he stepped down or not, the former mayor continued:

"I also know that I was the first mayor who ever made a charge for the swanboat privilege on the pond in the Public Garden. When I took office the Paget family had held the concession for years, without charge or obligation of any kind.

"The business on the pond was, at best, a fluctuating one. The cold or rainy summer meant a loss, and the bright summer some profit. I decided that a license fee or rental should be exacted from the swanboat people, as we exact it from motion picture people and many others.

"But don't forget that the public mind will refuse to be diverted from the pending $1,000,000 contracts to a discussion of little concessions on which the commission has lavished its valuable time. Let them get busy on real problems, and when they want papers which they think I have, let them ask for them. That is the least they can do."

MAYOR GREETS GIRLS AS FUTURE VOTERS OF CITY

"Judging from Saturday's parade of the Suffragists, I will be able to greet you in five years as voters rather than pupils of the Girls' High School of Practical Arts," was Mayor Curley's greeting to a large delegation from that school which visited his office yesterday afternoon prior to attending the meeting of the city council.

The girls fairly taxed the standing room of the mayor's suite of offices, and his greeting was received with cheers.

The mayor commended the young ladies for their anxiety to attend a meeting of the city council and for the interest displayed in visiting City Hall.

MAY-3-1914

MAYOR TO DISCUSS PENDING MEASURES WITH COUNCIL

Also Invites Finance Commissioners and Others to Lunch.

For the purpose of having a free and open discussion with the members of the city council relative to the proposed street lighting contracts and regarding the proposed transfer to the federal government of the city's quarantine service, Mayor Curley has invited the councilmen to join him at luncheon tomorrow afternoon before the regular council meeting. Also inviting Corporation Counsel Sullivan, Commissioner Rourke, Prof. William B. Munro and the finance commission.

MAY

The mayor believes that the proposed 10-year contracts for both the gas and electric street lighting should be accepted by the council, and he is equally as certain that the proposed transfer of the quarantine service to the federal government is for the best interests of the municipality. The majority of the councilmen, it is understood, are opposed to all three propositions as they stand at present.

Tomorrow the mayor will send to the council his proposed ordinance draft establishing a stationery supply bureau in connection with the municipal printing plant for purchasing all the office supplies. The mayor wants to establish the bureau in the quarters formerly occupied by the mayor's information bureau.

HERALD-MAY-5-1914

PARKER QUITS AS COLLECTOR

Mayor nnounces He Has De ely Decided on s Successor.

Atty. Bo n S. Parker, city collector for t ast four years, yesterday afterno following an extended conference th Mayor Curley relative to the business of his department, tendered his resignation, and it was promptly accepted, to take effect when Col. Parker's successor is confirmed by the civil service commission.

Although the mayor has definitely decided upon the selection of Col. Parker's successor, he announced that he would not forward the name to the civil service commission for some days.

The schoolhouse commission has organized for the year and elected as chairman ex-Senator Joseph P. Lomasney, who has been a member of the board for nearly a year and acting chairman since the retirement of Charles Logue. The commission organized after William F Kearns, the new member, qualified before City Clerk Donovan.

The commission elected Horace B. Fisher as secretary and Miss Annie A. Donohue as assistant secretary. Both have been connected with the department for years.

Mayor Curley yesterday reappointed Charles D. Maginnis as a member of the art commission. The appointee's name was one of three submitted to the mayor by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. B. L Pratt and I. W. Gaugengigl were the others.

The mayor also approved the appointment of Timothy F. Sullivan and Joseph G. O'Malley, clerks in the assessing department, as executive clerks at $2400 a year each.

MAY-5-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THE versatile Mr. Lomasney of Boston scored another victory in the Senate yesterday when that distinguished body reversed its action of Friday last in defeating the bill to abolish the present city council of nine in Boston and create in its place a council of 17, and substituted the bill for an adverse committee report. Senator Ballamy of Taunton, a Republican, made the shift possible by voting for the bill yesterday, although he had voted against it on Friday. There were two other shifts, but they balanced—Langelier of Quincy voted against the bill yesterday and for it Friday, while McCarthy of Marlboro voted for it yesterday and against it Friday. Langelier is a Republican and McCarthy a Democrat.

MAY 5 1914

Many Boston representatives who favor a larger council witnessed the vote on the city council bill. Representative Lomasney has been more active then ever this year to secure the passage of the bill to abolish the present council and establish one of 17, and the hot fight put up by those who think as he does in the Senate is said to be due to his own conndence that if he can get the measure safely through the Senate he will have things his own way in the House without sizeable opposition.

Representative McMorrow of ward 23, one of the most popular and able Democrats in the House is being strongly boomed for the Democratic senatorial nomination in his district.

Former Representative Timothy J. Ahern, now a special justice of the Roxbury district court, is one of the strong supporters of the bill providing that no questions relative to previous offences shall be asked by the civil service commission of applicants of 17 years of age, or under.

MAY-5-1914

WHITTLING THE OLD SOUTH

If our street commissioners or the mayor and council had felt compelled to ask for the dooryard of the Old South meetinghouse and for a public passageway through the tower base, everyone would have marvelled indignantly at even a sign of compliance on the part of the Old South corporation. But now trustees of the priceless church are not only willing to sell the ground and make a weakening runway through the tower, but of their own accord approach the street commissioners, urge the purchase on lenient terms and, with architects' drawings on the table, plead for the change.

Every engineer knows that, properly to underpin the tower, in case its four supports were further narrowed, would be a delicate and costly task, sure to lessen sooner or later the stability of the tall structure. Every architect ought to know that to open the tower to the passing crowd, as these trustees desire, would thread the building on the sidewalk; the dignity and quiet of the ancient edifice would suffer far more than when the basement was a bookmart. And every lover of the old meeting house knows that, if this finest memorial of American liberty is to stand for hundreds upon hundreds of years to come, it should not be trimmed and whittled at, recut and undermined by this yet early generation.

MAY-4-1914

FIRE CLOSE TO BEARS' DEN IN FRANKLIN PARK

Department Apparatus Gets Two Calls to Extinguish the Flames.

MAY 4 1914

Thousands of pleasure seekers in Franklin Park yesterday afternoon were startled by the sight of huge clouds of smoke rising up from the tall grass and bushes on the side of Schoolmaster's hill, which threatened to sweep across to the bear dens.

Many persons attacked the blaze with sticks and handfuls of earth, but the fire increased. A citizen fearing for the safety of the bears, ran to Eglestor square, and the chemical was hurried to the scene. The firemen had a tough fight with the treacherous blaze, but they were cheered on by the spectators and the fire finally was extinguished.

Hardly had the crowd returned to the bear dens and the aviary, when a fire broke out in the thick underbrush of the Wilderness. The volunteer fire fighters hastened once more to the scene of action, but their efforts met with as little success as before, and the assistance of Ladder 30 was called in before the fire could be put under control.

One of the largest crowds of the season took advantage of the fine weather yesterday to visit the park and its manifold attractions. The aviary was thronged from early in the morning, and became so crowded during the afternoon that a waiting line was formed, and hundreds were finally turned away in disappointment.

MAY-6-1914

WATER METER REMOVAL NEXT FIN. COM. ATTACK

Claim City Lost Thousands of Dollars Und Fitzgerald.

The finance commission is preparing another report on the Fitzgerald administration in connection with the wholesale removal of water meters from certain buildings throughout the city, according to information which reached City Hall. The commission, according to the informant, has found many cases where the water meters removed by the water division employes in the public works department neglected to replace the meters, and lost the city thousands of dollars annually.

MAY 6 1914

The commission has discovered that Henry Siegel & Co. owes the city $3466 for water.

A. SHUMAN RE-ELECTED HOSPITAL TRUSTEE HEAD

At the annual organization of the board of trustees of the Boston City Hospital, Dr. John J. Dowling, recently appointed, qualified as trustee. A. Shuman was re-elected president of the board, Joseph P. Manning, secretary.

MAY 6 1914

HERALD - MAY - 5 - 1914

FIVE BIG BOATS DOCK IN BOSTON

Three transatlantic liners and two fruit steamers entered the port of Boston yesterday with cargoes that varied from artificial flowers to heavy machinery. Only one of the transatlantic steamers, the Italian liner Indiana from Genoa, Naples and Palermo, carried passengers. She had 23 cabin and 1085 steerage passengers, all of whom were Italians, and only two of whom were American citizens. Three of her passengers were taken off at quarantine and removed to Gallups island because they had chicken pox.

The crew of both the Indiana and the Dutch freighter Zuiderdyk reported passing through a severe snow storm when off the Grand Banks Saturday. The Zuiderdyk, which sailed from Rotterdam, was 13 days in crossing, and brought a cargo of Argols that included gin, hemp and shrubs.

MAY - 5 1914

The other transatlantic vessel was the German liner Antonina from Hamburg. She was 15 days crossing. Entering the harbor she steamed to the Mystic docks in Charlestown. The traffic in freight has been so great at these docks during the last few days, however, that she could not be accommodated, and was obliged to turn about and sail to the new Commonwealth pier. The Hamburg-American liner Rhaetia was already there loading for Hamburg, but there was plenty of room for the Antonina.

The two fruit steamers were the United Fruit Company's Tivives from Port Limon, Colon and Kingston, and the American from Baracoa, Cuba. Among the 27 passengers on the Tivives was Miss Dolores Castro, daughter of the governor of Costa Rica. Other passengers were: Samuel B. H. Bravo, Miss Florence Bravo, Miss Elizabeth Allen and Henry Sterling Hains of Newton, Dr. Edward W. Finn of Dedham, Mrs. Julia A. Phillips of Cambridge, and Thomas W. Proctor, Mrs. Bertha Proctor, Mrs. Carrie Robinson, Austin W. Rice and Charles R. Schutt of Boston. Before leaving Port Limon for Boston the baseball team of the crew of the Tivives defeated the Port Limon team, the champions of Central America, 6 to 3. On her next sailing from Boston, on Thursday, the Tivives will go into the new Boston to Havana service.

Capt. Hansen of the American reported that when leaving Cuba he lost his port anchor and 60 fathoms of heavy chain because of an accident to the windlass. When the American last sailed from Boston she ran on the rocks near the outer Brewster and had to be taken to New York for repairs that cost $7000.

MAY - 5 - 1914

DISCUSS ORDER TO PROHIBIT ALL SCHOOL DANCES

Members of School Committee Finally Table Matter—Refuse Athletes' Petition.

MAY 5 1914

The school committee considered briefly last evening an order which, if adopted, would prohibit all dancing at high school cadet officers' parties or school or class parties participated in by high school pupils and conducted in high school buildings or elsewhere under authorities of head masters of such schools. The matter was tabled.

Supt. Dyer explained that the head masters had been troubled greatly by the problem developed by the inclination of the young people at such parties to indulge in the modern and extreme dances. "I have advised the head masters to cut out the objectionable dances," he said.

It was suggested that the order be amended so as to prohibit all dancing in the school buildings. Committeeman Lee said he hoped that such a measure would not be taken and testified to the excellence and usefulness of the dancing as conducted at some of the school centres. "If those in charge of these school centre dances are able to run proper dances, I think the head masters of the high school ought to be able to do so, also," he said.

Not Even Without Dancing.

The order provides, further, that not even danceless parties shall be held by high school pupils, as such, unless by permission of the secretary of the school board, upon application of the head master of the school attended by such pupils. It was provided, however, that the proposed order shall not affect dances for which arrangements have been made.

The committee denied the petition of five athletic pupils of the English High school for permission to participate in the interscholastic games of Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday. The committee recently made a rule prohibiting the participation of school athletes in meets at a distance that would require their absence from the city over night, but later made one exception, because arrangements for the trip had been made before establishing the rule.

The petition of the boys was accompanied by the following communication from the head-master, John F. Casey. "I have no desire to have the present rule broken; neither have I any objection to the request." This non-committal communication raised a laugh among the members of the committee, who, with the exception of Mr. Corcoran, voted to deny the petition.

Preparatory Salesmanship.

It was voted to continue the classes in preparatory salesmanship and those in English to non-English speaking pupils to June 5 and those in household arts to June 16.

The courses of study in the Latin schools were so amended as to give greater latitude in the election of language courses to entrance requirements of certain colleges.

The payment of $822.55 to Dr. Charles A. Prosser as compensation for his study and recommendations as to the proposed reorganization of the Mechanic Arts high school was approved.

On motion of Dr. Corcoran, the committee instructed Supt. Dyer to send circulars to the teachers notifying them that the committee will set aside the month of March for the consideration of petitions for increases of salaries and advising them that they should not "petition or memorialize" individual members of the committee for such increases. This action was taken on motion of Dr. Scannell, who stated that 90 per cent. of the time he, in common with other members of the committee, sets aside for school committee "visitation purposes" is taken up by those who come to urge their claims for higher salaries. Other members of the committee agreed with Dr. Scannell that they, too, had been annoyed by such untimely importunities.

The committee authorized the playground superintendent to continue pupils' excursions to the Art Museum. There has been some criticism of this practice, but the committee's action was taken without comment or debate.

MAY - 4 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

A STRANGER dropped into City Hall the other day, immediately after the information bureau was abolished, and was obliged to ask no less than a dozen before he learned the name of the county clerk for Suffolk county. The 12th man told him that Clerk Francis A. Campbell of the superior civil court is the individual.

Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, former chairman of the health board, was the influential gentleman who succeeded in having Dr. William H. Davis retained as vital statistician of the city's health department, after his removal was ordered.

MAY 4 1914

The sanitary and the street cleaning street oiling divisions of the public works department are now separate divisions, with George H. Foss in charge of the sanitary division and Joseph J. Norton as head of the street cleaning and oiling division.

The mayor believes that the subway entrances and exits on Tremont street are badly in need of a new coat of bronze, and for that reason has called upon the Boston transit commission to apply the bronze.

Benjamin B. Hatch of ward 20, electrical engineer in the schoolhouse department at $2500 a year, has been dropped from the service, and his position will be filled by Eugene C. McCarthy, also of ward 20, who is employed in the city's wire department as an inspector at $1600 a year.

Never in the history of the city has there been a more active and attentive corporation counsel than the present incumbent of the office—John A. Sullivan. He is invariably with the mayor at every conference of any importance, ready and willing to advice for the best interest of the municipality.

By placing a certified public accountant on the city's statistical department board, Mayor Curley believes that the efficiency of that branch of the municipal service will be greatly improved. Robert Dysart of 40 State street is the new appointee selected by the mayor for the place.

HERALD - MAY-5-1914

MASS MEETING CLOSES FIRST CLEAN-UP DAY

Fire-Prevention Addresses and Pictures at Elizabeth Peabody House.

MAY 5 1914

A mass meeting at Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles street, last evening wound up the first day's program of Boston's "Clean-up and Paint-up" campaign. For weeks committees in all parts of the city have been directing the work of cleaning up the city, enlisting the aid of school children and making a house-to-house canvass to get people to co-operate. "Fire Prevention Day" began the official clean-up week, which has really been extended from a week to 12 days.

Foreman B. J. A. Green of the sanitary department of public works, District Chief Henry A. Fox of district 4, fire department, and John P. Whitman, chairman of the clean-up committee of district 16, were the speakers. Abram Resnick, chairman of the West end committee, presided, and following the addresses stereopticon and motion pictures were shown of conditions in tenement districts and the causes of fires. There was music by members of the Elizabeth Peabody House orchestra.

Mr. Green announced that henceforth he would have collections of rubbish made in his district daily instead of on alternate days, as heretofore.

"It is an experiment that Mr. Rourke wanted to have made first in one district," said Mr. Green to the Herald reporter. "It would reduce the size of my equipment; for I don't require so many men now as I did when our collections were made only twice a week. I am ready to collect daily as soon as the people put out their rubbish for me to collect. It is up to them."

In his talk Mr. Green warned against putting boilers into the refuse to be carted away, as the department cannot dispose of them.

"If they are thrown into land that is being filled in," said he, "they rot after a while and fall apart, and then there is a hollow and the land caves in. If they are carried out on the scows that carry rubbish away at the foot of Oliver street, they interfere with the working of the big shovels that scoop up the waste. As a matter of fact, a galvanized boiler is good only for show. Real estate dealers put them in when they want to sell a house quickly. A galvanized boiler looks all right on the outside when it is new, and five years old; but the inside is rotten at the end of one year, soon gets into a condition that spoils the hot water. Buy a copper boiler, which is a life article."

Chief Fox spoke on fire prevention. He named as principal causes of fires, the ventilating or light shaft, the accumulation of rubbish, carelessness with matches, cigar stubs and lighted candles, and named as one of the great dangers, the obstruction of fire escapes with potted plants and household articles. He told how to ring in an alarm of fire, and gave for distribution a package of red cards with a list of fire prevention rules.

Referring to the recent Allston apartment house fire, when the first alarm was not rung in for half an hour, Mr. Fox said:

"Two women claimed that they telephoned alarms to headquarters. Personally, I am not a believer in telephoning alarms of fire. It is the way to waste time. When you pull the fire alarm you notify the department much more quickly than by telephone."

The first day of the official clean-up week was devoted to the Jamaica Plain district. Thirty extra teams and two auto trucks had been dispatched by Commissioner Rourke to aid in the removal of rubbish from that part of the city, and everything from old stoves to paper bags full of torn paper and ashes was gathered up from in front of residences. The total of wagons and trucks throughout the city was about 120, and 300 men were on duty from morning till "closing time." Mrs. George A. O. Ernst, chairman of the Jamaica Plain committee, was in charge of the work of that district. She expressed herself well satisfied with the progress of the day.

"Our work commenced may days ago," she said. "We have spent much time in cleaning up the houses and in educating the people up to the work. When the collections are over in this section we are going to finish up the work of cleaning up the vacant lots. Funds for this purpose have been contributed by various organizations and persons."

Mrs. Ernst has been assisted by Mrs. Charles Harrington of the Jamaica Plain branch of the Women's Municipal League, Miss Ellen Morse of the Women's Alliance, Mrs. Charles Souther of the Tuesday Club and Frank Seiberlich.

The Back Bay district will be covered today by the wagons of the public works department. For the past few days workmen have been at work on the vacant lot on Newbury street extension, back of 512 Commonwealth avenue, and Mrs. Thomas Sherwin, chairman of that district, spent a part of the day yesterday superintending the burning of rubbish there. Lots on the Fenway are being cleaned under the direction of a committee of which Miss J. S. Gloster of Simmons College is the head.

Mrs. Frank L. Young has charge of the work in Dorchester, and Mrs. Ralph Adams Cram, representing the Women's Municipal League, is working with the main committee of clean-up week.

MAY-5-1914

GETS HOME, HEAT AND LIGHTS FREE FOR CITY PAYS

Shea's Privilege at Franklin Park Called Violation of Ordinance by Fin. Com.

MAY 5 1914

The finance commission yesterday called Mayor Curley's attention to the fact that Deputy Commissioner James B. Shea of the park and recreation department, who receives a salary of $1200 annually, is given free use of the old Peters mansion in Franklin Park despite the fact that the park and recreation commissioners violated the ordinance establishing the department by granting the concession.

In putting the matter before the mayor, the finance commission points out that the amount of money which the city has expended on that house during Mr Shea's occupancy, includes $62 for new window shades, $223.78 for painting and papering, and $695.53 for electric wiring and fixtures. The commission also shows that last year the city paid $328.25 for a new furnace and laundry stove, making the total charge of $1309 for the year.

The commission then points out that the electric light bills from Feb. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, amounted to $227.60, while the cost of coal from Dec. 18, 1912, to March 2, 1914, amounted to $335.69, making a total payment of $563.29 by the city for heat and light for approximately one year.

According to the finance commission Chairman John H. Dillon is of the opinion that the park and recreation board under the Fitzgerald administration exceeded its powers not only in granting free use of the Franklin Park house, but also in allowing payments for its renovation and maintenance.

The finance commission recommends that the mayor call the attention of the park and recreation commissioners to the provisions of the ordinance establishing the maximum compensation of the deputy commissioner.

Oil and Coal Contracts.

Mayor Curley yesterday received from the Texas Oil Company a proposal, which he accepted, to supply the city with gasoline for the next 12 months at 1 cent a gallon less than the Standard Oil Company price and never higher than 14 cents or less than 10 cents a gallon. In addition, that company agrees to give the city a discount of 2 per cent. for cash within 30 days.

The Texas company was one of several that bid upon the contract for a year's supply of gasoline and kerosene. On both the Texas company was lowest, but the price on the gasoline particularly interested the mayor, and on that alone the mayor believes he will make a saving of $10,000 a year. For kerosene the Texas company bid 8 cents a gallon.

The mayor also awarded contracts for anthracite and bituminous coal for the City Hospital and public buildings departments. For both departments the city received bids from several concerns, and awarded the contract for anthracite coal to Batchelder Bros. and the bituminous coal to the City Fuel Company. For furnace coal the lowest bid was $5.75 a ton, $4.25 for egg coal, $6.50 for stove coal and $5.50 for nut coal. For bituminous coal the lowest bid was $4.35 a ton. The two contracts totalled $143,000, or $7000 less than the price paid last year, the mayor points out.

Hyde Park Water Sale.

The finance commission's investigation of the sale of the Hyde Park water plant by the town of Hyde Park shortly before its annexation to Boston convinces Mayor Curley that there is an opportunity of recovering a large portion of the excess amount of over $100,000 paid in that $450,000 transaction. The mayor yesterday instructed Corporation Counsel Sullivan to take the necessary steps for reopening the case before the courts.

Mayor Curley yesterday named Atty. Frederick M. J. Sheehan of Dorchester as a director of the Workingmen's Loan Association, to succeed George E. Curran of ward 18, and sent to the civil service commission the appointment of H. Murray Pakulski of Roxbury as a trustee of the Consumptives' Hospital department to succeed Isabel F. Hyams, whose term expired on May 1.

RECORD - MAY - 7 - 1914

UNDER THE CODFISH

It seems to be the opinion among the well-informed member Progressives in the Legislature that Charles Sumner Bird will again be the gubernatorial candidate of the Progressive party this year.

Local organizations of the party all over the state are passing resolutions urging him to run again, Chairman Matthew Hale of the State Committee is touring the state building up the organization, and plans are being made to make special fights for congressmen, as well as to increase the party representation in the Legislature.

The Senate Ways and Means Committee pays the State Board of Charity the compliment of adding $10,000 to the appropriation allowed by the House Ways and Means, so that the total is $1,180,600. The $10,000 is added to the $63,000 allowed for the adult poor.

Gov. Walsh denies that he has been urged to veto the bill to authorize the appointment of women police officers.

It is pointed out by intimates of the Governor that he has never gone on record directly on the question of woman suffrage. His declaration in his inaugural was in favor of submitting the amendment of the Constitution to the people.

The woman suffrage parade was the first parade which Gov. Walsh has been called on to review.

Mirs Margaret Foley complains that, although Lt.-Gov. Barry challenged her to a debate, and she accepted, she has heard nothing more from him. The Lieutenant-Governor is an "Anti."

Rep. B. F. Haines of Medford is using envelopes bearing an advertisement of his city, on the back—"Live in Medford, a beautiful historical city of homes."—Some of his irreverent friends in the House are gibing him with the reflection that it is no longer possible to advertise "Medford rum," and intimate that that would prove the most efficacious advertisement of the city as an historical institution.

Col. E. M. House of Washington called on Gov. Walsh yesterday, but the Governor denied later that the call had any relation to federal appointments. Col. House is soon to sail for Europe, but will return in time to spend part of the summer on the north shore.

In executive session the Committee on Judiciary cleaned up its docket. It voted to report a bill to permit manufacturers to do their own insurance under the workingmen's compensation act; a bill for court interpreters; to refer to a commission all bills relating to liens and to priority of mortgages over liens, and leave to withdraw on petitions for legislation as to admission to the bar.

MAY - 11 - 1914

CURLEY IN HAGGERTY ESCORT

Through the efforts of Mayor Curley, the use of the fishing steamer, King Philip, which is now used temporarily by the city of Boston as an institutions boat, has been secured for the transport of the coast artillery troops from the forts in the harbor to Charlestown to participate in the ceremonies attending the funeral of Daniel Haggerty, the Cambridge boy who was first to fall in the present troubles with Mexico.

Mayor Curley has promised to be in the escort of the body from the Navy Yard to the dead soldier's former home in Cambridge.

FINANCE COMMISSION MAKE LAND REPORT

The Finance Commission, which has been investigating the matter of the real estate owned by the city which is not being used for any specific purpose and which might be made available for revenue, has sent a report to Mayor Curley in which it announces that it has discovered nearly $2,000,000 worth of property which is available for revenue purposes.

The Commission also scores the lax methods of keeping the records of such property and urges that a complete record be made and turned over to the Street Laying-Out Department, so that it may be kept and be available at all times.

The report says:

"In conducting this investigation the representatives of the Commission made a search of the statistical data on file in City Hall, but were unable to discover any department which had a complete list of all the real estate owned by the city.

Ordinance Violated.

"The lack of any such information, however, is a violation of the Revised Ordinances of 1898, chap. 39, sect. 1, which in substance provides that the street laying-out department shall have control of the real estate not used for a specific purpose and shall keep a record of such.

"Inquiry at the office of the Street Commissioners elicited the information that the department is not in a position to know what parcels of real estate have been abandoned for use and consequently depends upon a formal note from a department or an order of the City Council transferring the care and control to it.

"In the opinion of the Finance Commission such a condition should be rectified, and the direction of the ordinance followed, so that the chief executive can be readily informed of those parcels of real estate which the city has abandoned or is not using to advantage. If such a list were kept, it would afford an easy and convenient reference for the departments which contemplate the purchase of land, and might save for the city the needless expense of the purchase of new lands.

"As a result of its investigation the Finance Commission finds that the city of Boston has abandoned or does not use in the majority of cases for specific city purposes 117 parcels of land and buildings, the assessed value of which in 1913 was $1,741,650. If the parcels which are not assessed separately or not assessed at all were included, the total figure would approximate $2,000,000.

"The Commission has not included in the list the real estate owned and controlled by the overseers of the poor. It will make that the subject of a special report.

Benefit City.

"In may cases buildings are occupied by organizations which pay a nominal rent to the city. If it should be decided to sell the property so occupied, accommodations might be provided for these organizations in other city buildings.

"The legal and technical difficulties surrounding the sale or disposition of these parcels have not been examined, as the law department is the proper authority to pass upon such questions. A complete study of the advisability of the sale of these parcels should be made at once. The treasury of the city of Boston would benefit by the sale to the amount of about $2,000,000, and there would be a further annual benefit in the form of the taxes assessed on the various properties after the sale. It is bad business policy for the city to own property which is not in use and for which there is no possible use in the

"The Commission recommends: That section 1, chapter 39, of the Revised Ordinances of 1898, be strictly followed by the street laying-out department; that all parcels of land owned by the city that cannot be advantageously used be sold."

CURLEY CUTS MORE SALARIES

Another of former Mayor Fitzgerald's political associates felt the "pruning knife" of Mayor Curley when David H. Noonan, executive clerk in the school house department, suffered a reduction in salary from $2500 to $2250 per year. Noonan was secretary to Fitzgerald when the latter was a congressman and was frequently employed in the mayor's office under the Fitzgerald administration.

James J. Mahar, engineer of domestic science in the department, suffered a similar reduction.

The Mayor has named Addison L. Winship, civic secretary of the City Club, as Boston's delegate to the Pageant and Masque of Cities at the conference of cities at St. Louis on May 28, 29, 30 and 31.

MAY 11 1914

At the direction of Mayor Curley, Commissioner of Public Yorks Rourke is now negotiating with the officials of the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. for a new contract with that company for lighting the city streets, parks and alleys that will meet the points raised by the Finance Commission in its report Sunday, which recommended the rejection of the contract now before the city council.

GIVE UP PARENTAL SCHOOL

MAY 13 1914

Mayor Curley announced last night that he has decided to take the necessary steps to allow the use of the Parental School in West Roxbury as a hospital for patients with the whooping cough and other diseases of children.

The Mayor expresses great fear on account of the progress this sickness has made in recent years among the children of the city. He cited figures collected by a physician showing that the number of deaths from whooping cough among children has almost doubled within a very few years, the rate per 10,000 of deaths going from 52 in 1910, to 97 in 1913.

The Mayor pointed out that there is no place now for the treatment of whooping cough. The City Hospital does not take such cases on account of a fear that children afflicted might contract other diseases while undergoing treatment for whooping cough at the hospital.

The first step the Mayor will take will be to talk with the hospital trustees about the matter next Thursday at a luncheon previously announced.

ADVERTISER - MAY-5-1914

LIGHTING CONTRACTS ARE AGAIN DELAYED

MAYOR TRIES TO INDUCE COUNCIL TO ACCEPT

MAY 5 1914

After Conference, Attended Also by Finance Commission, Officials Decide to Await Report of Board

For almost three hours, yesterday, Mayor Curley, the members of the City Council, and Finance Commrs. Murphy and Moors sat in conference at a downtown hotel, discussing the street lighting contracts now pending before the City Council. Mayor Curley earnestly endeavored to induce the Council to accept the contracts as they were submitted by Commr. Rourke.

After this full discussion of the merits of the agreements reached between Rourke and Edison Electric Illuminating Co., in the electric lighting matter, and Rourke and the Boston Consolidated Gas Co., in the gas lighting matter, the Council decided to await the formal report of the Finance Commission upon both propositions before taking action.

Mayor Anxious.

Mayor Curley was anxious for immediate action on both. The councillors took the ground, however, that, as they had asked the Finance Commission to investigate both, it would not be courteous to that body to act upon the matters before the Commission has reported. The prices of the contracts as submitted were substantially agreed upon by the Mayor and the councillors, and the sole remaining points to be settled between them are the other clauses of the contracts providing for the protection of the city in case of reductions, etc., in the price of lighting.

Chairman Murphy, for the Finance Commission, stated that the Commission would take up the matter at the regular meeting today and would aid the Mayor as far as possible in closing up the lighting situation at an early date.

The Council yesterday voted to postpone action for another week upon Mayor Curley's ordinance turning the management of the local quarantine service over to Federal authority. This was at the request of Corporation Counsel Sullivan. None of the members of the Council, who had previously stated that they would oppose the change, announced any change in their positions, however.

The Council voted to give a hearing next Monday, during the regular Council meeting, to petitioners headed by Rep. McLaughlin of ward 12, who ask the establishment of free dental clinics during school days from 9 to 12 in East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston and Roxbury. The plan of these proposed is to provide free dental service to the poor children of the city. The petitioners ask the Board of Health to furnish the dentists needed for the work, each of whom to be paid $500 per year.

The Mayor sent to the Council the nomination of Frederick M. J. Sheehan for trustee of the Workingmen's Loan Co.

The Council referred to its Committee on Ordinances the Mayor's ordinance to provide a bureau in the Printing Department for the purchase of office supplies for all the city departments.

MAY-6-1914

CLAIMS SAVING OF $250,000 FOR CITY

Mayor Curley Issues Statement Showing Reduction in Payroll, Which Bears Out Assertions of Economy.

Mayor Curley's economic policy, which he has diligently pursued since his inauguration last February, has resulted in a saving to the city of $250,000 a year, from the payrolls of two of the city departments, according to figures which the Mayor gave out Saturday.

The Mayor said that the payrolls in the Public Works Department for the past week showed a reduction of $3000 from the payrolls of February, and that the payrolls of the Park and Recreation Department were $1800 less than when he took office.

MAY 4 1914

It was also stated by the Mayor that the payrolls of the Public Works Department dropped $1000 last week from the figures that they were the week before. The rolls of this Department, however, are still about $400 a week greater than they were at this time last year. The payrolls of the Park and Recreation Department for last week were about $654 less than they were during the corresponding week of last year.

Deputy Supt. of Markets Charles H. Webster and Benjamin B. Hatch, chief electrical engineer of the Schoolhouse Department, are the latest city officials to lose their positions as the result of the change of administration at City Hall.

Mr. Hatch was dropped by the Schoolhouse Commissioners immediately after Chairman Joseph P. Lomasney of the Schoolhouse Commission took up his new duties at the head of that commission. Economy is given as the reason for dropping Mr. Hatch, who was receiving $2500 a year and has been in the Schoolhouse Department since 1896.

Mr. Webster, according to Superintendent of Markets Graham, has not reported for duty since Graham took office. As a result Supt. Graham was given permission by the Mayor to appoint Hugh J. Quinn of Dorchester to the position.

George Spencer Phenix, special investigator for the Finance Commission, has resigned his position to take a place in the office of commissioner of accounts of New York city.

MAY-1914

City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley announced his intention to displace another department head of long standing in the service last night when he announced the appointment of H. Murray Pakulski for Consumptive's Hospital trustee, in place of Isabel F. Hyams of 26 Wales st. Isabel Hyams has been on the board since 1906. Her term expired May 1.

George E. Curran of ward 18, who was named by Mayor Fitzgerald for trustee of the Workingmen's Loar Association, also was displaced, the position going to Frederick M. J. Sheenan of ward 17, a newspaper man.

The Mayor announced the reopening by the city of the old Hyde Park Water Department scandal, this time through court action by the Corporation Counsel. The Mayor previously gave the Finance Commission certain information about it, and the Commission returned the information with the request that the Mayor give it to the City Law Department and cause court proceedings to be instituted. The Mayor figures that about $100,000 of the amount received by the Town of Hyde Park just previous to annexation by Boston for its water works can be recovered.

Under instructions from Mayor Curley, an effort is to be made by the trustees of the Infirmary Department to start a dairy at Long Island. An expert from the Department of Agriculture at Washington is to be secured for experimental work on the soil to find out for what it is best adapted.

MAY-2-1914.

OPPOSES MUNICIPAL LIGHTING FOR BOSTON

UNITED IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION REPORTS

MAY 2 1914

After Investigating Matter of Street Illumination, Suggests That New Rates Are Best.

The United Improvement Assn., to which was referred, for the purposes of investigation, the order of the City Council to investigate and report on the matter of street lighting and the new contract with the Edison company and the one proposed with the Boston Consolidated Gas Co., expresses approval of some features of the contracts and disapproval of some others.

The recommendations are: That the proposed new rates will produce a marked saving to the city. That, owing to conditions at the present time, the city can be better served at a less cost by entering into a contract or contracts with public service corporations than by maintaining a municipal plant. That it seems probable that improvements and developments in apparatus and manufacture will cause a reduction in market values. And that, for this reason, the city's interests would be safeguarded better by a five-year than a 10-year contract.

That the contract under consideration are not properly drawn to protect the best interests of the city and should be redrafted before being accepted by the City Council.

The Committee further believes that the rates should be determined by a disinterested and well-qualified board, and therefore suggests that the city and companies should mutually agree to submit the matter of rates to the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, and to incorporate that Board's findings in contracts which shall date as of April 1, 1914.

The Committee also thinks that it may be desirable to have the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners designated in the arbitration clauses of the contracts as the arbitrators to determine any reasonable claims for lower price of service.

MAY-9-1914

THE UNEMPLOYED.

It should be clearly understood that the unemployed who from time to time gather on the Common and march to the State House do not belong in Boston. There are not many of them anyway: and only a handful have any claim to a residence or settlement here. The rest come from different parts of the state and from other states. A careful investigation shows that the men who make the demonstrations have come to this city because those seeking work inevitably gravitate toward the largest city, at hand, because of the greater possibility of a position in a large city. The demonstrations here and in the other big cities of the United States have been often the work of men from the rural districts, for the most part although they have been assisted largely by hoboes of the common variety.

MAY 10 1914

ADVERTIZER - MAY-5-1914

WANTS DANCES AT SCHOOLS STOPPED

HEAD MASTERS' ASSN. ASKS BOARD TO ACT

MAY 5 1914

Desire on Part of Students to Indulge in More Modern Steps Believed to Have Caused Action.

The modern dances or some of them have apparently annoyed the teachers making up the Head Masters' Association to such an extent that the School Board has been asked to pass an order which would do away with dancing at parties held under authority of any teachers of high schools.

The proposed order provided that dancing be prohibited "at High School Cadet officers' parties, school or class parties participated in by high school pupils and conducted in high school buildings or elsewhere under the authority of the head master or teachers of such schools." There was also a provision that no permit for such parties should be issued except upon application of a head master of a high school.

"What are parties for if not for dancing?" inquired Miss Curtis.

Dr. Scannell said that it seemed a rather drastic and unnecessary thing to prevent all dancing at school parties in the daytime, and expressed the view that the matter should be given a little more thought.

Mr. Corcoran said that he would vote for an order to cut out all dancing in school buildings and referred to the dancing at the evening centers.

Mr. Lee said that he had attended several of the dances at the evening centers and spoke of them with high approval. It seemed to him that if the centers could give proper dances that the head masters could.

Supt. Dyer asked regarding the proposed order said that he had not known of it, but that he did know that some of the head-masters had been annoyed by the desire of some of the students to dance some of the more modern dances at some of the school parties. The head-masters had prevented this, he said, but he supposed that the outcome of the matter had been the proposed order. The matter went over.

Art Museum Visits.

There was an echo of the outbreak against allowing children to be taken to the art museum when a letter from Director of School Hygiene Dr. Thomas F. Harrington asking for instructions came up. The letter related to the visits of the children from the summer playgrounds to the art museum and said that instructions were asked because the official of the museum in charge of the matter desires to know whether these visits are to be made this year. In his letter he stated: "These visits have been carried on successfully for three or four summers. At times there has been some criticism based upon the supposed impropriety of children visiting the art museum." The Board expressed approval of the visits, it being said after the meeting that the members knew of no criticism in the matter.

The Board rescinded the appointment of Mr. Corcoran, Dr. Scannell and Miss Curtis as a committee on salaries and passed an order urging that hereafter all applications for increases in salary should be made to the Board as a whole and should be heard by the Board as a whole in the month of March.

Dr. Scannell said that fully 90 p.c. of visitations to his office in connection with school affairs had to do with the desire to raise the salary of an individual or of a class of persons in the service.

His order was offered with a view of having the whole Board take up all such matters and reach conclusions for the entire year, instead of having individual members seen from time to time in regard to these matters.

Chairman Brock said that "we don't want to invite them to start in on a general campaign. In my opinion, we have gone about as far as we can."

Sanitation in Schools.

The Woman's Municipal League sent in a report regarding the sanitation of school buildings explaining that it was not actuated by any desire to criticise but a desire to be helpful. Chairman Brock expressed the view that the Secretary of the Board had better look the matter up on account of "the charges or semi-charges against some of the janitors." The matter went over and nothing was given out regarding it.

The Business Agent submitted a report which showed that the expenditures for the first four months of the year 1914-15 were $1,708,504.73, an increase over the same period of the last-year of $52,490.09. The unexpended balance at the end of the four months was $3,718,279.09.

A change in studies at the Girls' High School was submitted by Supt. Dyer, which provides that one foreign language may be taken instead of two. Under this schedule two foreign languages may be taken as is required by Radcliffe, but only one will be insisted upon, which will conform to the demands of the other colleges for women.

JUNE-4-1914

MAYOR APPROVES FITZGERALD IDEA

WANTS TO BUILD AN 11-STORY OFFICE BUILDING

Proposes to Sell City Hall Ave. Police Station and School Committee Home for Purpose.

Another proposition of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's, namely, the construction of an 11-story office building on the site of the old probate building on Tremont st., at a cost of about $260,000, met with approval by Mayor C[illegible] yesterday.

JUN 4 1914

The plans for this building were ordered by Mayor Fitzgerald and were finished up Architect Harrison Atwood. It was ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's intention to ask the City Council for permission to sell police station 2 in City Hall ave., and the school committee building on Mason st., and with the proceeds erect the new building.

To the surprise of all, Mayor Curley has taken up the very same idea, and on Monday will submit an order to the City Council giving him permission to sell these properties. The other proposition of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's taken up by Mayor Curley was the remodelling of Copley sq.

The new building on Tremont st. will be of granite and brick, constructed in a severe architectural style directly opposed to the City Hall annex, and corresponding to the general design of the buildings on Tremont st. It will have Police Station 2 on the ground floor, and the School Committee rooms above. The Schoolhouse Commissioners, Penal Institutions Department, Infirmary Department, institutions registrar, and possibly the Finance Commission will also be housed there. The City Hall annex has proved entirely insufficient to house all the departments for which the city is now renting outside quarters so that this building is looked upon in the light of an economy.

The sale of the police station on City Hall ave. has been advocated for some time because of the dilapidated condition into which it had fallen and the almost filthy conditions surrounding prisoners there. It is expected that a nice sum will be realized.

In the matter of selling the Mason st. property a legal question may be raised over the right of the Council to authorize its sale. The building is under control of the School Committee and it may be necessary to obtain their consent before any action can be taken.

The decision to build the new structure was made at a conference in the Mayor's office yesterday between Corporation Counsel Sullivan, Supt. of Buildings Richard Lynch, the Mayor and the architect.

MORE EXITS FOR ALL CITY'S CHURCHES

Mayor Issues Order to Building Commr. O'Hearn to Make Rigid Precautionary Inspection of Edifices and Hospitals

The exits in every church in the city will be carefully examined by inspectors of the Building Department, according to the order of Mayor Curley, issued yesterday following a conference with Building Commr. O'Hearn.

The Mayor declares that the majority of churches are built on the plan of a cross with exits at the rear or front only. In case of a panic the congregation would not have a chance of getting out, the Mayor claims, and suggests that exits be made in the sides of the various edifices.

The Mayor also announced that, together with inspectors of the Building Department, he would visit every private hospital personally, to see if it was properly equipped with fire protection apparatus and had the ability to remove all patients in case of fire.

JUNE-3-1914.

O'MEARA OPPOSES NEW MARKET PLANS

Mayor Curley Informed He Is Opposed to "Push-Cart White Way" Extensions on Saturday Nights.

Opposition to the recommendations of Supt. of Markets Graham for the making of the South and North Market sts. sides of Faneuil Hall and Quincy markets a push-cart white way on Saturday evenings developed from an unexpected quarter yesterday when Police Commr. O'Meara told Mayor Curley that he is opposed to the scheme.

The recommendation of Supt. Graham had, previously at a hearing held by the Mayor in the old aldermanic chamber, received hearty support from the marketmen of the two big markets. Police Commr. O'Meara wants the push-carts to stay where they are on North and Blackstone sts.

The argument made by several speakers at the hearing was that sending the push carts to the streets bounding the big markets will bring business for meat stalls back into that direction also, from which, they admitted, it has steadily gone away at night to the North and Blackstone sts. markets, because the shoppers were attracted to that vicinity by the "push cart men."

At the conclusion of the hearing, Mayor Curley announced to the marketmen that he will accept any proposition for their betterment that they can agree on with Supt. of Markets Graham.

ADVERTIZER - MAY-5-1914

PASSES MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS' BILL

HOUSE GIVES IT THIRD READING AFTER DEBATE

Senator Doyle Proposes New Division of Boston Into 36 Wards—Walsh Will Sign Public Service Bill.

MAY 5 1914

The House, after long debate, passed to a third reading the bill to provide that at the annual meeting for the election of officers of any Massachusetts corporation, stockholders who are residents of Massachusetts, and who hold stock to an amount equal in the aggregate of 25 p.c. of the entire outstanding capital stock of the corporation, shall have the right to nominate one director of such corporation and to have him elected as a director.

Davis of Boston moved his amendment to include foreign corporations doing business in Massachusetts and the amendment was upheld by Washburn of Worcester.

Haines of Medford opposed the amendment.

By voice votes, the amendment was killed and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Salaries of Licensing Board.

The House, 46 to 25, adopted an amendment offered by Reilly of wd. 17, affixing a referendum, to the Mayor and City Council, to the bill to raise the salaries of the Boston Licensing Board—chairman, $4500 to $5500, and other members, $4000 to $5000.

Two Governors have vetoed this bill, and it is suspected that Gov. Walsh would have followed suit, without the referendum.

Minimum for Electric Meters.

The House, 53 to 25, passed to engrossment the bill to reduce the minimum charge for electric meters from $9 to $5, despite the attack by Hays of Brighton, who said it is "unfair and merely a grandstand play to feed hot air to the people. It is a cheap bid for votes, and I ask the House in its intelligence to stand by the Committee on Public Lighting."

"The question is whether or not an injustice is to be perpetrated on the small users of electricity," declared Russell of Brockton. "The electric companies can easily conform to the provisions of this bill and still make money."

Reuben J. Phillips Wins.

In the course of discussion of a bill to provide for the reinstatement of Reuben J. Phillips by the Metropolitan Park Commission, Washburn of Worcester inserted a political chapter: "It seems that a gentleman named Sweetser was counsel for Mr. Phillips and you will remember that a member of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs from Brookline (Sherburne) was quite active in the Adjutant-General fight," he said. Davenport of Malden assured Washburn that Sherburne was opposed to the bill when it was discussed by the Committee.

It is a simple proposition, said Ellis of Newton. Shall we back up our commissions or disorganize them?

Bothfeld of Newton offered an amendment to make the bill permissive with the Commission.

The amendment was defeated on roll call, 92 to 110, and the bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Fire Alarm Pension Service.

Smith of Boston offered a referendum amendment to the bill to include the fire alarm service in the pension system of the Boston Fire Department, to refer the question to the City Council of Boston.

"If the amendment is adopted, the bill will be nullified," declared McGrath of Boston. He stated that the A. F. L. and the Boston Fire Department are in favor of the bill. "It will only affect 32 men, all of whom are subject to call 24 hours each day," he said.

Kennard of Somerville opposed the amendment, since it meant practically killing the bill, Mayor Curley having already recorded himself against it.

The amendment was killed by a voice vote, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Information of Supreme Court.

An order offered by Curtin of Brookline, which was laid over, would transmit to the Supreme Court, briefs by Philip Nichols and others, in reference to the matter of proposed taxation and exemption from taxation, in an order heretofore adopted by the General Court and transmitted to the Justices, by which their opinion was required.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Doyle of New Bedford Offers Bill for Redivision of Boston by New Lines into 36 Wards.

The Senate spent much time on Boston, and substituted for adverse committee report the bill for a City Council of 17 members.

Doyle of New Bedford offered a new bill to redivide the city of Boston into wards, to provide that there shall be not less than 24 nor more than 36 wards, divided as nearly as possible by well defined limits to have nearly equal number of inhabitants; that the redivision shall take effect from Jan. 1, 1915, but that the wards as they exist prior to such redivision shall be retained for the purpose of taxation and for State and primary elections prior to 1916.

Chelsea Indebtedness.

On motion of Bagley of E. Boston, the bill to authorize Chelsea to refund indebtedness incurred prior to 1913 was amended to provide that none of the proceeds of said loan shall be appropriated for any purpose other than to reimburse the treasury for overdrafts of 1913 and by striking out the section to authorize Chelsea to extend from time to time any portion of the tax loans issued on account of taxes for 1913.

The bill, as amended, was passed to be engrossed.

Unauthorized Banking.

Bellamy had amended the bill to restrict unauthorized banking, so as to except voluntary associations formed under recorded declaration of trust for the sole purpose of managing and holding real estate and as amended the bill was advanced to a third reading.

Compressed Air Tanks.

On motion of Bagley of E. Boston, the rules were suspended, the bill to regulate construction of tanks for compressed air used in operating pneumatic machinery was given its several readings, engrossed, and sent to the House.

The Committee on Cities reported a bill to permit the act relative to an eight hour day for public employees to be submitted to the voters of Fitchburg.

WILL SIGN PUBLIC SERVICE BILL.

Governor Thinks State Should Have Full Time of Commission.

Gov. Walsh says that he will sign the Public Service Commission bill if it comes to him, although it does not accomplish all he desires, and he would be sorry to lose the services of George W. Anderson.

The bill, which is now in the Senate, simply provides that members of the Commission must give all their time to the work of the Commission.

The Governor wanted the membership reduced from five to three. He holds that, with two highly paid secretaries, it practically a board of seven.

He wants all highly paid boards to compelled to give all their time, or merged with other boards.

"I consider Mr. George W. Anderso a very able and very valuable publ official," says Gov. Walsh, "and I hop that he will find it possible to continu a member of the board."

Paid Insanity Board.

Gov. Walsh hears that there is som possibility of legislation for a paid Boar of Insanity to replace the present boar with 16 subsidiary boards of trustees, o the various institutions.

But the prospect seems to be agains any of the other consolidations of board going through.

Everybody Clean Up.

Gov. Walsh has issued this statement:—

"A national movement, to effect thorough cleaning of cities and towns, in progress, and the week of May 3d to 9t has been quite generally set aside throughout the nation for a general cleaning an tidying up under the title of 'Clean Up an Paint Up Week.'

"Better health, greater security fro fire danger, and improved living and work ing conditions for all of our citizens can b brought about if all will observe Clean U and Paint Up Week.

"I, therefore, urge all men and wome young and old, to devote at least a fe hours this week to cleaning and renewin their houses and places of business insid and out, yards and streets included."

State House Gossip

It is pointed out by intimates of the Gov ernor that he has never gone on record di rectly on the question of woman suffrage His declaration in his inaugural was i favor of submitting the amendment of th Constitution to the people.

The woman suffrage parade was the firs parade which Gov. Walsh has been called on to review.

Miss Margaret Foley complains that although Lt.-Gov. Barry challenged her t a debate, and she accepted, she has heard nothing more from him. The Lieutenant Governor is an "Anti."

Rep. B. F. Haines of Medford is usin envelopes bearing an advertisement of hi city, on the back—"Live in Medford, a beautiful historical city of homes."—Some of his irreverent friends in the House are gibing him with the reflection that it is no longer possible to advertise "Medford rum," and intimate that that would prove the most efficacious advertisement of the city as an historical institution.

Col. E. M. House of Washington called on Gov. Walsh yesterday, but the Governor denied later that the call had any relation to federal appointments. Col. House is soon to sail for Europe, but will return in time to spend part of the summer on the north shore.

MAY 5 1914

In executive session the Committee on Judiciary cleaned up its docket. It voted to report a bill to permit manufacturers to do their own insurance under the workingmen's compensation act; a bill for court interpreters; to refer to a commission all bills relating to liens and to priority of mortgages over liens, and leave to withdraw on petitions for legislation as to admission to the bar.

JOURNAL - MAY - 6 - 1914.

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Ex-Senator John F. Cusick
of 21 Chamberlain street, Dorchester, was named a member of the infirmary trustees yesterday by Mayor Curley to take the place of ex-Alderman Joseph I. Stewart, proprietor of the Melvin, where eight people recently lost their lives in a fire, whose term expired. Stewart was an appointee of Mayor Fitzgerald's. The position is unpaid.

Mayor Curley
will pay a visit of inspection to the almshouse and buildings at Long Island this afternoon and will be the guest of Chairman Thomas McQuade of the infirmary trustees. The mayor intends to get a look at the soil of the island to see if a herd of cows cannot be raised there.

Councilman William H. Woods's
rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner" at his playhouse in Brighton is attracting throngs of patriots there every day. Councilman Woods, the moment the flag is flashed on the screen, uplifts his wonderful bass voice in such beautiful harmony that every one in the audience joins in.

It is the same voice that he uses as chairman of the committee on fire hazard to explain to Councilman Watson that he is the real chairman.

Mayor Curley's
Pro Bono Publico Club is having a hard time with the locks on the doors of the building. After the tale of the beautiful mahogany furniture smashed, priceless gems of art destroyed and costly hangings consigned to the flames had been sprung, new locks were placed on the club.

Somehow or other they came right off again, probably because some one was without the necessary keys or password.

Braintree Street
in Brighton was ordered paved with granite blocks by Mayor Curley yesterday upon learning that the Thompson Norris Company had started work on a $125,000 addition to its plant.

John N. Cole, chairman of the boom Boston committee, brought the news to the mayor, together with the announcement that a Lynn shoe factory employing 800 hands had definitely decided to move to Brighton.

Martin Lomasney
paid one of his rare visits to City Hall yesterday. Of course no one knew why he came except the man he came to see and he will not tell.

Senator Bagley
of Boston tried to have the Senate postpone consideration of the bill to compel members of the Public Service Commission to give all their time to their duties, but the motion was defeated and the bill passed to be engrossed without division. It was whispered around the corridors that the request for postponement had come from the governor's office, and there was some wondering as to why the governor should ask for delay. It developed later that the governor had no hand in the move for postponement. The belief is, however, that Governor Walsh would like to see the same rule applied to members of certain other State commissions who receive substantial salaries.

MAY - 6 1914

Mayor Willard
of Chelsea led a good-sized delegation of Chelsea citizens before the joint committees on metropolitan affairs and street railways yesterday to advocate the consolidation of the Boston Elevated and the Bay State street railway companies. They were joined in their advocacy of the bill by residents of Revere, East Boston, Malden, Medford and Winchester, all of whom contended that through the consolidation they would secure 5-cent fares. Hyde Park citizens will be heard tomorrow, and the companies' side of the case will be presented May 12.

Representative Bigelow
of Framingham, who, as chairman of the public health committee, is taking a poll of the members on the bills to provide that dental nurses may teach mouth hygiene in the public schools and institutions, says that he believes the report of the committee will be against the bill. The doctor also expects an adverse report on the bill to provide for a reorganization of the State Board of Registration in dentistry.

Members of the health committee will have a final conference with Governor Walsh on the latter's plan to reorganize the State Board of Health this morning.

Director Charles F. Gettemy
of the Bureau of Statistics will probably have to ascertain the number of persons in the State who would be eligible for an old-age pension. The committee on social welfare has voted to report a resolve calling on the director to obtain this information at the time he is taking the State census next year and in view of the widespread agitation for pensions, it is believed the present Legislature will seize upon this as an opportunity to sidestep action on the proposition until after the report is made.

The Civil Service Commission
met yesterday but took no action on the appointments of David B. Shaw as election commissioner or Richard A. Lynch as superintendent of public buildings. Their appointments do not have to be certified until May 17.

Edward G. Hook,
engineer of Engine Company 22, was retired by Mayor Curley yesterday on a pension of $750 a year at the recommendation of the fire commissioner. Hook was badly injured in 1912 and has not been able to go on duty since.

Daniel J. Gibbons of East Boston was promoted by the mayor to be first engineer; John W. Smith of Engine Company 44, to be second engineer, with a salary increase of from $1400 to $1500 a year.

Mayor Curley
and the members of the City Council will make a formal inspection of the Boylston Street tunnel at the invitation of the Transit Commission Thurs-

Representative Webster
of Boxford and Senator Cox of Melrose have decided that the Progressive party program shall be to oppose any legislation affecting the Boston and Maine railroad situation until the final disposition of the holding company stock has been determined by a referendum to the people at the 1914 State election. How many of the other Progressives will support the report of the special committee was a question which received considerable attention when Webster and Cox made their announcement yesterday.

MAY - 13 - 1914.

TO EMPLOY PRISONERS

Curley Has Plan to Use Deer Island Inmates at Long Island.

Mayor Curley has under consideration a new system of employing the prisoners confined at Deer Island and will visit that institution today to look over the conditions first hand.

It is that of employing the men in the cultivation of the land at Long Island, taking them over every morning and bringing them back at night. In this way he thinks that a pleasant diversion can be mingled with the work and result in betterment of the spirit among prisoners.

The mayor has authorized Penal Commissioner Fred S. Gore to detail one of his office staff to investigate other penal institutions which have attacked the problem of employing inmates profitably, to gather data to assist the mayor in his attempt to change the present system.

ADVERTISER: MAY-6-1914

WO PLATOONS FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES

HOUSE FINALLY ORDERS BILL ENGROSSED

Committee Opposes Repeal of Western Trolleys Act, and Offers Bill for Special Investigation.

The House passed to engrossment, 111 to 104, the "two platoon firemen's bill," which provides that cities of 50,000 or more shall establish a day force and night force of firemen, to alternate every four days.

An attempt at reconsideration will be made, as the bill will involve much extra expense. Mayor Curley opposes it (although he favored it when in the House).

The bill will not become effective till approved by the voters of any city, but in Boston the question will go on the ballot on petition of MAY-6-1914 the voters whereas 25 p.c. is required in other cities.

An amendment, offered by Bates of Boston, was adopted, so that the title of the bill, in the referendum to the voters will not serve as quite so insidious an appeal to the emotions.

Kennard of Somerville opposed the bill as unwarranted interference with home rule for cities. He also stated that the expense would be excessive.

Tague of Charlestown criticised the Chamber of Commerce severely for opposition to the bill. No organization in the State advocates more legislation and does so little real work as this organization he declared. He contended that the efficiency of the departments would be improved. We will have more men to respond to alarms.

"Jekyll-Hyde" and "Benedict Arnold."

Mr. Donovan of Boston compared Mayor Curley's attitude on this bill to the adventures of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. "John A. Sullivan is the real Mayor," he said, "and he would try to economize in the hospital by taking away the eggs and milk from the patients. The treachery of Benedict Arnold is nothing compared with that of Mayor Curley and Mr. Sullivan to the people of Massachusetts."

"This is not a fight between the Mayor and Fire Department of Boston," said Cox of Boston. "If the proponents of this bill want a two-platoon scheme, why do they not bring in an honest bill to include all cities? The Boston firemen get one day off in five and a two weeks' vacation and are paid on an average more than the average lawyer gets."

Chamberlain of Springfield denied that the opponents put the dollar above the home, saying: "The principal reasons for my opposition are that the efficiency of departments will be seriously affected."

Widening of Mystic Channel.

McGrath and J. F. Sullivan of Boston opposed an amendment to the bill for widening and deepening the channel of the Mystic River, the amendment stipulating that the appropriation of $75,000 be taken out of the money for the development of the port of Boston.

The amendment was killed and the bill passed to be engrossed by a voice vote.

Against Ticket Scalpers.

A bill to prevent ticket speculation was advocated by Caro of Chelsea.

Sheehan of Ward 9 said that he believed in the principle of the bill, but that in its present form it is absolutely unconstitutional.

MAY-5-1914

SENATE HAS ADOPTED BOSTON CHARTER BILL

IT PROVIDES FOR 17 CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

MAY 6 1914

It Is Substituted for Adverse Committee Report by 18 to 15, With Every Senator on Record.

The Senate reconsidered rejection of the Lomasney bill to enlarge the Boston City Council to 17, elected by districts, instead of the present board of nine elected at large and then, 18 to 15, substituted the bill for the adverse report.

McCarthy of Marlboro changed from no to yes, also Bellamy of Taunton.

The bill will probably go through the Senate now, as no more somersaults are expected, and the proponents claim they have three additional votes, in reserve.

Bellamy is a Republican. He said afterward: "I voted to reconsider so as to give the bill a life. I am not tied down and may vote against the bill hereafter. I am free to consider any reasonable amendment. The referendum on the bill gives the voters a chance to say whether they are satisfied with the present system."

Bellamy further said, in reply to questions, that if a second referendum was added, to allow the voters to say whether they wish to elect the 17 by districts or at-large, he would probably vote for it.

Horgan of Boston, in charge of the bill, says, sowever, that he expects no amendment will be added.

Langelier of Quincy, who voted for the bill last week, voted against it this time. Pres. Coolidge did not vote because his vote would have no effect.

It was Hickey of Boston who moved to reconsider.

Williams of Dedham opposed reconsideration, on the ground that the arguments had all been heard. Horgan favored reconsideration which prevailed on a voice vote and the yeas and nays were not ordered.

The bill was then submitted for the report of the Committee, 18 to 15, with three pairs.

The vote Friday was 14 to 14, with six pairs. Yesterday every member was again recorded. The line-up was:—

Yes—Bagley, Bellamy, Boyer, Brennan of Charlestown, Brennan of Cambridge, Dean, Doyle, Draper, Fitzgerald, Hickey, Horgan, Johnson, McCarthy, McGonagle, McLane, O'Rourke, Tetler, Timilty—18.

No—Bazeley, Burbank, Chase, Clark, Cox, Fisher, Gifford, Hilton, Leonard, Nichols, Norwood, Ward, Wells, Williams—15.

Paired—For, Mack, Sibley, Sheehan; against, Eldridge, Gordon, Hobbs.

APRIL-14-1914

City Hall Notes

The first co-operation between departments in the matter of engaging new help was announced by the Mayor in the application of the cemetery trustees for laborers, who will be transferred from the Park and Recreation Department, and in the application by the School Department for two janitors, who will be supplied also by the Park and Recreation Department. Formerly such help would be procured from the civil service lists of eligibles.

Mayor Curley has received a letter from Sec. of the Navy Daniels, indicating that the much-prized appointments to the Marine Corps of the United States, which carry great social prestige in Washington and elsewhere, may be somewhat limited in the future.

A number of the young men who are prospective candidates for appointment called upon Mayor Curley, and after expressing their views upon the present uncertainty relative to the prized billets, requested Mayor Curley to present the entire matter to Sec. Daniels, which was immediately done.

APR-14 1914

Endorsement of Mayor Curley's scheme to extend the market district and to increase the number of markets under city control has been received by the Mayor from one of the local banks. With the endorsement came an offer to supply the needed funds for the construction of new markets that shall be under city control. The offer has not yet been accepted.

Senator Lodge has accepted a commission from Mayor Curley to be the sponsor for an amendment to the river and harbor bill to authorize the expenditure of the balance of an old appropriation for the continued improvement of the Neponset river. The senior Senator from Massachusetts notified the Mayor that he will also put in an amendment for a new survey.

Congressman-elect Gallivan will not drop the "elect" part of his title until the latter part of this week. Before going to Washington to look over his new office he must await the certificate of his election from the Secretary of State, which of course can not be given until certain formalities like the giving of opportunity for recount, etc., are gone through.

Endorsement of the Mayor's decision not to widen Center st., West Roxbury, has been received from the Mt. Hope Citizens' Ass'n. This is the organization of which the well-known George Cherry is the presiding officer. The association has gone on record as favoring the idea of developing the smaller residential streets in preference to widening main thoroughfares.

APRIL-1914

THE TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Evidences multiply to the effect that the long battle against the Transit Commission is in the last ditch. For a time, it looked as though the interests opposed to the Commission would have their way and be able seriously to cripple the Commission and so to retard its work; but the Commission has won the fight and the enemy have almost come to see this. The only hope, which those who oppose the Commission now have, is that the Supreme Court will declare that it is unconstitutional to extend the terms of the present Commission. If the Commission comes through unscathed, as now seems almost certain, the public is to be congratulated. The Commission has had a big problem upon its hands. It has worked very hard over the various aspects of this problem and has managed to arrive at solutions which have given general satisfaction to the public. It is difficult to conceive how the work could have been done better.

JOURNAL - MAY-7-1914

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO HIM?

It is conceivable that some day, and accidentally, perhaps, the voters of Boston might go to the polls and elect a mayor who, as soon as elected, would proceed to make himself acquainted with the duties of his position and the details of administrative work. It is conceivable that, after delivering a brief inaugural, without fuss or feathers, he would go to City Hall and sit down to the daily grind.

MAY-7 1914

Such a mayor, it is possible, would send for the heads of departments and tell all of them that they would be held personally responsible for the conduct of their departments along the lines of honesty, intelligence and efficiency, and that any departure from those lines would be the signal for removal or suspension, as each case might warrant.

G-1

Such a mayor might also insist immediately upon standardizing the accounting and the salary rolls and might demand from every subordinate officer the treatment of all employees on a purely efficiency basis. Gradually, under such conditions, and without issuing daily bulletins concerning his purposes and triumphs, he might place the business of the taxpayers on a taxpayer's basis, instead of on the basis that it now occupies and has occupied for years—that of the taxeaters.

MAY -7 1914 G-1

What would happen to a mayor who would devote his whole time to improving the municipal service, who would refrain from instructing the Almighty, the President and the governor in their duties, and who would merely do what a mayor is paid to do and succeed admirably in doing it?

It may be that, at the end of two years, he would be recalled for not being "a live wire."

HUMOROUS POST-MORTEMS

We predicted yesterday that some of the Democratic organs would claim the election of James A. Gallivan in the Twelfth district as a victory for the administration in Washington. They have already made the claim, in spite of plain facts. But there are other published opinions.

Mr. Hearst's New York paper, in attempting to do ample justice to the importance of Mr. Gallivan's victory from an anti-Wilson standpoint, declares that the Progressive candidate had a largely increased vote in the district because of his position on the tolls question! And in the New York Sun we read that Mr. Gallivan has been superintendent of streets for thirteen years! That is almost if not quite libelous. Mr. Gallivan should make a careful collection of the editorial comments on his victory. In them he would find justification for almost any attitude on any important subject.

APR 8 1914

DEFEAT THE LOMASNEY BILL

The City Council of Boston consists of nine members, each selected for a term of three years. They are nominated by petition and are elected on ballots which bear no political or other designation. The voters of the entire city join in the election of every member, and those members serve the city as a whole.

The results have been far better than those achieved in the old days, when various systems of electing aldermen were tried, one after another. It is planned by those who desire a larger City Council for purely political reasons to increase the membership to seventeen, "in order that every district may have representation." That is not the actual reason, but it is one that has been accepted as true by legislators who do not know the facts.

Under the present system, the City Council has not been subservient to the mayor in power. On the other hand, it has not taken orders from politicians outside of City Hall who desire to tie the mayor's hands, if necessary, in order to obtain what they seek personally from him for their benefit. The whole demand for a larger City Council is based on the political necessities of certain leaders who believe that they would be able to control the mayor through a larger City Council.

The General Court should defeat the measure which Mr. Lomasney is personally directing. It is not in the interest of representative government; it is a measure to increase the powers at City Hall of those who have not been elected or appointed to any share in the municipal government.

WHY AN ASSISTANT CENSOR?

The position of assistant censor in the office of the mayor, which has just been created, is something unique in the municipal annals. The payrolls at City Hall do not show that there is a censor-in-chief, but there must be, of course, if there is to be an assistant censor.

Just what will be the duties of the assistant censor? Will it be his province to prevent the City Record from becoming the prey of the sensation mongers? Must he see to it that no complimentary reference to ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and his works is printed in any public document? Shall he every morning examine closely the daily newspapers and carefully obliterate any reference to the administration that would be offensive in the slightest degree?

There may be plenty of work for an assistant censor, but what is that work to be? It cannot be, of course, that appointments will be made to places in the mayor's office, under fanciful designations, merely because those appointments are not subject to civil service regulations. Municipal economy, like charity, should begin at home.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY-7-1914

CURLEY WILL MEET "ARMY"

Promises Decisive Answer to Morrison I. Swift's Demand for Jobs at City Hall Meeting Tomorrow

MAY - 7 1914

If Morrison I. Swift's "army of the unemployed" moves on City Hall tomorrow afternoon expecting that jobs will be given to all by the mayor, they will be sadly disappointed. Swift had a talk with the mayor today and afterward visited the newspaper offices, saying that the mayor promised jobs for all and that will apply. The mayor was surprised at this statement when it was told him by the newspapermen. He said he had agreed to meet Mr. Swift and his "army" at one o'clock and would have something to say to them, but as for "jobs" he was silent.

The mayor will not permit the Swift followers to enter the hall. When making the engagement to receive them he notified the police that he would meet the visitors on the steps of the hall and that no crowd was to be admitted to the building. The unemployed leader has been bothering the mayor for the last three months. At no time, however, has he failed to secure an interview. A few weeks ago when Swift, with a little more insistence than usual, demanded jobs for the men who had been forced out of employment by the hard times, the mayor turned to him and declared:

"Swift, I have a rattling good job for you, and you can go to work at one o'clock helping at a concrete mixer. It's a right hard proposition, but you are strong enough to do it."

Mr. Swift hastened to reply that he was a lecturer and a literary man, and such manual labor was not to his liking. The mayor turned to the three men who accompanied their leader and offered to place them at work, but each replied that he would accept nothing out of his line, either that of lecturing or writing.

"Swift," exclaimed the mayor, "you fellows don't want to work. You are above it."

The mayor is anxious to have a show down with Swift and his people, and he says his meeting with them tomorrow will be decisive. He is tired of hearing attacks on him by the unemployed speakers, referring to certain promises made in the mayoral campaign. He declares that he is heart and soul on the side of labor, as his administration has proved, but he believes that the great majority of men following the unemployed banner want work no more than Swift does.

MAY - 7 - 1914

Unemployed Meet on Common and Criticise Mayor Curley for Not Living Up to Promises

Why the mayor has failed to make good his preëlection promises regarding the unemployed is the question that Morrison I. Swift, leader of the Boston army, is anxious to ask him at the first opportunity. Mr. Swift addressed four hundred hungry mortals on the Common yesterday afternoon and told them that Curley repeatedly promised in the campaign to correct the unemployed situation. The crowd marched to City Hall but was unsuccessful in seeing the mayor, who was down the harbor. It was announced that Governor Walsh was expected to send a statement to be read at the next meeting. Mr. Swift said that there were between 20,000 and 30,000 unemployed in Greater Boston. James A. Beatty, a steamfitter; Harry Phillips of London, Eng., and George W. Morey, a steward.

MAY - 18 - 1914

COMMON IS THREATENED

Mayor Curley Reopens the Building Question

In Connection with High Pressure Station

Reticent on What Caused Change of Front

Site Chosen in Charles St. Two Years Ago

MAY 18 1914

Whether the pumping station for the high-pressure fire system shall be located beneath Charles street, between the Common and the Public Garden, as long planned, or whether it shall be built on or under the Common is a question being considered today by Mayor Curley.

The mayor called into conference oJhn H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation commission nad Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, and took them to luncheon at Young's. He was very reticent concerning the reopening of this question, and when it was intimated by newspapermen that such a proposal would result in the usual storm of protest from the Boston Common Society and others, the mayor smiled and remarked that it would do no harm to consider the change of plan.

Why the building has been so long delayed, in view of the plans to lay four miles of piping this summer, is a question that the mayor alone can answer. The plans have been completed for two years, and there was reason to believe that actual operations would begin this spring.

The idea of locating a building for fire purposes on the Common first gained public notice at the time of the Albany-street fire, which destroyed the repair shop of the Bristol street fire headquarters. The fire commissioner appealed for auxiliary fire alarm quarters in some isolated place, where there would be no danger from a conflagration. Hardly had this suggestion for the Common been put forth when it was dropped, owing to the protests. Later, in the planning for the high-pressure station, former Fre Commissioner Cole suggested that an auxiliary fire-alarm station be built in connection with it. City Hall officials were all agreed that the best location for the combined station would be on the Common and that the second best location would be beneath Charles street. The latter site was finally chosen.

Mayor Curley assuming office, frowned upon the auxiliary fire-alarm feature of the new building and suggested that the present fire-alarm quarters could be made fireproof with the expenditure of about $15,000.

MAY - 5 1914

By a flop of two of its members the Senate on Monday reversed its attitude of the previous Friday upon the question of admitting to the calendar the bill to change the number of members in the City Council from nine to seventeen, to be elected from districts. This is Mr. Lomasney's pet measure, the one to which he has given the most attention at this session, and he has a right to feel elated over his ability to capture a Republican Senate of which he is not even a member. The two men responsible for this shift of position were Senators Bellamy and McCarthy, who had previously voted against the measure. Mr. Bellamy has given a feeble and utterly unconvincing explanation of his volteface. The real one seems to be that it is characteristic of him. It is not the first time that he has done this thing with respect to important issues. He appears to have a mind that will not stay made up. Evidently the last man that labors with him gets him.

C-1

Mr. McCarthy's attempt at justification exhibits rather more brutal frankness. Of course, everybody knows that log-rolling is a prevailing vice of legislation, but there are very few willing with so much unblushing candor to confess its practice. This particular Senator changed his vote for the acknowledged reason that he feared unless he did so he would not get the support he was seeking for some measures in which he was more directly interested. Very likely there are others ready to sacrifice the interests of Boston if thereby they can win support for matters in their own districts. This situation gives us fresh enlightenment upon the manner in which legislation is put upon the statute books and explains why so much of it is raw and freakish.

The referendum clause is a mere subterfuge at this time. When the charter was adopted the result was much fairer, because it offered a choice between two methods, either of which would have been regarded as an improvement upon that which it supplanted. But the proposition for such a radical change as this measure contemplates will have organized support. Mr. Lomasney will see to that, and trust that the indifference of many who will not take the trouble to express themselves at all upon the question will give his forces the victory. Very likely if the measure reaches the referendum stage his calculations will prove well-founded.

It is the prevailing tendency in municipal affairs, all over the country, to put the responsibility into fewer hands. This makes for both economy and efficiency. It explains the extent to which cities have adopted the commission form of government. But this bill proposes to put us back well along the road toward a condition from which it was hoped we had forever escaped. Electing councillors from districts would restore the old infamy of municipal log-rolling in full flower. The larger body would be more expensive, more unwieldy and therefore less efficient. The demand for a change has come from those who make a profession of practical politics. Certainly those who have the best reason for desiring a strong and reputable city government have not asked for a change and do not want it. Messrs. Bellamy and McCarthy stand in about as enviable a light as their worst enemies would care to

C-1

MAY - 5 1914

AMERICAN - MAY-8-1914

NO. 7

MAY 8 1914

ATTENTION, MAYOR CURLEY!

If you had obtained a contract for the people of Boston with the Electric Light Company which would give Boston light as cheaply as the people of Detroit, Michigan, get their light, Boston would save about one million eight hundred thousand dollars during the period of the contract which you wish to foist upon Boston. **THIS GREAT SUM SAVED BY THE CITY WOULD GIVE MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED WORKMEN A FULL YEAR'S EMPLOYMENT.**

Would you have been elected Mayor, Mr. Curley, if you had told the people of Boston that you considered the 12 per cent. dividends of the Edison Electric Light Company more sacred than the bread and butter of the clerks, the laborers, the police, the firemen, the nurses, the matrons employed by the city, whom you have reduced or discharged, or more sacred than the pleasure and health which the citizens obtain from their parks and public buildings which your FALSE economy tends to cripple?

MAY - 7 - 1914

NO. 6

MAY - 7 1914

ATTENTION, MAYOR CURLEY!

If you had made as good a contract for the people of Boston with the Electric Light Company as the city of Toledo, Ohio, made with its Electric Light Company, Boston would save about one million nine hundred thousand dollars during the period of the contract which you wish to foist upon Boston. This great sum saved by the city would give more than two thousand five hundred workmen a full year's employment.

Would you have been elected Mayor, Mr. Curley, if you had told the people of Boston that you considered the 12 per cent. dividends of the Edison Electric Light Company more sacred than the bread and butter of the clerks, the laborers, the police, the firemen, the nurses, the matrons employed by the city, whom you have reduced or discharged, or more sacred than the pleasure and health which the citizens obtain from their parks and public buildings which your economy tends to cripple?

MAY - 2 - 1914

"Light Contract Loosely Drawn, Not Low Enough," Says Commerce Chamber

This is without exception the worst contract between a city and a lighting company I have ever seen. It is ambiguous, loosely drawn, and misleading. The committee reports that the price is fair, but I want to state distinctly that the price is not as low as the city ought to ask for, and is not as low as the city should get.

—Professor William B. Munro, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs, on the Edison contract with the city.

MAY 2 1914

MAY-1914

PRAISE BOY TO FATHER.

About the same time Mayor Curley was starting from Boston City Hall with City Councillors MacDonald, Collins, Coleman, Attridge, Wood, Ballantyne and Watson.

Mayor Curley and the Boston Councillors arrived at the armory at 9:10. Mayor Curley walked up to Patrick Haggerty, the grief-stricken father of Corporal Haggerty, took him by the hand and said gently:

Your boy died for his country. His memory is honored by the entire State and the nation today. It is an honor to be permitted to give one's loved son for such a cause.

Mr. Haggerty could only murmur: "Thank you."

Five minutes later the Governor and staff arrived. They were the last ones admitted to the armory before the body was brought out to be borne to the church.

Governor Walsh shook hands with the members of the Haggerty family. To the father he said:

May the memory of your noble boy's great sacrifice for his country make less keen your sorrow today and for all time to come.

Again Mr. Haggerty collected himself enough for a low-spoken "Thank you, Your Excellency."

MAY-17-1914

More Pay for Help at City Hospital

Maurice Ginsberg, operation room orderly, at a salary of $35 a month was promoted yesterday by Mayor Curley, to chief operating room orderly at the city hospital, at a salary of $50 a month. The following hospital employees also have had wage increases: John F. Youngquist, laundryman, $11.50 to $14.50 the week; Antoni P. Zubiel, laundryman, from $10 to $11.50 the week; Margaret Higgins, from chambermaid at $15 the montr to ward assistant at $5 the week; and N. Brooks Morrison from centre orderly at $20, to night lodge orderly at $25 the month.

HERALD - MAY-8-1914

TWO-PLATOON BILL KILLED IN SENATE

Supporters Unable to Muster Enough Votes to Obtain Roll Call

MAY - 8 1914

The two-platoon firemen's bill which recently passed the House by a vote of 111 to 104, was killed in the Senate today by a rising vote of 16 to 5, after a brief debate. Supporters of the measure failed to muster enough strength to secure a roll call. Reconsideration may be moved on Monday next.

The two-platoon bill provided that in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants there should be two shifts of firemen, one for day work and the other for night work, and that the shifts should interchange every four days.

Senator Brennan of Charlestown tried hard for postponement today. A motion to postpone until Tuesday next was defeated, 12 to 8, and a motion to postpone until Monday next was voted down, 13 to 7. Then Senator Brennan urged the passage of the bill, contending that the firemen's arduous duties involving risk of life should be made easier by the bill under discussion.

Senator Doyle of New Bedford led the opposition, declaring that the bill was an interference with the rights of the cities affected, as they could put such a measure into effect without legislation. He further asserted that the bill, if accepted by the voters of the cities affected, would add from $1 to $7 per $1000 to their tax rate.

MAY - 7 - 1914

SALARY LOBBYING

DR. DAVID D. SCANNELL told his associates on the school board at the last meeting that ninety per cent. of the time he sets aside for school committee "visitation purposes" is taken up by those who come seeking salary raises. Other members of the committee agreed that their experience has been similar. In order that the committee members may have some time to give to department matters which concern things other than the welfare of the teachers the superintendent of schools was directed to notify the teachers that they must confine their pay raising efforts to the month of March.

MAY - 7 - 1914

The rule is undoubtedly a wise one. There are in the Boston schools many teachers who are doing far better work than they are paid for. Most of them would, no doubt, like to have their salaries raised. But activity of a petitioner in seeking a raise ought not to be taken as proof that more money is deserved. In fact, it is more than probable that those who most deserve to get more salary feel that it is no part of their business to go chasing around after school committeemen. Anything that would discourage lobbying for pay raises should be looked upon with favor.

MAY - 5 - 1914

FLIP-FLOPPERS

YESTERDAY The Traveler expressed the hope that senators who on Friday voted against any enlargement of the city charter would stay put. It was only a reasonable hope, since the matter upon which they were voting was not a new one. The issue was as plain on Friday as it was on Monday. It was the same issue that was up last year and the year before and the year before that. There was nothing about it that was any different on Monday than on Friday. Yet yesterday, on reconsideration, the Senate reversed itself and did all it could to destroy the most efficient form of city government there has ever been in Boston. The Traveler's optimism, however slight, was too much.

MAY - 5 1914

It does not matter what explanation is given by either of the senators who flopped to the Lomasney party. The fact is they flip-flopped. Most people like to see in office men who will vote on Monday as they do on Friday, and on Friday as they do on Monday. Flip-floppers are flip-flopped by their districts sooner or later.

It is said that if this measure finally gets through the Senate it will pass through the House because that body has been so thoroughly logrolled by Lomasney. Maybe the charter wreckers are counting chickens before they are hatched. But in case the bill should get through both branches it would be interesting to see whether in gaining agreeable qualities in the executive there has been any loss of backbone.

MAY - 11 - 1914

REMEMBER THE MELVIN

Today the results of the long search for the causes of the Melvin fire come before the grand jury. The whole community, not merely Aberdeen, Allston and the Fenway district, should be glad that inquiry has not languished into pigeon holes before this stage was reached. Too many lives are still in peril to allow the authorities of city and state to overlook the loss of eight in a single house, built either in full accord with the law or in accord with the law as enforced. Wherever the fault lay, whether in builder or building department, in permissible construction or in what the underwriters call faults of management, there the responsibility should be fixed for every one to see.

MAY 11 1914

Meantime architects and builders report a rush to get new firetraps begun before the building law is changed. When will the tenant take thought for his own safety and leave every firetrap, new or old, to placard "to let," the empty windows of a least its upper floors?

MAY - 7 - 1914.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

SEVERAL of Representative Lomasney's able lieutenants watched the Senate yesterday order the Lomasney-Robinson bill to establish a city council of nine in Boston to be engrossed by a vote of 19 to 16, with two pairs, and were jubilant over the outcome.

MAY 7 1914

"We'll send it through the House in flying style," predicted one. Opponents of the bill expected to gain at least two votes in the Senate yesterday and kill the measure, but their expectations were drowned by the clever network of logrolling erected about the bill by its supporters.

Representative Reilly of ward 17, Mayor Curley's home ward, was present when the council bill was sent along. The mayor is opposed to any change in the membership of the city council, but even this failed to halt the progress of the bill.

The Butler statue bill was advanced to a third reading in the House yesterday by agreement in order that the debate may take place on the question of being engrossment.

Representative Hays of Brighton, as House chairman of the committee on public lighting, has to participate in quite a few House debates, but he needs no sympathy as he is able to hold his own.

The Progressives of the Legislature after long deliberation as to what their position should be concerning Boston & Maine railroad legislation, have decided to do just what their party platform recommended last year. But the question agitating other members of the Legislature is whether they will all unite on one proposition, now that the deliberation is over with.

On motion of Senator Hobbs of Worcester, chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, the Senate yesterday postponed for one week consideration of the proposed amendment to the constitution authorizing the Legislature to allow cities and towns to deal in ice and fuel. The measure has passed the House.

Representative Burdick of Adams is being boomed for a place on the Home-

HERALD - MAY-8-1914

UNEMPLOYED ARMY FLAYED BY MAYOR

Curley Offers Work to Any Registered Voter in Crowd of "Drones" Swift Brings to City Hall —No Takers.

MAY -8 1914

Amid the hisses of a crowd of unemployed that filled the approach to the City Hall at noon today, Mayor Curley flayed Morrison I. Swift, leader of Boston's "army of unemployed" and the great army of "drones" that the mayor said went to make up the army. He offered any man in the crowd who could show that he was a registered voter of the city of Boston a position at which he might earn his living. There were no takers.

The unemployed, 300 strong, marched to the City Hall and thronged into the enclosure. A crowd of more than 1000 persons soon collected and a large squad of police from the City Hall station was called to keep order.

Crowd Hisses Mayor.

When Mayor Curley appeared on the City Hall steps the crowd at first cheered, but when he began flaying the members of the army their cheers turned turned to hisses, and the police ranged through the crowd ready to avert any further demonstration on the part of the men.

During his speech to the "army," Mayor Curley asked how many registered voters were in the crowd. Less than 40 hands went into the air. The mayor counted teh hands.

"I see there are 35 voters in the army," he said, as he finished his count. "To any one of you men who can prove to me that you are a registered voter of Boston I will get a job."

A faint cheer went up from a part of the crowd.

"No Dumping Ground."

"But Boston is not a dumping ground for the United States," declared the mayor.

From all parts of the crowd hisses went up and it was fully a minute before the mayor could continue.

"I offered your leader, Morrison I. Swift, a position four weeks ago. I did this personally, but Swift has not showed up since."

Again there were hisses, and the police were compelled to again go through the crowd threateningly.

Following this the mayor picked several men out of the crowd, asking them where they came from. But one or two of the men picked out claimed Boston for his home.

Following his speech Mayor Curley started to return to his office. The squad of police threw themselves between him and the "army" and cut off all chance for a demonstration. The "army" then marched to Boston Common, where an indignation meeting was held.

MAY-9-1914

Schoolhouse Commission Gives Employes Notice of Suspension First.

MAY -9 1914

Chairman Joseph P. Lomasney and his colleagues on the schoolhouse commission yesterday removed from the pay rolls five employes who had been connected with the department for years.

Miss Eva A. Duplessis of 153 West Concord street, a stenographer, receiving $850 a year, was the first of the number notified of her removal. The others were Joshua B. Blair of 184 Bellevue street, West Roxbury, architect, at $2500 a year; William P. O'Toole of 1699 Washington street, superintendent of plumbing, at $2500 a year: George H. Grueby of 70 West Rutland street and Henry C. Pickering of 23 Ormond street, inspectors, at $1800 each, were also ordered removed. In each case the schoolhouse commission notified the employes of a suspension for 30 days, at the expiration of which time their removals will become effective.

Through the removals the commission cut down the expenses of the department $9450 a year.

MAY-11-1918

POPULAR PLAYGROUNDS

THE city planning commission which came into being at the end of the Fitzgerald administration has its eyes turned in the direction of popularizing our playgrounds. That is the attractive feature of the plan, of which the former mayor was an advocate, of building an island in the Charles river basin. The development of this basin involved large expenditures. Now that there is such a fine body of water at the very doors of the teeming West end it is entirely reasonable that it should be made available to the masses of the population who cannot go far or spend much money in seeking recreation. The basin is not earning dividends if it merely furnishes an attractive view for passing automobilists or nearby residents, most of whom close their homes when summer approaches.

Governor's island, of course, offers means of development for recreation purposes. Castle island, connected with the mainland by pier, is pretty well occupied. Most of the other harbor islands are taken up, the miniature Apple island being about the only exception. The Brewsters are too far away for popular use and even the nearer islands are less accessible than the splendid basin that now separates us from the University City.

MAY-5-1914

MAYOR GREETS GIRLS AS FUTURE VOTERS OF CITY

Receives Delegation from High School of Practical Arts.

"Judging from Saturday's parade of the Suffragists, I will be able to greet you in five years as voters rather than pupils of the Girls' High School of Practical Arts," was Mayor Curley's greeting to a large delegation from that school which visited his office yesterday afternoon prior to attending the meeting of the city council.

The girls fairly taxed the standing room of the mayor's suite of offices, and his greeting was received with cheers.

The mayor commended the young ladies for their anxiety to attend a meeting of the city council and for the interest displayed in visiting City

MAY-2-1914

DISAPPROVES 10-YEAR CONTRACT

United Improvement Association Committee Reports on Street Lighting.

MAY 2 1914

The United Improvement Association's committee on streets, to which the association referred the city council's request that the association investigate the matter of a new street lighting contract, has made its findings, and those findings have been adopted by the executive committee of the association and have been transmitted to the proper authorities.

The committee declines to pass upon the question of the rates submitted by the competitors for the contract, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. It says that others are better qualified to determine that important phase of the question.

The committee finds, however, that the proposed new rates will produce a marked saving to the city, and also that the city "can be better served at a less cost by entering into a contract or contracts with a public service corporation than by maintaining a municipal plant."

The committee's report declares that the city's interest would be safeguarded better by a five-year contract than by a ten-year contract, observing that it "seems probable that improvements and developments in apparatus and manufacture will cause a reduction in market prices." In this connection it reports that any improvements in lighting "should reduce the cost to the city rather than simply furnish an unnecessary increase in illumination."

The committee recommends that the question of rates be investigated "by a disinterested and well qualified board."

JOURNAL - MAY - 9 - 1914

Call Witnesses for "Melvin" Fire Hearing

MAY - 9 1914

Mayor Curley and Building Commissioner O'Hearn Are Among Twenty-Six Asked to Appear Before Grand Jury's Investigation of Allston's Fatal Blaze.

Mayor Curley and Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn are among the twenty-six witnesses summoned to appear before the Suffolk county grand jury's special session, called for next Monday morning to investigate the cause of the fire in the "Melvin"—the apartment house on Commonwealth avenue, Allston, in which eight lives were lost on the morning of April 14 last.

District Attorney Pelletier issued an order for the investigation, following a conference with officials of the State fire marshal's office.

Joseph I. Stewart, the owner of the "Melvin," who is a witness. Charles H. Watkins of 1305 Commonwealth avenue, the architect of the building, which it is claimed was put up in a bad manner and was nothing but a firetrap, according to a report returned by Judge Barnard of the Brighton District Court, will also be a witness.

District Chief John E. Madison, who was the first fire department official at the scene, will testify, as will Patrolman John Gallagher of the Brighton police, who passed the rear of the Melvin shortly before the fire.

The fire was discovered by Angus McIver, janitor of the building.

Others are Richard Donohue, assistant superintendent of the fire alarm, who sounded three alarms, and Perry Parker of the Hotel Princeton, 1281 Commonwealth avenue, who was sent by Janitor McIver to sound the alarm. It is claimed that he did not pull the hook down after opening the box. He is ready to take oath, it is said, that he did sound the alarm properly, but that Box 820 was installed just before that time and was not in proper working condition.

Patrolman Frank Shaughnessy of the Brighton station, who heard the bell when Barker opened the box; William I. Estabrook, 1519 Blue Hill avenue, who had been employed at the "Melvin," as a painter.

Lemuel A. Slack, 2 Ferdinand stree a telephone wireman, who worked the basement of the "Melvin" on day before the fire. It is claimed t he commented on the excessive in the basement of the building. has also been called. Fred C. Gra 16 Long avenue, held the fire nets some of the tenants jumped f lives. He saw the fire start rear stairway.

It is claimed that forty cans of paint were stored in the basement of the building and that the excessive heat reported there, according to a statement by an expert to Pelletier, had caused the turpentine in the paint to rise from the cans and with the heat formed a combustible material.

State Officer Thompson, State Chemist Wedger, Clement A. Rogers, a tenant in the "Melvin"; George Healy, who lives next door; Medical Examiner Magrath, Police Capt. Ainsley C. Armstrong, Inspector James Dennessy and the legislative committee on fire laws, consisting of Representatives Herbert A. Wilson, Henry E. Bothfield and Charles S. Lawlor, are witnesses among those called to testify.

MAY - 19 - 1914

CONRY PRAISES BOSTON AS PORT

Director Points Out Trade Increase of Past Two Years.

Despite certain statements that have been circulated, the commerce of Boston is growing rapidly, and with the month of June this port will have facilities for first-class travel to Europe unsurpassed anywhere except in New York, according to Joseph A. Conry, one of the port directors, in a statement issued yesterday.

Mr. Conry took special exceptions to statistics cited by a speaker at a recent luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce.

"In the two years the port directors have been serving as such the shipping tonnage entering the port of Boston, foreign and coastwise, has grown from 14,813,700 tons in 1911 to 15,571,000 tons in 1913, a gain of over 757,000 shipping tons in two years," said Mr. Conry.

"The number of steamship lines at the port of Boston, foreign and coastwise, has grown from thirty-six in 1911 to forty-four in 1913, a gain of eight new lines.

"Three of the big foreign lines have increased their sailings and the size of their boats, and three of the existing lines have done likewise, being equivalent to the addition of extra lines.

"Notwithstanding the tendency to increase the size of steamships, the number of vessels entering the port of Boston, of all classes, foreign and coastwise, had increased from 11,616 in 1911 to 12,147 in 1913—a growth of 531 boats in two years.

"To stimulate the business men of New England to do their foreign business through the port of Boston is a most commendable undertaking; to encourage business, foreign or coastwise, passenger or freight, through the port, should be the aim of every Boston business man; to point out at all times the advantages of Boston in every direction is a most worthy enterprise. Let us, however, not seize upon feature of our business life to condemn our whole commercial existence.

"Do the people of Boston realize that, beginning with the month of June, Boston will have the same first class facilities for European travel which New York has hitherto almost monopolized? The additional sailings from this port of the Cunard and the Hamburg-American lines should satisfy the most critical, and give Boston her proper place as the first class port of the United States."

ASKS FREE CITY DENTAL CLINICS

Council to Give a Public Hearing on Question Next Monday.

The establishment by the city of free dental clinics in East Boston, South Boston, Charlestown and Roxbury, will be urged on the City Council at a public hearing next Monday by Representative George McLoughlin of Ward 12, who petitioned some time ago for the passage of an ordinance establishing these. McLoughlin wants the city to provide the buildings, supplies and doctors. The public hearing on the matter was ordered by the City Council at its regular meeting yesterday.

The rejection of the ordinance authorizing the transfer to the federal government of the quarantine station on Gallups Island was put off another week on the request of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, who intends to present some more facts to the council to show why the transfer should be made. Unless he produces some startling evidence, the Council will turn down the ordinance which was first suggested by Mayor Curley.

Councilman James A. Watson obtained the unanimous passage of an order asking the Park and Recreation Commissioners to report to the Council the number of feet of conduits under the roads and boulevards of the city, and also how many feet is occupied by the Edison company and what rental is paid to the city for the use of these.

An ordinance was received from Mayor Curley authorizing the transfer of the duty of purchasing stationery and office supplies from the supply department to a special department to be created within the printing department. An expert has figured for Mayor Curley that a saving of $20,000 a year can be made. The ordinance was referred to the committee on ordinances.

Mayor Curley is following out one policy of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, although in all probability unconsciously, namely, heckling the Boston Elevated on the work of track relocating on Norfolk street. At least once a month Mayor Fitzgerald would say a few words to Gen. Bancroft in regard to this, and now Mayor Curley is also speaking harshly on the matter to the Elevated officials.

The work, however, seems to be progressing at the usual rate of speed, or rather slowness.

HERALD - MAY - 9 - 1914 -

MILK TESTS TO BE MADE PUBLIC

Mayor Believes Publishing Results Will Bring About Better Co-operation.

Believing that it will be possible to improve the quality of the milk sold in this city by having the health board report publicly each month the number of bacteria found in each cubic centimetre of milk taken for test purposes from milk contractors, Mayor Curley yesterday announced that he will today instruct the health officials to take the necessary steps for publishing such a report in the newspapers.

The towns of Winchester and Framingham publish monthly a report of the bacteria discovered in milk sold in those municipalities, as well as the percentage of fats and solids.

"I believe that this system of publishing the number of bacteria found in the milk would be preferable to haling the dealers into court," the mayor said. "I also believe that through such a system we might be able to have better co-operation between the milk dealers, the health department and the public."

Mayor Curley in compliance with a recent recommendation of the finance commission, has called upon ex-Mayor Fitzgerald to return to the mayor's office whatever city property, including correspondence, reports and papers that should have been left there.

Petitions from residents of Marlboro and Newbury streets, urging the resurfacing of those streets with a noiseless pavement, were received yesterday by Mayor Curley and referred to Commissioner Rourke of the public works department for an estimate of the cost. The mayor believes that it may be possible to have the surfacing done by contractors and all the remainder of the work performed by employes of the public works department.

MAY - 9 - 1914

DR. DAVIS CONTINUES AS VITAL STATISTICIAN

Vote of Two Weeks Ago Removing Him Rescinded.

Dr. William H. Davis will continue to be vital statistician of the Boston Board of Health. Yesterday, with the approval of Mayor Curley, the board rescinded the vote of two weeks ago removing him. When word of his impending removal was given, protests began to pour in upon the mayor and the board in such volume, accompanied by praise of the exceptional service he has given, that the vote of removal was reconsidered. The 5 per cent. cut in salary decreed for all members of the department will stand in the vital statistician's case, however. His former salary was $2500.

Dr. Davis entered the health department as medical inspector six years ago, when Samuel H. Durgin was chairman and Dr. John MacConnell, who died yesterday, was vital statistician. When Dr. MacConnell's health failed, Dr. Davis took his place, and he has carried on the valuable work started by his predecessor in a manner entirely satisfactory to the physicians and others who are conversant with the conduct of the statistical department.

GRAND JURY TO TAKE UP MELVIN CASE MONDAY

Firemen, Policemen and Others to Testify Regarding Fatal Fire.

MAY-9-1914

Mayor Curley and the legislative committee on fire laws are among the many witnesses who have been summoned to appear before the grand jury Monday, in connection with the recent fire in the Melvin apartment house in Allston which cost the lives of eight occupants of the building, including one entire family. Dist.-Atty. Pelletier will conduct the investigation.

Joseph J. Stewart, head of the Commonwealth Realty Company, which owns the apartments, and Charles H. Watkins, the architect of the building, will be questioned, along with Janitor Angus McIver, who discovered the fire. Others who have been summoned are:

District Chief John E. Madison.

Chief McDonough.

Patrolman John Gallagher of station 14, who passed through the driveway in rear of the house while patrolling his route a short time before the fire was discovered.

Richard Donohue, fire alarm operator, who sent out the first, third and fourth alarms.

Perry Barker of Hotel Princeton, who who sent Janitor McIver to sound the alarm.

Patrolman Frank Shaughnessy, who heard the bell sound on the fire box when Barker opened the box door.

William I. Estabrook, a painter employed at the house.

Lemuel A. Slack, 2 Ferdinand street, a telephone wireman, who worked in the basement of the hotel the day before the fire and who commented on the excessive heat in the basement.

Fred C. Graves, 16 Long avenue, who saw the fire start near rear stairway.

Patrolman Louis Stewart, who saw paints in the basement.

Sergt. Ernest Taylor of station 14, who made an investigation of the fire after the debris was cleared away.

Other witnesses will be: State Officers Thompson and Walter L. Wedger, chemist; Clement A. Rogers, a tenant in the house; George Healy, who lives next door to the Melvin; Medical Examiner Magrath, Capt. Ainsley Armstrong, Inspector James Dennessy and Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn

MAY-5-1914

BARTER VS. CHARTER

The Lomasney charter bill, defeated in the Senate on Friday, was substituted on reconsideration yesterday for an adverse report. The reversal is a tribute to the generalship of Mr. Lomasney and others who have made the charter the dominant issue of the present session. That certain senators voted for revision against their better convictions for fear of subsequent reprisal on entirely unrelated projects of their own is undoubted. Their statesmanship is scarcely inspiring, nor is it justified on the basis of expediency. Such bartering does not usually portend a long and brilliant career in the public service.

The charter bill which aims to substitute an unwieldy council of seventeen for the present more compact body of nine, and to return to the old log-rolling methods in the council, will greatly strengthen Mr. Lomasney and his machine. The bill has still to go to a third reading in the Senate, to pass the House and to go to Gov. Walsh for his signature. So that there remain a number of chances for those who desire good government for Boston to get their innings.

MAY-4-1914

ALARM RINGING

DIST. CHIEF TABER of the fire department told an audience at the University Apartment House Building on Huntington avenue, the other night, that it is in the sections of the city where the highest degree of intelligence is supposed to center that the most mistakes are made in sounding fire alarms. In the North end and the West end, he explained, there is very little trouble. One of the first things the boys in those districts learn, he said, is how to ring the alarm. Let us hope that they don't take it up as a sport.

The district chief was basing his talk on the Melvin apartment house fire in Brighton, where unfamiliarity with the use of the fire alarm box caused a delay in summoning the fire apparatus. To prove his point he asked those in his audience of 100 who knew how to ring a fire alarm box to stand up. But twelve arose.

The same number were able to tell where the nearest box was located. If self preservation is the first law of life there are a good many people in this town who are careless about their own and other persons' lives. Apparently there is need of widespread instruction in the ringing of fire alarms. It is one of the simplest measures of safety.

JOURNAL - MAY - 9 - 1914.

BOOM KELIHER FOR SEAT OF CONG. MURRAY

Fight of Mysterious Enemy to Block Kearns's Confirmation Also Revealed.

KILLIAN BANQUETS BOSTON POLITICIANS

MAY - 9 1914

Hitherto Hidden Political History Revealed by Speakers.

A boom for ex-Congressman John A. Keliher as successor to William F. Murray in the tenth congressional district, a revelation of the fight made before the Civil Service Commission by a mysterious millionaire enemy of William F. Kearns, lately confirmed as a member of the Schoolhouse Commission; eulogies of Mayor Curley and dissertations in the original Scotch by Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court and editor of the Hibernian, were but a few of the features of a dinner party last night tendered by L. K. Killian in celebration of the confirmation of Mr. Kearns and Patrick Graham as superintendent of markets.

The dinner was a complete success. Political history was written and revealed and the political history of the future outlined.

The Campbells were there in force; Francis A., sometimes called "Argyll" Campbell, presiding, and his brother, Joseph, assistant corporation counsel, contributing oratory. Toastmaster Campbell started the first fireworks by talking of "ex-Congressman and Congressman-to-be Keliher." This was greeted with a whoop that left no doubt as to where the gathering stood. Keliher is still a resident of the district, living in Ward 9, although he changed from precinct 5 to precinct 6, according to the police listing of this year. Instead of the old familiar address, 38 Milford street, it is now 49 Union Park street.

Revelations by Keliher

Ex-Congressman Keliher, as the orator of the evening, then addressed the gathering, and revealed some interesting information about his state of mind while he was in the field as a candidate for mayor, and at the same time definitely settled a mooted point, namely, that he was with Curley for mayor.

One of the great qualities about Mr. Kearns, ex-Congressman Keliher said, was persistency, and to prove this, Mr. Keliher revealed some more history. Every day, he said, while he was still undecided whether to run for mayor or not, Mr. Kearns would meet him and din the virtues and bright hopes of Curley into his ears until he had an overwhelming desire to punch the same Kearns in the eye. This was at a time, he explained, when he thought the city was clamoring for him to be a candidate. But Mr. Kearns never let up on him and therefore could easily be considered one of Curley's greatest supporters and most certainly entitled to a reward, he said.

When Mr. Keliher concluded, ex-Assistant District Attorney Michael J. Dwyer and ex-Senator George Monahan of Charlestown, unfolded yet more history with an account of what took place before the Civil Service Commission on the last two days within which Mr. Kearns might be confirmed, when the commission held one long meeting and then a special meeting the next day.

Used Stiletto on Kearns

Ex-Senator Monahan startled his hearers by declaring that a millionaire enemy of Mr. Kearns had gone before the Civil Service Commission "and had used a stiletto on Bill Kearns, an instrument different than the one I now hold in my hand, gentlemen," this with a flourish of a butter spreader.

He said that the moment he had heard this he conferred with "Larry" Killian and he had gone before the Civil Service Commission and had revealed to the members the truth. He also said that Mr. Dwyer, too, had gone before the commission, and because he proved the accusations against Mr. Kearns false they were gathered now to celebrate the confirmation of "Honest Bill Kearns."

Here Mr. Dwyer took up the story. He said that it happened that in his official capacity as assistant district attorney he had occasion to question Mr. Kearns, and that Mr. Kearns had proved such a loyal friend that it was with difficulty that he was able to drag anything from him. Mr. Kearns's loyalty, he said, was one of his most striking qualities, but that finally the truth had come out.

Then, Mr. Dwyer said, when he saw a certain article published in a Boston newspaper, falsely accusing Mr. Kearns, he had in the interests of fair play

(Continued on Page 8—Column 2.)

that view they acted. I feel they did right. If they exceeded their authority they are responsible civilly.

"If the chairman of the Finance Commission knew the above facts he should not have signed the report. If he had asked either one of the old board he would have learned them. Having them now before him, if he feels that the board should have acted otherwise than they did, it is his duty to recommend that the city sue the commissioners to recover the money paid.

"If a jury of twelve men, on the facts as shown, can be found in Suffolk county who will say the commissioners did wrong, I agree to pay the verdict without calling on my old colleagues for contribution."

Men To-day.

Several hundred unemployed men, led by Morrison I. Swift, will march on City Hall again at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Wednesday they appeared on the steps of City Hall and were informed that the mayor was not in. This time the mayor has promised to meet them.

Mr. Swift purposes to ask the mayor to carry out the promise he declares the chief executive made during his campaign—that if elected he would do all in his power to help the unemployed.

JUNE - 2 - 1914

Boston Artillery Company Holds Annual Parade Around Town.

GOVERNOR WALSH AT DRUMHEAD ELECTION

Banquet at Copley Plaza Ends Festivities of Military Men.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company celebrated its 276th anniversary yesterday by the usual series of parades up and down the town commemorative exercises, drumhead election and review by the governor on the Common and a banquet in the evening. The ceremony of the drummers and fifers of the company arousing the members on the morning of the annual election was omitted yesterday for the first time in recent years.

The tomb of Capt. Robert Keayne, the first commander of the company, in Kings Chapel Burying Ground, was decorated with a wreath by Capt. Fred E. Bolton and a detail of officers as the first ceremony of the day. Then followed assembly in Faneuil Hall, where luncheon was served, after which the march was made to the State House. There Governor Walsh, with his staff and guests, joined the parade under escort and the march was continued to the New Old South Church in the Back Bay.

At the church the death roll of the past year was read to the rolling of drums by Adjt. Perlie A. Dyar, followed by the sounding of "taps." There was a reading of Scripture by the Rev. Dr. R. Perry Bush and a sermon by the Rev. Maurice Ambrose Levy of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the close of the church exercises the company marched to the Common, where Governor Walsh was saluted by thirteen guns from two field pieces of Battery A as the members of the ancient military body lined up for their drumhead election. Simultaneous with the salute to the governor came a brisk shower, which kept up during the election and the ceremonies attendant upon the transfer of the insignia of office from the old to the new officers by the governor.

The officers elected were: Captain, Capt. James D. Coady of Charlestown; first lieutenant, Sergt. Samuel C. L. Haskell of Medford; second lieutenant, Frank E. Harlow of Boston, and adjutant, Col. Frank E. Cutting of Melrose Highlands.

The governor and his staff and invited guests were sheltered from the rain under marquees on the side of the parade ground during the ceremonies of transferring the insignia of office to the newly-elected officers. The skies cleared, however, during the review of the company by the governor and the rain had stopped when the time came for him to be escorted back to the State House, while the rest of the company continued

HERALD - MAY-9-1914.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

BENJAMIN GREEN, foreman of the West end yard of the sanitary division of the public works department, is regarded by Commissioner Rourke as one of the most competent subordinate officials in his department, and a foreman who gets results.

MAY 9 1914

President Frank A. Berrigan of the Bloomfield Associates, who is one of the statisticians at the city's health department, has invited Mayor Curley to be his guest at the Associates' May party next Monday evening.

The question which is agitating several at City Hall is whether the two senators who accompanied the mayor on his trip of inspection to Long and Rainsford island on Wednesday knew that another senator—one of the members from Suffolk county—had the authority to pair them with two Republicans opposed to the bill increasing the size of the city council.

Mayor Curley believes it will be possible to get a revenue amounting to some $85,000 annually for the permits for signs, advertising devices, awnings, marquees.

Mayor Curley yesterday displayed his customary courage by forcing his way through the army of unemployed in front of City Hall without calling upon any bodyguard, after he had told Leader Swift and his followers the mayor's position in regard to the army's demand for work.

"Bay trees are very significant; they usually accompany funerals," Mayor Curley remarked yesterday morning as he noticed men from the park and recreation department placing a few of the trees near the front entrance to City Hall, when a reporter stopped the mayor to ask him what he proposed to tell Leader Morrison I. Swift and his army of unemployed.

Charles "Aussi Dossi" Reardon, Jr.; Thomas J. McElaney, Joseph McLaughlin, John Bowers, Joseph Kirby and Edward F. McLaughlin constitute the committee in charge for the Kenberma Associates which is to be held at the Columbus clubhouse, Dorcsester.

Patrolman Edward McHugh's fighting blood was aroused yesterday when he heard a few hisses from the army of unemployed and others who gathered in front of City Hall for the mayor's meeting with the army of unemployed.

The park and recreation department proposes to place several concrete and iron park benches in Ronan Park, Meeting House Hill.

The mayor has received from Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore an invitation to visit that city from Sept. 6 to 13 to participate in the Baltimore fete in honor of the 100th birth of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The executive committee of the city council on Monday will give a hearing on Representative Edward F. McLaughlin's plan for establishing dental clinics for school children in the various sections of the city.

William L. Dolan of ward 17, subforeman in the street cleaning division of the public works department, has been promoted to the position of foreman in charge of the 8th district with a salary of $1500 a year.

The finance commission is anxious to get an expert investigator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George S. Phenix. The salary is $2500 a year, which is about twice as much as some of those seeking the position get in their own line.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

SEVERAL members of the House opposed to the Lomasney-Robinson larger city council bill are talking of attempting to reach some compromise with the supporters of the measure. The Lomasney-Robinson bill provides for a city council of 17, of which 12 are to be elected by districts and five at large. The talk yesterday was to the effect that an increase in the membership of the council might be agreeable to many opponents of the Lomasney-Robinson bill, provided that all members should be elected at large; it is the district representation they object to. But inasmuch as it is district representation which Representative Lomasney and his sides desire, little satisfaction was expressed that a compromise suitable to all would be reached.

There are two vacancies at present in the House, and, of the 238 members, a little more than 100 are said to be ready to follow Lomasney any way he may lead. There are quite a few members from cities and towns outside of Boston, who, while willing to vote for a larger council, don't care particularly whether the council would be elected at large or by districts. If the compromise talk heard yesterday becomes a concrete proposition, these men are likely to hold the balance of power when the matter comes up for consideration.

MAY-18-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR EDWARD G. FROTHINGHAM of Haverhill, the first man from his district to be given three consecutive terms in the council, is apt to have a fourth. Prospective candidates in his district have been waiting for him to say something; he has said nothing to date, but has kept on sawing wood.

Senator Burbank of East Bridgewater, one of the two Progressives in the Senate, holds "town meetings" in his district to explain his votes on important measures.

House supporters of the bill for a larger city council in Boston are disturbed by reports that Representative Burdick of Adams, who has steered an independent course this year, will vigorously oppose the bill.

MAY 18 1914

If the committee on social welfare reports bills on many of the recommendations of the special commission on pensions, it is believed that the ways and means committee of the House will report adversely on all such because of the expense involved.

Representative Dahlborg of Brockton, a Progressive, is another member of the House riding on a substantial mayoralty boom.

Some idea of the outside demands made upon the Governor's time may be gleaned from the fact that about 50 invitations come into the Governor's office every day.

Represenfative James McInerney's Democratic organization of ward 19 will give a "Dutch supper" to the voters of that ward at Goldsmith Hall on May 28 and formally launch Mr. McInerney's boom for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Leader "Bill" Doyle of East Boston, who is this year serving in the House as a representative from ward 1, is being boomed by his friends for the Democratic nomination for the Senate in the 1st Suffolk district.

Friends of ex-Congressman John A. Kelliher believe that he has an excellent chance of winning the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 10th district. In all there will be more than a dozen candidates in the field, and at the present rate the candidates are appearing almost every precinct in the the Charlestown and East Boston wards will have a candidate.

MAY-21-1914

MAYOR HEARS ROXBURY'S PLEA FOR MORE LIGHT

Also Listens to Demand for Better Car Service.

Better car service for Roxbury and more lights along Tremont street between Cabot street and Roxbury Crossing were urged by Henry Hunt, a Roxbury business man, in an address last night at a meeting of the Roxbury Crossing Board of Trade in Social Hall, 1165 Tremont street. Mayor Curley, the guest of the evening, listened attentively to Mr. Hunt and later in his address promised to see that the residents of Roxbury receive their share of municipal improvements.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY-11-1914 -

WANTS RAILWAY MERGER

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald So Advises the Legislature

Elevated Opposes Five-Cent Fare Extension

Objects to Going to Hyde Park or Revere

Fare System in Boston Not Planned Well

To the general proposition that the street railway service in the metropolitan district should be readjusted so as to bring about cheaper transportation, such as five cent fares to Hyde Park and to Revere Beach, the railway companies made their reply this morning before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways, at the State House. Petitioners for such legislation had been heard before, and this day was reserved for the companies. The Boston Elevated and the Bay State Street Railway Company, the principal concerns involved, were represented by both operating officials and counsel.

In the first place the reply from the companies is that the fare discriminations that exist are the results of an old system, that the demands of all sections must be handled the same way, and that neither the Boston Elevated nor the Bay State can afford to extend their lines and drop the second fare.

Aside from this, Arthur A. Ballantine argued, as counsel for the Boston Elevated, that the present trouble is that the people want too much riding for their money. There is a limit to the amount of service that the transportation company can give for five cents and the people today want the companies to exceed that limit. The Elevated is not in a position financially so that it can afford to add both to the quality of its service, in the way of rapid transit, and to the length of its routes. Dealing specifically with the Hyde Park situation, Mr. Ballantine said that the annexation of Hyde Park to Boston is no argument for the establishment of a five-cent fare, because then other sections can be annexed on the same argument. He said that if the distance is to be considered as a fare basis then the same argument would be used for extending the five-cent fare to other places within the same distance, and that would include Quincy, Newton, Winchester, Melrose and West Lynn. The problem of the Boston Elevated has been to take care of the territory that was turned over to it under its charter. Under that charter it is not maintaining a five-cent fare between city limits alone, as it serves twelve municipalities today with a five-cent fare. Fares were never reckoned on a distance or zone basis. It would be difficult and unprofitable for the company to go to Revere Beach, and it does not want to go there.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald argued that conditions at Dudley street are little less than shocking. It is very evident that the Boston Elevated cannot go on and give more service for the same money, but if people are carried twenty miles in one direction for five cents and people living near the centre of the city are packed together almost inhumanly in the cars to be carried to their homes the time has comes for calling a halt and to look at the situation in a common sense way. The time has come for combining the street railway companies, placing them under one management. "I am not afraid of consolidations," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "Some people are." He thought a bill could be passed this year providing for the combination of the railways, making it subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission. "I have the highest regard for the personnel of that Commission," he said.

Mr. Fitzgerald argued that if the company cannot make money and pay dividends it is time that the fares were increased or the distances to be covered for five cents were reduced. He was not willing to say that the fare to Revere Beach should be reduced to five cents, but it seemed to him obvious that the people there have as much right to ride for five cents as the people of Cambridge or Arlington, but the company cannot afford to carry passengers such distances as to Milton for five cents.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning, when the Bay State Street Railway will be heard.

JUNE-3-1914

QUARANTINE AGAIN ARGUED

Mayor, Anxious to Convince Councillors of Value of Government Control, Plans Conference with Dr. Victor Blue

In a final effort to convince the members of the City Council that the Boston quarantine station should be transferred from municipal to Government control, Mayor Curley arranged a meeting this afternoon with Rear Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, at the Parker House.

The mayor, accompanied by seven of the nine members of the Council, sat down to dinner with the visitor, at which time the question was gone over in detail. Rear Admiral Blue, however, had little to add to the assurances given by Assistant Surgeon General Cofer, who addressed the Council in regular session, two months ago. He emphasized the point that Boston business interests were laboring under a serious misapprehension in the belief that should control be transferred there would probably be interference with the customary regularity of business of the port when questions of importance came up for decision.

Each member of the council asked questions of the naval officer as to possible changes in the regulation now enforced and as to the success of Government operation in other ports. They assured him that they vetoed the proposition as presented by the mayor in the belief that the fears of the shipping men should be respected and that nobody could say what would happen in a Government controlled quarantine by successive changes of administration.

Rear Admiral Blue came to Boston to investigate the question of disposal of the marine hospital in Chelsea. He was driven through the park system by the mayor's chauffeur and taken to Harvard Medical School, among other points of interest.

MAY-26-1914

CITY CHARTER FIGHT STARTED

Mr. Bothfeld of Newton Leads the Opposition

Although specially assigned first on bill for district representation in the Boston City Council and for enlarging the membership of that body to seventeen was not reached by the House until shortly before recess this afternoon. The delay was due to the long time spent on motions for reconsideration. Mr. Bothfeld of Newton, speaking in opposition, opened the debate. "This is a most important issue," he said. "The Boston charter has proved to be on the whole satisfactory. The administration of affairs has been open and above board. Efficiency has been the watchword. Borrowing outside the debt limit indiscriminately has been stopped.

"No popular demand for a change in the charter has been shown," Mr. Bothfield declared. "The chief reason for this measure is that the present business administration is somewhat detrimental to political considerations. The council is now elected at large. You all know the result of district representation from a bus[illegible] point of view. I contend that the Boston City Council is primarily a business body and not a political one."

On the motion of Mr. Lomasney recess was taken until two o'clock. It was evident that a vote on the bill, which has passed the Senate, would not be reached until late in the day.

When the afternoon service began, Mr. Lomasney took the floor and said: "This bill is a most important matter." Then looking around the chamber and seeing row after row of vacant seats, he doubted the presence of a quorum and sat down. he sergeant-at-arms was instructed to locate the truants and escort them to the floor of the House. A quorum was produced seven minutes later Mr. Lomasney then began:

"There has been made the statement that there is no popular demand for this legislation. The election whereby the charter bill was accepted was the most corrupt ever held in Boston. One candidate for mayor spent $104,000. Every vote against the present scheme cast in that election was a protest against it." He declared that Mr. Cox in 1911 clamored for change in the charter, a more radical change than the one at present suggested.

"We are asking to submit to the voters of Boston whether or not they want seventeen men in the City Council," he continued. "I am not going to chiticise the personnel of the Council. There were some hot times in the Council in 1912 in spite of the fact that the proponents of the present scheme declared that nothing wrong could happen. The Council has been used for political purposes. The press has repeatedly criticised the Council.

"This is not a fight of men but a fight of principal. We ask that the people be asked what they want. The charter guards may mean well. Twelve wards in the city are not represented in the council. The members are lobbying to keep themselves in office. They do not represent the taxpayers and the reason they want to stay in office is with few exceptions because they need the money.

"Government rests upon the consent of the governed. This bill cannot become a law unless the people of Boston want it. Are you going to refuse to let the people pass upon the question? We have thousands of immigrants. We want to assimilate them and make them stand by our government. They must have representation. Why isn't there any represenation of the black race in this hall? My race is represented here on account of district representation. We are here now because we have been given equal opportunities [illegible]

AMERICAN — MAY-11-1914

CITY LIGHTING PLANT FAVORED BY FIN. COM.

At today's session of the City Council will be read an attack by the Finance Commission on Mayor Curley's proposed new $2,000,000 street gas lighting contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

It is the Finance Commission's first open break with Mayor Curley.

The Finance Commission asks that the City Council reject Curley's proposed contract. It declares the contract is loosely drawn.

The Finance Commission urges a municipal plant, and points out that the city can get better lighting for less money.

A report on Curley's proposed electric lighting contract, which has been generally attacked, is promised later.

CITY NOT PROTECTED.

on the gas lighting contract reads in part as follows:

"To the Honorable, the City Council:

"The commission, after a study of the proposed gas lighting contract, is of the opinion that it does not protect the city in many essential points, for example:

"1. The contract calls for furnishing lights of 60-candle power and the test is to be a laboratory one. Such a test would not give a fair test of the light under service conditions. The test should be made upon the street; that is, where the light is.

"2. The method of testing lamps for purposes of fixing the amount of penalty to be paid for the failure to comply with the conditions of the contract is not workable.

"3. The clause which provides that the number of lamps furnished under the contract shall not be at any time less than 95 per cent. of the number of lamps in service at the time of the approval of the contract by the Mayor is objectionable. It would bind the city to maintain 9,500 gas lamps for the next ten years. It might be advisable in the near future to do away with gas lighting altogether.

"The city should be allowed to discontinue as many lights as it may wish to, although in fairness to the contractor the scale of prices should be agreed upon whereby a higher price would be paid per lamp as the total number of lamps was decreased.

"4. In the matter of arbitration the contract should be drawn more definitely, so that if any automatic devices are adopted there should be no question that the city would receive its share of the saving in cost.

NEGLECTS FIRE ALARM.

"There are other minor defects in the contract and specifications, among which may be enumerated the fact that no provision is made for the care of fire alarm lamps. These lamps have been considered at a separate price in previous contracts.

"Conditions have changed somewhat since the last report of the Finance Commission on the question of gas lighting with a municipal plant. Some have tended to increase the cost and some to decrease the cost of municipal street lighting. The causes which have tended to increase the cost have been higher pay of labor and the reduction in the number of lights. On the other hand, under the present tariff, there has been a reduction in the duty of street lamps and supplies, and this reduction will have a material effect in decreasing the cost of street lighting by imported lamps, such as the Graetzin lamp.

"Under the pending contract, the cost to the city is $21 a year per light. If the upright lamp is to be continued in use in this city, the price of $21 per lamp is, in the opinion of the commission, not unreasonable at the present time.

"If, however, automatic lighters are installed, it is possible that the cost to the city would be reduced to $19.33 per lamp per year. If the city should install inverted mantle lamps of the Gaetzin type, automatic lighters might reduce the cost to $18.55 per lamp, or 78 cents lower than the price that the city might obtain under the proposed contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. The city, however, would secure a greater volume of light and better distribution.

"At the end of ten years the city would be in possession and ownership of a complete plant and would be free from all the entanglements of contracts for lighting the streets of the city with gas.

"Respectfully submitted,
"THE FINANCE COMMISSION,
"John R. Murphy,
"Chairman."

MAY-11-1914

DEMAND NAMES OF GRAFTERS

Mayor Curley's charge that since he became Mayor attempts have been made to "graft" by promising protection or favor for money payments, has whirled up a storm of questions.

Mayor Curley says he suspects two former aldermen and an architect.

But he refuses to name them. And the question was in the air at City Hall today, "Who are they?"

The Mayor says he told Police Commissioner O'Meara, and that Detective Sergeant Michael Burke has been investigating. Neither the Mayor nor the others will name the "grafters." The whole thing is a profound mystery.

Mayor Curley's statement is that a lumber dealer came to the Mayor's office and asked for preference on a certain contract on the ground that the company had paid $300 to a man representing himself as coming from the Mayor. The man to whom this $300 was said to be paid also went to another lumber firm, the Tidd Company, but they would have nothing to do with his proposals.

It is alleged that graft attempts by trading upon the Mayor's name began even prior to the latter's election. This is vouched for by Frank P. Huckins of the L. Robert Tidd Company, a lumber firm, who declared that an offer was made to put him "in right" with the Curley administration when it came into power for $500. This offer Mr. Huckins said was made just before the Mayor's election.

One of the ex-aldemen is said to have secured $2,500 from a contractor by promising to use his influence with Curley.

At 3 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon a graft hearing, at which startling exposures are expected, will be held at City Hall.

Announcement of the hearing followed the charge of Marks Harris of No. 72 Lawrence avenue, Roxbury, who is an applicant for a license for a moving picture house at the corner of Townsend street and Humboldt avenue, Roxbury, that he had been approached by an architect who gave him to understand that for $100 he would make certain the securing of the moving picture license Harris is after. Harris did not pay the money. He stated he preferred not to give the architect's name.

Curley declared that if he found that anyone who applies for a moving picture license has paid anyone else to use influence to secure such license, he will refuse to grant the license, and if he discovers any evidence in this direction after a license has been granted the license will be revoked.

The Mayor's statement of the situation reads in part as follows:

"My atention has been directed to the fact that certain individuals have been attempting to extract money from persons desiring to do business with the city or who are seeking concessions. I am informed that this money is supposed to be paid to induce me to favor certain individuals in the purchase of supplies, and to favor certain locations for moving picture men. I learned this last Friday. I got in communication with Police Commissioner O'Meara and asked that one of his best men be detailed to investigate. Inspector Burke has been detailed on the case.

"Now this matter came to my attention when a gentleman came to this office last Friday who represented a lumber concern, saying that he desired to sell lumber to the city. I told him to file an application with the supply department in the regular way. He said that he thought this would be useless unless the supply department was notified to give him special consideration. I told him that regardless of what the custom may have been in the past, during the next four years no one would get special consideration, and that he would get a square deal and no more in the matter of the purchase of supplies.

"He stated that he believed that he was entitled to more consideration than that. I asked him why. He said he had paid $300 to defray the outstanding indebtedness consequent to my campaign.

"I asked him to name the person to whom he paid the money. He refused to tell me. I informed him that unless he did tell me he would not sell any lumber to the city in the next four years. Then he gave me the name of the man. Then I got in touch with Commissioner O'Meara.

MAY-11-1914

Swift Says Curley Solved Unemployed Problem with a Joke

"Mayor Curley has treated the unemployment problem with levity and solved it with a joke. He seems to think that offering me a job mixing mortar had settled the whole question of poverty and starvation from want of work in this city," said Morrison I. Swift at the Humanist Forum.

"Mayor Curley delights in vicarious feeding of the starving. Offer the representative of a thousand famished men work, and tell the thousand to go away empty and happy, and to regard themselves as provided for, because one of them is fed. This is the essence of the Mayor's political

HERALD - MAY - 11 - 1914.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

DR. Charles E. Donlan, superintendent of the Long Island almshouse and hospital, is among the first of the city officials to pursue the mayor's policy of obtaining cash discounts on the purchase of applies. On one item alone, the bill for sugar, the superintendent saved $13.19 by paying cash for the purchase.

Mayor Curley received from the White House on Saturday an announcement of the marriage of the President's daughter, Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, to William Gibbs McAdoo on Thursday at Washington. MAY 11

Andrew B. Humphrey, secretary of the American Peace Centenary committee, has enlisted Mayor Curley's aid in securing an appropriation from the Legislature for the celebration of 100 years of peace with Great Britian.

The present administration at City Hall is a firm believer in tractors for use in city departments where horses can be dispensed with. The mayor now wants tractors on the spraying machines in the park and recreation department.

Dr. Frederick J. Bailey of Dorchester has resigned as a school physician to accept an appointment as assistant city physician and medical inspector in the health department, with an increase in salary from $500 to $800 a year.

George C. Sawyer has been appointed as clerk in the overseeing of the poor department to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Walter V. McCarthy as auxiliary visiter. Sawyer will get $800 a year.

Richard V. Quirk has been given his old position as inspector in the public works department at $3.50 a day. He was transferred to the port directors on Feb. 17, and some days ago asked to be reinstated in the city department.

Ex-Senator "Ned" Dixon's famou fishing craft, the King Philip, ha been engaged by the penal institution department to ply between the city proper and Deer Island for the next few weeks, while the penal institutions boat, the "Monitor," is undergoing repairs. When bids were opened for the contract, ex-Senator Dixon offered his boat for $70 a day, and, while the Boston, Nahant & Pines Steamboat Company offered the steamer "Griswold" for $50 a day, it was found that the "Griswold" was inadequate to do the work, according to Penal Institutions Commissioner Gore.

The bronze seal, which was to have been placed in the new City Hall annex, and which was to be inscribed with the name of the former mayor, members of the council and other officials, will not adorn the new building Mayor Curley has cut out that ornament, and will save the city $85.

Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will deliver an illustrated lecture tonight at the Public Library on "More Than Half a Century of Street Railroading in Boston," under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club.

Thomas F. Curran and James A. Wall have been appointed media apprentices in the health department's bacteriological laboratory. Curran will get $ a week and Wall $10 a week.

Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation board announces that next Sunday will be "Tulip" Sunday at the Public Garden. The display at the Public Garden is one of Chairman Dillon's hobbies. For years he was foreman at the garden, and gained a wide reputation as the caretaker of the beauty spot.

MAY-11-1914

BOOMING BOSTON

IS it booming Boston to advertise to the country that the Legislature has started to tear apart the best charter that the city has had in its municipal history? Word has gone out that the charter has set a new mark for producing efficient government. One of the essential features of it is the council composed as at present. The passage of the bill which permits the election of a larger number of councilmen and makes that choice by districts is sure to be regarded as backsliding into the old ways of sloth and sin.

How well the present system of city government is regarded is shown by an editorial in one of the largest newspapers in St. Louis. Discussing the growth of Boston as indicated by the recent census estimates the Globe-Democrat pointed to the display of energy in the development of the port of Boston and then went on to praise the civic awakening that resulted in the present city charter. "A new spirit has come upon the children of the Puritans and those who have come across seas to commingle with them," says the Globe-Democrat. Commenting on the charter, this paper says:

Boston has had not only honest but efficient executive government ever since, which goes far toward rapid growth. It is a plan other cities might use with profit.

Are we to advertise that we are to surrender to the professionals for whom good government and efficient government is not profitable?

MAY-11-1914

FIN. COM. BARS PROPOSED GAS LIGHT CONTRACT

Finds Price Reasonable but Declares City Is Not Adequately Protected.

MAY 11 1914

The finance commission, in a part report on the two contracts for street lighting under consideration, not only recommends that the contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company be rejected, but strongly advises against any contract for gas lighting for more than five years, even if the city...

alternative, must run its own municipal service in streets not lighted by electricity.

The report on the contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company is being prepared by the finance commission, but will not be submitted to the city council before the next meeting. This report, too, is expected to be unfavorable to the contract as submitted by the company.

The commission finds that the contract for gas provides no adequate tests to determine if the contracted candle power is furnished by the gas company. The method of fixing a penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of the contract appears to the finance commission impracticable.

More fault is found with the clause which provides that the number of lamps furnished shall not, at any time, be less than 95 per cent. of the number of lamps in service at the time of the approval of the contract. The finance commission declares that this would bind the city to maintain 9500 gas lamps for the next 10 years, whereas, in the immediate future, it may become advisable to do away with gas lighting entirely.

"The city should be allowed," reports the commission, "to discontinue as many gas lights as it may wish to, although in fairness to the contractor the scale of prices should be agreed upon whereby a higher price would be paid per lamp as the total number of lamps was decreased.

Contract Not Definite.

"In the matter of arbitration the contract should be drawn more definitely, so that if any automatic devices are adopted there should be no question that the city would receive its share of any saving in cost. The question of depreciation should apply only to automatic lighting devices, as the value of the rest of the plant has been far more than charged off in past earnings. The paragraph which provides that the city gets no rebate on account of saving in operation unless the saving exceeds $1 per lamp per year is loaded down with such conditions that the city is without protection."

The commission also objects to the contract under consideration because there is no provision for the fire alarm lamps, which have formerly been included in contracts at a different price.

"Under the present tariff," declares the commission in the report, "there has been a reduction in the duty on street lamps and supplies, and this reduction will have a material effect in decreasing the cost of street lighting by imported lamps, such as the Graetzin lamp. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that a man can take care of a slightly greater number of inverted mantle lamps than was formerly estimated, and more definite information is now available as to the price of automatic lighters and the saving that would accrue from their use.

Price Is Reasonable.

"Under the pending contract the cost to the city is $21 a year per light. If the upright lamp is to be continued in use in this city, the price of $21 per lamp is, in the opinion of the commission, not unreasonable at the present time. Inasmuch as the price submitted at the present time is 50 cents a lamp lower than the price submitted by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in 1913, the commission views this reduction as favorable to the city.

"If, however, automatic lighters are installed, it is possible that the cost to the city would be reduced to $19.33 per lamp per year. If the city should install inverted mantle lamps of the Graetzin type, it would be possible to operate them, with hand lighting with wages at $2.50 a day, for $21.96 per lamp per year, including interest and sinking fund charges on a [illegible]

HERALD - MAY-11-1914

NEW CITY LIGHTING CONTRACT IS ASKED

Rourke, Under Instructions from Mayor and Fin. Com, Recommendation, Calls on Gas Company to Submit New Figures.

MAY 11 1914

Acting under instructions from Mayor Curley, Commissioner Rourke of the public works department today called upon the Boston Gas Company to submit to the city a new contract for gas lighting, in accordance with the recommendations of the finance commission's report.

After reading the finance commission report, the mayor stated that he had instructed Commissioner Rourke to confer with the gas company, and said that while the finance commission itself practically recommends the Graetzin lamp, the commission's engineer, Mr. Emerson, first of all recommends electrification.

"The lighting situation presents a difficult problem," the mayor said. "We are morally obliged to take care of the lamplighters, who lose their places with the Rising Sun company through the installation of automatic devices. The statute also covers, I believe, electrification.

"The statute says the city shall transfer such men back to the city service. There is no option about it. There are 102 men in the employ of that company. That would mean an addition of $70,000 annually to the city payrolls, if the men are all taken back.

"I have instructed Commissioner Rourke to confer with the gas company to ascertain if the objections raised by the finance commission can be met by that company. If the objections can be met, we shall be able to get a new contract drafted."

MAY-9-1914

ONLY TWO OF IDLE WILLING TO WORK FOR CITY

Three Apply, but One Refuses Job Offered on Ground It Is Too Hard—"As I Expected," Says Mayor—He Addresses Crowd of Swift's Followers—Declares Swift was Offered Place Weeks Ago.

Three men out of the army of the unemployed of Morrison I. Swift, who have been clamoring spectacularly on the Common, at the State House and City Hall during the last month for jobs, appeared at Mayor Curley's office yesterday to accept his offer of jobs for registered voters of Boston. Of the three who called to see Assistant Secretary Dolan, one declined the position offered, on the ground that the employment was too strenuous.

Secretary Dolan had 50 jobs offered by contractors for the unemployed.

"This is about as I expected," the mayor said. "I believe, and my belief will be borne out by investigation, that there are fewer unemployed in the city of Boston at the present time than at any other period in the history of the city."

Swift, with 300 followers, appeared at City Hall yesterday at noon. Mayor Curley came out and addressed the crowd, which had been increased by 700 onlookers, flaying Swift and the great army of "drones," which was the mayor's characterization of the major portion of the paraders. The mayor was greeted with a cheer when he appeared, but after he had delivered a few remarks, including one that "Boston is not a dumping ground for the United States," the cheers changed to hisses.

"I offered your leader, Morrison I. Swift, a position four weeks ago," added the mayor when the sibilance had subsided. "I did this personally, but Swift has not showed up around here since." This statement met with no more approval than the other. The mayor then asked how many registered voters were in the crowd. He counted the hands raised.

"I see there are 35 voters in the army," he said after the count. "For each of you men who can prove to me that you are a registered voter of Boston I will get a job." This brought a faint cheer.

MAY-8-1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

FRIENDS of Fred G. Katzmann of Milton, assistant district attorney of the Southeastern district, believe he is one of the strongest Republicans in the 14th district as a vote-getter, and they are confident he could defeat Congressman Edward Gilmore of Brockton, who will be a candidate for re-election. In some parts of the district Asst. Dist.-Atty. Katzmann is said to be as popular with the Democrats as he is with the Republicans.

MAY - 8 1914

City Clerk James Donovan opens his summer home at Stony Beach, Hull, next week. The genial city clerk is ordinarily the first of the Boston colony to open his beach home.

Peter "Con" Lee of the Pro Bono Publico Club of ward 17 and an attache of the city collector's office, did not narrowly escape a scalping, but was obliged to get a very close hair cut because he lost a wager.

Ex-Senator Thomas M. Joyce of ward 17 is being urged by his friends to either stand as a candidate for the Senate or for the House, believing that he can make a better showing than he did in the fight for the Democratic congressional nomination.

Thomas J. Hurley, clerk in the street commissioner's office has been designated by the mayor as clerk in Supt. Timothy Mooney's sign permit office, which is to be located in the office formerly occupied by the assessing board on the first floor of City Hall.

Ex-Alderman "Pat" Bowen was at City Hall yesterday extending invitations to the mayor and several city officials to attend a dinner he will give at the Rockland Hotel, Nantasket, which will open this season.

City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker will be obliged to remain at the head of the collecting department until well into the next month for the purpose of conveying property to the purchasers of property at the annual sale for unpaid taxes on Wednesday.

Mayor Curley yesterday authorized Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to employ the men in his own department for resurfacing five streets, for which $12,300 will be allowed.

According to statisticians in the sewer division of the public works department, the work being done by city employes in cleaning sewers is costing the city about $1.50 a foot, or about $1.10 a foot more than the amount paid contractors.

According to those who contend they are in a position to know, the majority of the members of the city council committee on prisons refused to be convinced that the charges have been sustained against Sheriff John Quinn and his management of the Charles street jail.

Members of some of the more prominent organizations in Brighton say they are ready to support ex-Councilman Axel Zetterman of ward 25 for a place in the new city council if the present council is to be replaced by a larger body with district representation.

On Saturday City Messenger Edward J. Leary was given his first opportunity under the present administration at City Hall to publicly display his mace, which he carries in his right hand on state occasions, but for some reason or other he did not act as an escort for the mayor when the mayor started from his office for the reviewing stand to review the Suffrage parade. That did not feaze the genial messenger, for he followed as soon as he discovered that the chief executive had left the building.

HERALD - MAY - 11 - 1914.

CURLEY AND COUNCIL TO HONOR HAGGERTY

Will Represent the City at Funeral of the First Man Killed at Vera Cruz—Body to Lie in State.

MAY 11 1914

Mayor Curley and members of the city council will officially represent the city at the funeral services of Corp. Daniel A. Haggerty, who was the first to lose his life when the United States forces advanced on Vera Cruz.

An invitation to participate was today extended to Mayor Curley and members of the city council by Mayor Good of Cambridge.

In addition, the city of Boston will furnish Capt. Edward W. Dixon's boat, the King Philip, for transporting from the forts in the harbor to the Charlestown Navy Yard on Thursday morning the coast artillery forces which are to escort the body.

Bodies on Way.

This afternoon the mayor also announced that he had sent to the city council an order authorizing the department heads to allow all members of the Spanish war camps, Grand Army and militia men who wish to participate at the funeral a day off on Thursday without loss of pay.

Bearing the bodies of Haggerty, Rufus Edward Percy, marine, and Walter L. Watson, the armored cruiser Montana will leave New York for Boston late today. The bodies will be accorded full naval and military honors on arrival at Charlestown.

Haggerty's body, with an escort of 25 members of Trimountain garrison, Army and Navy Union, will be taken to his home, 16 Harding street, Cambridge, where it will remain over night, guarded by a detail of picked men. From the home the body will be taken to the state armory on Massachusetts avenue, to lie in state 36 hours. While the casket, draped in the flag for which Haggerty died, is viewed by the pubic in the armory, infantrymen will stand a attention. More than 2000 soldiers will be drawn in squares on the drill floor when the people are permitted to pay their last tribute to Corp. Haggerty.

Veterans Will Attend.

When, at 9 o'clock the next day, the last services are begun, veterans of four campaigns will escort the body to the cemetery. Members of the G. A. R. from throughout Massachusetts, veterans of the Spanish-American war, of the Philippine and China insurrections will follow the flag-draped casket to St. Patrick's Church and thence to Cambridge cemetery. Gov. Walsh, his staff, members of the city government of Cambridge, and executive officers of the navy yard have arranged to be at the grave of Corp. Haggerty when the last services are held. A salute of honor from a picked squad, and the last call of "taps" will conclude the service.

The funeral procession will be the largest ever held in New England. The line will include, besides Gov. Walsh, Cambridge city officials, veterans, detachments from the navy yard, a company of coast artillery, a regiment of National Guard, St. Joseph's cadets, Somerville; Carmen's Union, Odd Fellows, five bands and a fife and drum corps, practically every fraternal and civic organization in Cambridge, and a delegation of more than 200 citizens.

City Hall Draped.

Cambridge City Hall will be draped in black, as will many of the business houses in the city. During the final services all business will be suspended. Flags will be at half-mast from the arrival of the body until its final interment. As the body is borne from the Montana to the Haggerty home all bells in Cambridge will be tolled.

If the Montana arrives before 4 P. M. tomorrow, a detail from Trimountain garrison will bear it directly to the Haggerty home. The body will probably remain on the ship until morning in the event of a later arrival. Services at home and church will be private, only relatives and the military escort being present. Joseph Husband, bunk mate of Corp. Haggerty, who was detailed from Mexico as a guard for the body, will command the guard of honor.

The body of Rufus E. Percy will be taken to Concord by special train. Funeral services will be held by the Salvation Army at Concord.

Military honors will be accorded the body of Walter L. Watson at his home at Orleans.

MAY - 11 - 1914

CALLING THE BLUFF

MORRISON I. SWIFT'S followers have shown little inclination to disprove by their action Mayor Curley's assertions at which they hissed so energetically. It was too much to expect that Mr. Swift, himself, would accept the mayor's invitation to go to work. Leaders can't be expected to demean themselves by permitting industry to get in the way of a cause. There are a good many people who believe that the followers of Joe Ettor and Bill Hayward would be a good deal better off if these two apostles of light didn't have so much leisure to devote to leading.

But what is the use of working when you can get your living without so much exertion?

MAY - 2 - 1914

SHOW GAMES FOR THE PLAYGROUNDS

Teachers Who Are to Direct Activities This Summer Give Program.

MAY 2 1914

A demonstration of playground activities by Boston playground teachers who are to teach in the city playgrounds during the coming summer was given in the Boston Normal school gymnasium on Huntington avenue, Fenway, last evening. The program included practically all of the games and different subjects that will be in the curriculum of the summer work and was under the direction of Miss Lulu A. Donovan and Miss Julia A. Murphy.

Among the guests of the evening was Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., and Joseph Lee of the school committee, and A. L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools.

The program was: Swedish ring dance, singing games, "Blue Bird," "King of France" and "Oats, Peas and Beans"; ring games, "Beetle Goes Round" and "Three Deep"; dances, "Varsovienne" and "Vingaker Schottische"; races, stride ball, relay potato race and serpentine race; dramatization of Cinderella, including an original dance by Miss Margaret Murray; dances, "How Do You Do?" "Green Sleeves," "Czardas," "Highland Schottische" and "Ostende"; indoor baseball and original numbers, including ring games by Alice B. Murphy and Elizabeth L. Willis; dances by Charlotte McMorrow and Margaret O'Brien, and games by Eleanor McNamara, Helen F. McGlinchey and B. Hazel Kane. The program was ended with a salute to the flag and the singing of "America."

MAY - 3 - 1914.

ROBERT DYSART NAMED FOR STATISTICS BOARD

Appointed to Succeed John B. Worcester as a Trustee.

Robert Dysart of 40 State street, a certified public accountant, was yesterday named by Mayor Curley as a trustee of the city's statistics board to succeed John B. Worcester, who was appointed a few months ago to fill an unexpired term.

MAY 3 1914

The mayor yesterday announced that he had approved the appointment by Supt. Graham of the market department of Hugh Joseph Quinn of ward 16 as a deputy in the market department at $1700 a year. Charles H. Webster, the deputy superintendent under George E. McKay, did not report for work after his chief was retired, and Supt. Graham called upon the mayor to allow him to name his deputy.

The mayor received from the finance commission a notice that George S. Phenix, special investigator of the finance commissioner, had resigned his position and accepted a place in the office of the commissioner of accounts at New York for $3000 a year, or $800 more than he was paid in this city.

JOURNAL - MAY - 11 - 1914

PLAN TO ERECT HONOR TABLET TO LOUIS GOLD

Boston Women Start Move to Memorialize the Newsboy Hero.

ALL PRAISE LITTLE CRIPPLE'S BATTLE

Will Ask Mayor Curley and Council for Public Site.

MAY 11 1914

A movement has been started by women prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Woman's City Club and other organizations, to secure the erection of a memorial tablet to Louis Gold, the crippled newsboy who was killed by a stray bullet fired by an angry woman while at his usual post, selling his wares.

The tablet is intended to be a tribute to his nobility of character and his efforts to aid other boys, despite his own sufferings and handicaps.

Those prominent in the movement are Miss H. W. Foster, a member of the Bostonian Society, the Professional Woman's League and the Woman's Press Association; Mrs. Charles H. Bond, past president general of the D. A. R.; Mrs. W. H. Alline, past president general, D. A. R.; Mrs. M. B. Lord, president of the New England Woman's Press Association, and Mrs. E. E. Young of Winchester, president of the Junior Charity Club.

A delegation of the women who have become interested will call upon Mayor Curley early this week to see if he or the City Council will grant a permit for the erection of such a tablet near the Boylston street subway station, or in front of the Old Granary Burying Ground, where young Gold used to stand to sell his papers.

If permission can be secured, a popular subscription will be started to secure the necessary funds.

"We are not sure as yet," said Miss Foster yesterday, "whether to attempt to raise a fund for the aid of the family of Gold, or to confine our efforts merely to the erection of a memorial tablet. That will be decided later, but he certainly deserves a tablet just as much as any hero who died in war.

"Young Gold was a hero if ever there was one. I did not know him, but I became interested through reading of him in The Journal. He certainly put to shame a good many men who do not work an hour a day and his life should be a great lesson to boys. To think of a cripple like that, working as he did, honest, faithful and kind, and always happy. I think it is grand."

"We have monuments to our statesmen and our great-hearted men," said Mrs. C. H. Bond last night, "and I am glad that something is to be done for the memory of this great-hearted boy."

Mrs. E. E. Young, a member of the Professional Woman's Club, is the woman who started the work of securing a wireless outfit for the leper lad on Penikese Island. "I was never so impressed by anything before as the story of this noble, crippled boy and his struggles to support his family and to gain an education. We have had nothing finer in American history and it is a worthy thing that the people of Boston may do, to erect a tablet to the memory of his nobility of character. I will help."

Further plans will be announced after the women have interviewed the mayor.

JUNE - 4 - 1914

MAYOR APPROVES OFFICE BUILDING WANTED BY FITZ

New 11-Story Structure Will Be Erected on Tremont Street.

ESTIMATE COST AT ABOUT $260,000

Station 2 and Quarters of School Committee to Be Sold.

JUN 4 1914

Mayor Curley yesterday acquiesced in another proposition of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's, namely, the construction of an eleven-story office building on the site of the old Probate Building on Tremont street at a cost of about $260,000.

The plans for this building were ordered by Mayor Fitzgerald and were finished up by Architect Harrison H. Atwood while the former was still mayor. It was Fitzgerald's intention to ask the City Council for permission to sell police Station 2 in City Hall avenue and the school committee building on Mason street and with the proceeds erect the new building.

To the surprise of all Mayor Curley has taken up the very same idea and on Monday will submit an order to the City Council giving him permission to sell these properties. This makes the second proposition of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's taken up by Mayor Curley within one day, the first one being the remodeling of Copley square.

The new building on Tremont street will be of granite and brick, constructed in a severe architectural style directly opposed to the City Hall annex and corresponding to the general design of the buildings on Tremont street. It will have police station 2 on the ground floor and the school committee rooms above. The schoolhouse commissioners, Penal Institutions Department, Infirmary Department, Institutions Registrar and possibly the Finance Commission will also be housed there. The City Hall annex has proved entirely insufficient to house all the departments for which the city is now renting outside quarters, so that this building is looked upon in the light of an economy.

The sale of the police station on City Hall avenue has been advocated for some time because of the dilapidated condition into which it had fallen, and the almost filthy conditions surrounding prisoners there. It is expected that a nice sum will be realized. In the matter of selling the Mason street property a legal question may be raised over the right of the council to authorize its sale. The building is under control of the School Committee and it may be necessary to obtain their consent before action can be taken. The decision to build the new structure was made at a conference in the mayor's office yesterday between Corporation Counsel Sullivan, Superintendent of Public Buildings Richard Lynch, the mayor and Architect Harrison H. Atwood.

JUNE - 3 - 1914

Wants Parental School Closed So He May Join Blind Brother.

JUN 3 1914

No Boston mother is more anxious for the abolition of the Parental School in West Roxbury than Mrs. John G. Quirk of 53 Langdon street, Roxbury, whose chief hope is that her 14-year-old son Alfred, who was sent to the institution last December, may be released in time to meet his blind brother, Arthur, aged 10, who will soon leave Perkins Institute for his summer vacation. Her story became known yesterday when Mayor Curley sent an appeal to the Legislature, asking that the school be discontinued.

Mrs. Quirk last evening told a Journal reporter of the troubles that have come upon her family.

"I have been the mother of eighteen children," she said, "of whom but four now remain—two girls, who have married, and two boys, who have been taken from me, one because he became totally blind by playing with cartridges three years ago, and the other, who was taken to the Parental School for truancy.

"Arthur, my blind boy, was taken to the Perkins Institution last November. Shortly afterward the courts took my son Alfred from me.

"It was the saddest Christmas I ever had with my boys gone from me. I wrote to Mayor Curley a few days ago, arging him to give me back my boy, more so now that Arthur is coming home from the Perkins Institution.

"It would lighten Arthur's heart when he is home these summer months to have his older brother read and play with him. I wrote to the mayor asking him for that great favor to restore my boy to me, after Arthur pleaded with me the other day that he might have his brother's company.

"I don't know what the consequences will be to my blind boy and to me if Alfred is not permitted to come home."

JOURNAL - MAY - 11 - 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Mayor Curley's

absence from the city yesterday caused quite a commotion for a few minutes in the mayor's office when it was discovered than a loan issue for $1,000,000 had to be signed before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Acting Mayor Daniel J. McDonald was nowhere about and the mayor's office did not know that in the absence of the mayor and acting mayor "Smiling Jim" Donovan, the city clerk, assumed the powers of the office.

Just before 2 o'clock, however, they learned about this and had him affix his signature in short order to the loan issue.

The Finance Commission

in its report on the Edison Light contract made an interesting point when speaking of the matter of reductions in price.

"If the city of Boston had requested arbitration," says the commission, "of the price paid under the 1909 contract, a reduction would probably have been made, as the Edison Company has reduced the price to commercial consumers twice since 1909, from 14 to 12 and from 12 to 10 cents per kilowatt hour. The city of Boston, however, has made no effort to obtain a reduction in the price of electric street lighting."

Roger Scannell,

unaffected by the hot weather, paid a visit to City Hall yesterday to investigate the sudden publicity given him. The city owes him $300 for making a playground of famous Rugby Park, but Scannell prefers to let the city follow its own course and under no circumstances will he visit the courts.

Thomas H. Connelly

became plain assistant secretary to the governor yesterday when Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole assumed charge of the militia as second in command. Ever since the governor took the work of the adjutant general's department out of the hands of Gen. Pearson, Connelly has had most of the work to do, and he and Col. Simmons worked so well together and were so congenial that there has been a suggestion that it was unnecessary for the governor to name a new man for the place.

Connelly retires gracefully, however, and returns willingly to the duties of the office to which he was originally appointed.

Senator McLane's

little-joker amendment to the municipal ice and fuel resolve has aroused considerable talk which is not entirely of a joking nature. The senator from Fall River moved to amend the constitutional amendment which would permit cities and towns to purchase and sell ice and fuel, so that it would include also "groceries, meats, vegetables, dry goods, clothing, hay and grain." The amendment was adopted by the Senate yesterday, and it was at once recognized as a move to kill off the original resolve.

"The Senate will find, one of these days, that it is playing with fire when it votes to adopt such fool amendments as this," remarked one man, as he left the chamber at the conclusion of yesterday's Senate session.

Thomas J. Barrett's

reappointment as a member of the State Board of Registration in Dentistry yesterday was a black eye to that portion of the Massachusetts dentists who have been advocating the official recognition of the dental nurse in private practise.

Dr. Barrett has been one of the most strenuous opponents of this measure for the past few years, and his attitude resulted in the strongest kind of efforts to prevent his reappointment to the board.

Thomas J. Boyle's

reappointment as chairman of the Civil Service Commission did not go into the council yesterday, although there were predictions that it would. The talk that his name would be sent in yesterday prompted several to regard it as an indication that he would not be given the position as head of the collecting department of the city of Boston, but one State House habitue, who has been known to have guessed right on one or two occasions, remarked:

"Wouldn't his reappointment to the Civil Service Board be another tribute to his ability and efficiency and for that reason an additional argument in favor of his being given the city position?"

Governor Walsh's

railroad message and bill may be expected any minute from now on. Although Frederick T. Fuller of the Progressive legislative committee has not yet passed on all of the features of the bill—his time having been consumed watching the progress of taxation matters—he is willing that the governor may send it in when he gets ready, and Fuller believes he can straighten out anything which does not suit him when the measure reaches the committee on engrossed bills in the Senate, where he is acting chairman and has taken the burden of that work from Senator Cox, Progressive senator from Melrose.

SEEKS SUMMER HOME

Mayor Visits South Shore, But Without Success.

Mayor Curley took all yesterday afternoon off to make a search of the South Shore to discover a suitable place for the summer capitol. In his big automobile he visited every nook and cranny but did not come to a decision.

The mayor has been conducting his search for a number of days, and at first decided on North Scituate. Nantasket has come under his observation and ranked high because it will permit the mayor to be within close reach of his office and allow him to keep his hand on the political pulse of the city.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald had his capitol at Falmouth, so this resort is barred from consideration. Besides it was so far distant that the mayor could only visit there rarely.

MAY ~~11 1914~~

SUGGESTS NAMING OF SUBSTITUTE MAYOR

Asserts Curley Is Trying to Solve Problem With a Joke.

"Mr. Curley is worried about the defamation of Boston. It is not we who proclaim and denounce the rotten Boston conditions from unemployment who defame Boston, but those officials and citizens who permit those rotten conditions to exist and will not correct them," was the declaration of Morrison I. Swift at the Humanist Forum yesterday.

His subject was, "The Mayor's Failure With the Unemployed," and in commenting upon the meeting at City Hall last Friday, he suggested that it might be well for Mr. Curley to appoint a "substitute mayor."

Solved With a Joke

"Mayor Mitchel of New York has treated unemployment as a great and serious problem; Mayor Curley of Boston has treated it with levity and solved it with a joke," he said. "The latter seems to think that offering me a job mixing cement had settled the whole question of poverty and starvation from unemployment in this city.

"Mayor Curley has repeated this remarkable joke so often that some notice must be taken of it. He believes in vicarious feeding of the starving. Offer the representative of 1000 famished men work, and tell the thousand to go away happy and empty and regard themselves of provided for; because one of them is fed. This is the essence of the mayor's political economy and wit.

"We gave Mr. Curley a splendid chance to exhibit a statesmanly mind, and all he did was to resort to a poor little trick to cast ridicule upon the unemployed. He barred out all immigrant residents of Boston not yet here long enough to be naturalized, and classed them with the bums and drones. But he is a great advocate of unlimited immigration.

"When he says that Boston shall not be the dumping ground of Europe, and still invites the immigrant here to get him exploited when there is work and to starve him when there is no work, he proves himself to be a hurtful mayor for the city and a destructive mayor to the working class.

Cannot Do Hard Work

"A mayor at all versed in sociology knows that men who have been long unemployed, living on short rations, and perhaps bedless, are in no condition to do full work. They must be given part time work at first, and built up. If Mayor Curley does not know these fundamentals he should appoint a substitute mayor to deal with all questions of social science and welfare.

"What he did was to take the course surest to injure the men in this condition in public esteem. He searched for a handful of the hardest jobs in existence and shook them in the faces of the men weakened by misery, homelessness and hunger. That this should be done here, when all the leading nations have long been taxing their resources over the unemployment problem, is a commentary on Boston."

JOURNAL - MAY 11 - JUNE 18 1914

HONEST, BUT ENTIRELY MISTAKEN

A large number of people in this city believe—and honestly believe—that the City Council should be larger, in order that every ward and district may have direct personal representation and may obtain "more improvements." Those people ignore certain fundamental facts.

The improvements that a ward or district may receive are limited by the total amount available for public improvements. It is easy for city planners, and it is easy for local associations, to insist that various improvements ought to be made, but there are limits to municipal borrowing, just as there is a fixed limit for taxation.

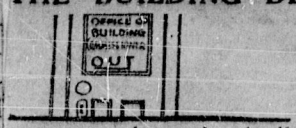
A second fact, even more important, is the absolute and autocratic power of the mayor under charter revision. The City Council cannot spend one dollar without his approval. His veto power is absolute. The Charlestown Enterprise, which is not a prejudiced partizan newspaper, presents a specific illustration:

JUN 1 1914

> "An enlarged City Council is a joke. It will have no more power than the present City Council of nine members, nine of whom have voted to appropriate $100,000 for the widening of Chelsea street and $80,000 for a fire station at Park and Joiner streets, yet neither of these improvements can be made until sanctioned by the mayor."

And yet we are told by the politicians, who for political reasons have demanded an enlarged City Council, that it will be a great blessing to the people.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT'S HEAD



On Beacon Hill and elsewhere honest, legitimate and praiseworthy attempts are being made to strengthen the building laws and to obtain other progressive measures which will make Boston a safer and more attractive city in which to live. The fact that one of Boston's councilmen, who was a member of the old Board of Aldermen and who has brought to his service in City Hall some of the methods popular in those days, is doing his level best to undo what has already been accomplished should surprise and influence nobody.

JUN 18 1914

But it is surprising to be assured on high authority that the official influence of the building department is being exerted quietly and, possibly, effectively to prevent the passage of measures which are necessary to place Boston abreast of other large cities in the matter of fire protection. The appointment of the present building commissioner was criticized by the Transcript and other newspapers on the ground that he had been an enthusiastic and successful promoter of tinder-box construction in Dorchester. The Journal urged that the commissioner be treated fairly and be judged by his work in the building department.

If it be true that he is active, on Beacon Hill or elsewhere, for the purpose of preventing desirable legislation, it is high time for Mayor Curley, who controls him politically and officially, to call him off. Building Commissioner O'Hearn will find his time fully occupied if he attends strictly to the duties for which he is paid by the taxpayers.

MAY - 22 - 1914

SONG BIRDS AND ALIEN SPARROWS

The work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to prevent the killing of insect-eating birds and the taking of eggs from their nests, deserves hearty commendation. While in the past few years a determined effort has been made to induce the native American birds to return in larger numbers to their old-time haunts, there are male adults in every community who do not hesitate to kill these birds if they can do so without fear of being detected and punished.

Five thousand placards, offering prizes for evidence against such violators of law, have been distributed throughout the Commonwealth and it is probable that they will be effective. That numerous and unnaturalized visitor, the English sparrow, is neither ornamental nor useful, and his destruction is earnestly favored by those who believe that, if he could be exterminated, the song birds in Massachusetts would multiply rapidly.

MAY 22 1914

Traps are now sold which kill as well as capture the English sparrow, but it is not probable that he will ever be extinct unless through utilization for food. The first sparrows of that species

JUNE - 12 - 1914

AN ERROR OF OMISSION

Let there be no misunderstanding on one point. Friends of reform and friends of practical politics seem to be overlooking its importance. The one man who could have prevented the passage of the charter amendment by the General Court was James M. Curley, mayor of Boston.

All his life, from the time that he entered the Common Council, Mayor Curley has been a practical politician. He is a practical politician today. Every appointment of importance now being made by him, every promotion of importance ordered by him, are in payment of political debts or in gratitude for political services. The Republican members of the Election Commission are to be removed solely to make room for active Republican supporters of Mr. Curley in his mayoral campaign.

Being a practical politician, why did not Mayor Curley take the practical politician's way of preventing the adoption of the charter amendment act? A few words to Martin M. Lomasney would have killed the movement before it began. The words would have been these:

JOURNAL - MAY - 11 - 1914

IN. COM. ASKS REJECTION OF LIGHT CONRACT

Tells Council City Is Not Protected in Essential Points.

ASSERTS LABORATORY LIGHT TEST UNFAIR

Is Opposed to Tying City Up to an Agreement For Over 5 Years.

MAY 11 1914

The rejection by the City Council of the ten-year contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for the lighting of the city's streets, approved by Mayor Curley and Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke, was recommended by the Finance Commission yesterday in a report submitted to the council upon its request.

The commission declares that although the price is reasonable the contract as drawn does not protect the city in many essential points and enumerates the following examples:

"The contract calls for furnishing lights of sixty-candle power and the test is to be a laboratory one. Such a test would not give a fair test of the light under service conditions. The test should be made upon the street, that is, where the light is.

Method Not Workable

"The method of testing lamps for purposes of fixing the amount of penalty to be paid for the failure to comply with the conditions of the contract is not workable. Under the method proposed there is definite assurance that the candle power of the lamps would be increased over the present average candle power, which appears to be from 38 to 40.

"The clause which provides that the number of lamps furnished under the contract shall not be at any time less than 95 per cent. of the number of lamps in service at the time of the approval of the contract by the mayor, is objectionable. It would bind the city to maintain 9500 gas lamps for the next ten years. It might be advisable in the near future to do away with gas lighting altogether. There is no reason for any guaranty, except the provision that if the city shall see fit to replace gas lamps with other lamps it should replace them so as to allow the company to reduce its force of lamplighters by a definite number of routes and such discontinued routes shall be in the same neighborhood and contiguous to each other.

"The city should be allowed to discontinue as many lights as it may wish to, although in fairness to the contractor the scale of prices should be agreed upon whereby a higher price would be paid per lamp as the total number of lamps was decreased.

In its recommendations the Finance Commission declares that no contract should be approved by the council which would tie the city up for more than five years, and that if a suitable contract cannot be made the city should purchase and install, in such parts of the city as are not covered by the electric light service, inverted mantle lamps, and in connection therewith, automatic lighting devices.

COAKLEY BACKS PARK BOARD IN CASE OF SHEA

Former Official Answers Charges of Finance Commission.

Daniel H. Coakley, member of the old Park Board, answering yesterday the charge of the Finance Commission that James B. Shea was improperly allowed to occupy without charge the Peters mansion in Franklin Park when an ordinance declared that he should receive no other compensation than his salary of $4200, said that the ordinance mentioned was passed after the board had insisted that Mr. Shea, contrary to his own wishes, should move to the mansion.

Mr. Coakley said last night:

"I wonder if it is possible that having all the facts before him, the distinguished chairman of the Finance Commission would send broadcast such a half-truth as the recent report touching the matter of the former park commissioners' action in the matter of the salary of Deputy Commissioner Shea? I prefer to believe that the report was gotten up by an underling and signed by the chairman without personal investigation.

Must Occupy House

"The real facts are—Mr. Pettigrew many years ago was given by the old park board, with the approval of the mayor, the salary of $3600 a year and he was required to live near the center of activities in the old Peters' house in Franklin Park, in which he was furnished light and heat.

"Thereafter, the salary was increased to $4200. On his death, James B. Shea, his assistant, was made superintendent by the then park board with the same salary and the same privileges and conditions—that he be required to occupy the house in Franklin Park. Mr. Shea was disinclined to move from his own house to the park, but the commission felt that the efficiency of the department would be served by his residing where the previous superintendent had lived.

"As the old house, after many years of occupancy by Mr. Pettigrew was sorely in need of repairs, of course the commission authorized its cleansing and renovating before requiring the new superintendent to move in.

Would Be Unfair

"All this took place in 1912 before the consolidation of the departments, when the ordinance which the Finance Commission says was violated was not in existence. When the ordinance was passed the newly appointed park and recreation commissioners (the same three men) had their choice between dispossessing the superintendent, who a few months before they had insisted should abandon his own home and move to Franklin Park, or decrease his salary by whatever rental they should arbitrarily hold the "thirteen-room house" was worth. The commission felt that either course would be unfair. They felt that the City Council, knowing all the facts, in fixing the salary of the old superintendent and the new deputy at $4200 did not intend that either his salary should be reduced or that the efficiency of the department be impaired by evicting him from the only house available in the park. With

MAYOR CURLEY yesterday approved the formal order passed by the street commissioners to take the land on Spectacle Island on which the buildings of the Boston Development and Sanitary Company, which holds the ten-year contract for the removal of the city's garbage, are built. The taking was made long before, but a decision of the Supreme Court ruled it illegal because made without a public hearing. The street commissioners have now done the work all over again and awarded $119,585 for 93,000 square feet of upland, 18,000 square feet of very low flats and 155,000 square feet of flats.

This is the first time an award was made, because the commission thought before that a price could be agreed on between the N. Ward Company, the owners of the island, and the Street Commission.

MAYOR CURLEY has sent out 600 notices to insurance men asking them to attend a conference in City Hall on Friday afternoon, at which the question of reducing the amount of insurance on property in certain districts of Boston, in order to reduce the fire hazard of the city, will be taken up. The mayor announced yesterday that he had been informed that the insurance men had voted to increase the rates, but he is of the opinion that this will not solve the problem, and that only a reduction in the amount of insurance paid, so that it will not be in excess of 60 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property is the only method to be used to reach a solution.

The mayor will request the insurance men to remove the 15 per cent. excess prohibition placed on the block bounded by West, Tremont, Boylston and Washington streets at the time of the San Francisco fire. The cutting through of Avery street, he claims, reduces the fire risk to a great extent, and the mayor thinks the increase in rates should now be reduced.

RECORD - MAY - 11 - 1914.

FIN. COM. OPPOSES GAS LIGHT CONTRACT

The Finance Commission, in its report on the gas lighting contract between the city and the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. to the City Council, has recommended that it be rejected. It also recommends that no contract, even at the reduced price offered by the company, be accepted which would bind the city to the use of the present gas lamps for the period of over five years. The Commission also points to a number of so-called defects in the contract under consideration. As to the proposed electric light contract the Commission promises a report at the next meeting of the Council.

The report was

MAY 11 1914

No Protection Offered.

"The Commission after a study of the proposed gas lighting contract is of the opinion that it does not protect the city in many essential points, for example:—

"The contract calls for furnishing lights of 16 c.p. and the test is to be a laboratory one. Such a test would not give a fair test of the light under service conditions. The test should be made upon the street, that is, where the light is.

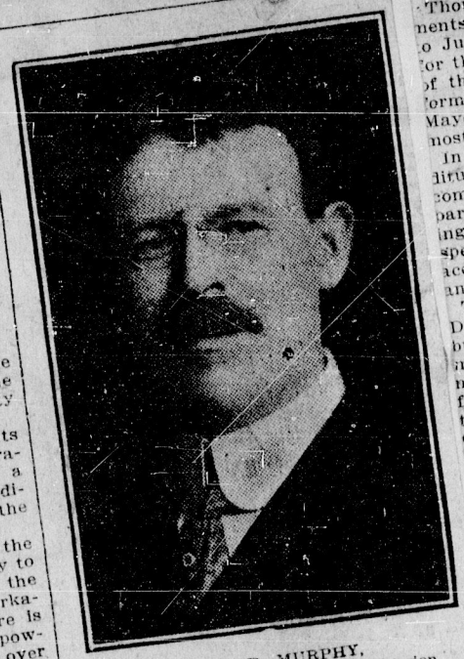
"The method of testing lamps for the purpose of fixing the amount of penalty to be paid for the failure to comply with the conditions of the contract is not workable. Under the method proposed there is no definite assurance that the candle power of the lamps would be increased over the present average candle power, which appears to be from 38 to 40.

"The city should be allowed to discontinue as many lights as it may wish to, although in fairness to the contractor the scale of prices should be agreed upon whereby a higher price would be paid per lamp as the total number of lamps was decreased.

"In the matter of arbitration the contract should be drawn more definitely, so that if any automatic devices are adopted there should be no question that the city would receive its share of any saving in cost. The question of depreciation should apply only to automatic lighting devices, as the value of the rest of the plant has been far more than charged off in past earnings. The paragraph which provides that the city gets no rebate on account of saving in operation unless the saving exceeds $1 per lamp per year is loaded down with such conditions that the city is without protection.

"There are other minor defects in the contract and specifications, among which may be enumerated the fact that no provision is made for the care of the fire alarm lamps. These lamps have been considered at a separate price in previous contracts.

"If the city should install inverted mantle lamps of the Graetzin type, it would be possible to operate the same with hand lighting with wages at $2.50 a day for $21.96 per lamp year, including interest and sinking fund charges on a 10-year basis. The adoption of automatic lighters might reduce the cost to $18.55 per lamp year, or 78 cents lower than the



JOHN R. MURPHY,
Chairman of the Finance Commission.

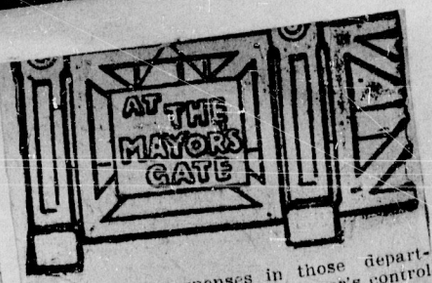
price that the city might obtain under the proposed contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. The city, however, would secure a greater volume of light and better distribution than it is possible to obtain with the present equipments which would be used under the pending contract.

City Would Own.

"At the end of 10 years the city would be in possession and ownership of a complete plant, and would be free from all the entanglements of contracts for lighting the streets of the city with gas. From past experience it is a fair assumption that the present equipment of the Rising Sun Street Lighting Co., which would be used under the proposed contract, can not be made to give 60 c.p. continuously.

"In view of the foregoing facts and the possibility of changes in future street lighting, the Finance Commission recommends:—

"That the contract for street lighting by gas now under consideration be rejected; that no contract, even at the reduced price offered by the Boston Consolidated Gas Co., be accepted which would bind the city to the use of the present gas lamps for a period of over five years; that if a contract be made the objections already stated in the contract under consideration should be removed; that, if an acceptable contract cannot be made, the city purchase and install in such parts of the city as are not covered by the electric light service, inverted mantle lamps and, in connection therewith, automatic lighting devices."



Though the expenses in those departments which are under the Mayor's control to June 1 were about $150,000 greater than for the same period of last year, the cause of this lay in few departments that were formerly manipulated wholly by the Mayor's office, and the Mayor has an almost perfect alibi in every case.

In the comparative table showing expenditures for five years past to June 1, as compiled by the City Auditor, the first department to show an increase is the Building Department. A large number of inspectors demanded by public opinion on account of the many apartment house fires and building collapses is the cause.

Then comes the Consumptives' Hospital Department, where the opening of a new building within the year has increased the maintenance cost. In the Fire Department, the increase in salaries allowed by former Mayor Fitzgerald is the cause of the department increase, though Mayor Curley took away the increase given to the higher officials.

The Health Department is still ahead of last year's figures, because Mayor Curley did not make as many reductions as former Mayor Fitzgerald made increases during the closing months of his administration.

The Hospital Department shows a $7000 increase, but the trustees take the blame and call it the increased cost of living. The Children's Institutions Department and the Soldiers' Relief Department have similar reasons for their increases. The Public Buildings Department is $2000 ahead, which is mostly accounted for by the new City Hall Annex, and the Treasury Department expenses were greater during the early period of this year because of the Fitzgerald increases in salary there that have since been taken away.

The Public Works Department shows the biggest portion of the total increase, $64,000, which Commr. Rourke charges up to the snow storms of February.

In practically every other department the figures are now showing a downward tendency, but it is still unlikely that the grand totals will be less than last year.

The Mayor's office expenses are slightly larger than last year, but this is due to the fact that the cost of a new automobile is included in the expenses to date.

Rep. Hanrahan of ward 2 is the first in the field with an announcement of his candidacy for the City Council in the event of the signing by the Governor and the acceptance by the people of the bill increasing the number of City Councillors to 17 and providing for the election by districts. Hanrahan will probably meet his old political rival, T. J. Giblin, in the battle for the place.

The retirement of Geoffrey B. Leny from the Fin. Com. after five years of useful service to the community and to the broad cause of good government and the sense of civic efficiency and righteousness, marks a loss to the city which, without reflection upon whomever may succeed to the vacancy, will not be easily retrieved. Mr. Lehy's five-year term had yet another year to run, but the work of the Commission has been constant and difficult. That Mr. Lehy feels the need for a rest is not surprising. His resignation will of course be accepted out of deference to his wishes, but his departure from the Commission will be regretted by the community.

ADVERTISER - MAY-12-1914

BOSTON KEEPS ITS QUARANTINE SERVICE

Plan to Turn Port's Control Over to Federal Authorities Voted Down at Meeting of City Council Yesterday.

The attempt of Mayor Curley to turn the Boston quarantine service over to Federal authority received its death blow at the hands of the City Council yesterday when the ordinance authorizing the transfer was defeated in the regular Council meeting.

Only two members of the committee voted to sustain the Mayor's attempt, Pres. McDonald and Councillor Woods, while every other member was recorded in opposition.

MAY 12 1914

Corporation Counsel Sullivan made a final plea for the transfer, in the executive committee, when he rehearsed the whole case from the Mayor's point of view, but he was unable to shift any of the majority membership that previously had determined to vote against the transfer. The only statement in opposition heard by the members at yesterday's session was a letter from Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Co., urging the defeat of the ordinance.

After much talk in executive committee on the street lighting contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Co., the report of the Finance Commission in opposition to the approval of which was read at the meeting, the Council failed to reach any other solution of the present tangle in the matter except to request a conference with the officials of the gas company and the commissioner of public works at which effort to reach a substitute proposition that would be more favorable to the city than the contract now before the Council might be made. The date of this conference was not set, but it is planned to have Mayor Curley and representatives of the Finance Commission present.

The Councillors listened to a strong plea for the establishment of free dental clinics in the congested sections of Boston by Rep. McLaughlin of ward 12, but because the plan would require an appropriation which the Council has not authority to initiate, the matter was placed on file. It was decided to draft resolutions for the next meeting to be presented to the Mayor asking that proper steps be taken to establish the clinics.

The Council laid on the table until the next meeting an amendment to the ordinance which is intended to take from the Committee on Claims of the Council the duties it has held for many years, of investigating claims made against the city, and turning these duties over to the Law Department. The ordinance is supported by Councillor Kenny.

MAY-6-1914

THE LOMASNEY BILL

The bill, which would enlarge the membership of the City Council to the destruction of the arrangement by which the members are elected at large, and not as representatives of a district, was further advanced in the Senate yesterday. The bill is a representative piece of practical politics. It is simply for the benefit of the Boston machine and of a few Boston bosses. The bill hits at home rule in Boston because the provision in the present charter is representative of the will of the voters here. The people of Boston voted for a small council. It is to be hoped that, if the bill gets as far as the Governor, he will put an end to it with his veto, but it is no time to take any risks by letting such a measure go on unimpeded. Every voter in the state should watch his own Senator and Representative, to see that the responsibility, for the conspiracy to force machine politics upon Boston, be placed where it belongs.

MAY-16-1914

City Hall Notes

Letters inviting recipients to become members of the Boston committee of the George Washington Memorial Committee, were sent out to 80 prominent citizens of the city yesterday by Mayor Curley. The list of names of those suggested was furnished to the Mayor by the George Washington Memorial Association, which has headquarters in Washington.

The purpose of this memorial committee is to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a $2,000,000 memorial to the "father of our country." It is planned to lay the corner stone of this building in March, 1915, and every big city in the country is being asked to organize a special committee to work in the matter.

MAY 16 1914

The feeling is growing among the Boston leaders that William P. Fowler, chairman of the Licensing Board, will not be reappointed to that place by Gov. Walsh. His term expires this month. It is said that representations that Chairman Fowler's other public duties do not permit him to give the time to the duties of the Licensing Board that should be necessary, have been made to the Governor, and the claim is made by persons interested that they have had much weight with the Governor.

For Chairman Fowler's place, J. Mitchel Galvin is being mentioned by leaders of prominence.

The number of non-residents who died in Boston in the first four months of this year was 551. Leaving the non-resident portion out, the city death rate, therefore for the first four months, was 15.57, which the health authorities consider quite remarkable in view of the general hard times.

MAY-9-1914

MAYOR SWINGS HIS ECONOMY AXE AGAIN

Five Employees of School House Department Suspended for 30 Days and Notified of Final Discharge.

Mayor Curley began again yesterday to swing the axe that has removed so many employees from city service under his administration, after a month's layoff, and when he had completed work for the day five employees of the Schoolhouse Department had been notified of suspension for 30 days and discharge at the end of that time.

These five included a stenographer, Eva A. Duplessis at $850 per year; two inspectors at $1800 per year, George H. Crosby and Henry C. Pickering, and Supt. of Plumbing Wm. P. O'Toole and Architect Joshua B. Blair at $2500 each.

The only reason given for the removals was that the pay rolls of the department were too heavy.

Mayor Curley announced last night that he is awaiting a reply from former Mayor Fitzgerald to a letter sent, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Commission, demanding the return to the Mayor's office of papers taken therefrom by the previous Mayor when leaving office.

The Mayor says that he sent this letter last Wednesday, but has not yet received a reply.

The papers wanted concern the giving of the special privileges in the park system by the Mayor's office. They were wanted by the Finance Commission in the recent examination of the methods of giving these privileges.

MAY-16-1914.

SHERIFF QUINN IS QUIZZED BY WATSON

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS AT FINAL PRISON HEARING

Official Submits to Interrogations and Admits That Jail Is Not a Sunday School.

MAY 16 1914

City Councillor James A. Watson had his opportunity to question Sheriff Quinn on the conduct of the Charles st. jail, as a prosecuting officer examines a defendant, yesterday, for the first time in the final hearing by the committee of the City Council on prisons on the now famous charges that Watson make against the Quinn regime as Sheriff of Suffolk co.

Notable features of the hours of examination to which the sheriff was subjected was the admissions by Quinn that the jail is a palace and the best open air institution in the country; that the jail physician, Dr. Cilley, "is almost as perfect a man" as the sheriff himself is; and that the jail is no Sunday school, and its inmates are not angels, yet they are all very happy and like the bounty of the sheriff. All of these statements, with the exception of the one that the jail is no Sunday school, were vigorously disputed by Watson.

Much Mirth at Session.

The hearing yesterday was constantly interspersed with outbursts of laughter by the committee, the sheriff, the opposing counsel, and the spectators. It opened with a sign of trouble when Clerk of Committees Dever reported to the committee that Dr. Cilley had told him over the telephone that he would come to the hearing when he was good and ready, and that he would not bring any books with him. This reply was stated to the committee to have been made when Dever was telling the jail physician that the committee was waiting for him.

Later the jail physician appeared before the Committee and denied the clerk's statement in toto, and offered to produce any books that the Council wanted.

The doctor's books figured in most of Watson's examination of the sheriff. He tried to show that the books were faulty in that no one could tell for what ailments such patients were treated as were recorded in the books as having received treatment. Sheriff Quinn blandly admitted to the Councillor that the books showed nothing very definite to him, "but then they were not kept by me, and they may show a lot to Dr. Cilley, who did keep them," he added.

Performs Duty.

Watson tried to induce Quinn to enumerate his duties as Sheriff, but the only reply he received from the Sheriff was, in deep, dramatic tone:—

"I act in accordance with my duty to God, to the Commonwealth, and to man."

Quinn stated that he visits every sick prisoner and every inmate of a padded cell every night, before he goes to bed. Watson then asked if he had visited Elsie Saunders and Anne Clark, who died at the jail last year. The Sheriff admitted that he had been told that they were in violent condition and were tearing their clothes off.

"How did you know that? Did you see them?" Watson questioned.

"Oh, no," replied the Sheriff. "I am a modest man. I could not look at them."

JOURNAL - MAY - 18 - 1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Mayor Curley's
misfortune in having certain persons, one ex-representative in particular, voluntarily make themselves a part of his campaign has caused a few gray hairs to Secretary Dolan, to whose part falls the difficult duty of sorting the sheep and goats, that is, saying who shall and who shall not enter the sacred precincts where the mayor holds forth.

One ex-representative, noted from one end of the city to the other for his huge bulk and general pugnacious nature, has taken upon himself the privilege of roaming all over the mayor's office, entering places that are private and to which no other caller seeks to come. This person stands 6 feet in his stockings and weighs 250 pounds at least. "Eddie" Dolan is about 5 feet 6 inches, but when it comes to courage about 7 feet 9 inches.

But the size of a man never bothered him, for the other day he quietly told the belligerent ex-representative to keep out of certain places in the mayor's office and his words were obeyed with a suddenness that gave added strength to the argument that the little men are the best men.

MAY 18 1914

Paul Hannagan,
the expert on street paving whom Mayor Curley engaged as a consulting engineer in the city at a salary of $5000 a year, is a most untiring seeker after knowledge in his own line. A few weeks ago he quietly slipped away and paid a visit to New York, Jersey City, Newark and Brooklyn, where he carried on a thorough investigation into the methods of paving which obtain in those cities.

He is supposed to be the expert of the East in the art of laying a street surfacing that lasts, but he never fails to keep his eye upon what other people are accomplishing in other parts, wherein he differs from most experts.

James T. McMurray,
superintendent of the water income division at City Hall, whose testimony has proven so valuable to the Finance Commission, is achieving the reputation of being the hardest working department head in City Hall.

Every night for weeks at a stretch McMurray's desk light is burning until all hours of the night as he busies himself with new schemes for increasing the efficiency of his department.

Senator John Brennan
of Cambridge, who is alleged to have said at one time that Mayor Curley's real attitude on the bill to amend the city charter by providing that there should be seventeen councilmen, was a matter of doubt to him, is being hailed as a prophet at City Hall by many politicians, even some who do not know the genial senator.

The story told by these politicians would seem to imply that Curley was with the bill to change the charter, although he declared against it before the committee having the bill in charge.

Charles S. Mellen
is credited with having made a statement recently regarding his testimony to be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission Tuesday, which brought feelings of relief to certain Massachusetts individuals who were wondering what might happen when Mellen lifted the lid on old New Haven methods.

According to reports which have reached the ears of doubting ones, the former New Haven president intends to discuss only the "higher-ups" whose orders he was carrying out and that he does not intend to bother the commission with any details as to the messenger boy, calendar-marking methods in connection with the Massachusetts Legislature.

Representative Robinson
of Ward 8, who was the petitioner for the bill to provide for district representation in the Boston City Council, cannot understand why the Boston papers persist in calling it the Lomasney bill.

"When the bill was turned down by the committee, it was the Robinson bill," declares the Ward 8 member. "When it got into the Senate and was being considered, it was the Robinson-Lomasney bill. When the Senate passed it, the bill became the Lomasney-Robinson bill. Now that it looks as if it would go through the House, there is nothing to it but the Lomasney bill."

Arthur H. Brooks
of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association takes issue with the medical men who maintain that the heads of the various divisions of the State health department under the governor's reorganization plan should be exempt from civil service.

He says it would not be necessary to require the applicants for such positions to submit to a written examination, but believes they should be classified and some investigation of their qualifications provided for in any bill which passes.

Governor Walsh's
choice of Dr. Victor G. Heiser as the man to head the new health department ought to convince everybody that his excellency is not playing politics in his health reorganization scheme. There have been intimations from hostile sources that the governor is seeking to provide an attractive plum for one of his followers in the new health commissionership.

The fact that he has decided to go to the Philippine Islands, where Dr. Heiser is in charge of health matters for the United States government, is fairly good proof of his sincerity in trying to place the health organization of Massachusetts on a high plane.

John A. Sullivan,
corporation counsel for the city of Boston, is one of those who believes strongly that the bill to compel members of the Public Service Commission to give all their time to the work of the board is merely a drive against George W. Anderson and an attempt to oust him from his position.

He is carrying his views on the matter right into the governor himself and believes the governor should veto the bill when it comes to him.

PLAN SWANBOATS FOR THE FENWAY

Park Commission Also Intends to Have Restaurant Near Boat Landing.

Swanboats, canoes and skiffs will be seen on the waters of the Fenway this summer if the present plans of the park department reach fruition. Already one bid for the privilege has been received, the concession having been opened to anyone with the proper credentials.

A refreshment house located near the proposed boat landing is another possible innovation. The increasing use of the Fenway by motorists, children and sightseers indicates that the establishment of such a refectory would be a good business stroke for the concessionaire.

The suggested boating route will start from a landing near the bridge just beyond the corner of Boylston and Hemenway streets, and will pass the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Art Museum, Simmons College, the Girls' High and Latin Schools and Mrs. Gardner's Italian palace. Owing to the extension of Boylston street to Longwood, with the necessary filling in, it will be impossible to continue the route through the beautiful sections of the parkway located in Brookline.

The plan has met with the hearty approval of such leaders in philanthropic and educational work as Miss Edith M. Hoes, Mrs. Charles M. Cabot, chairman of the Mothers' Club of the Prince School, and Instructor Charles Knowles Bolton of the library department of Simmons College.

MAYOR GOES ON STRIKE

Montreal Executive Demands Salary for His Full Term.

Montreal, June 5.—His worship, Mederick Martin, recently elected mayor of Montreal, struck today and refused to attend a meeting of the Board of Control until he received $825 due, he says, as his salary for the two weeks during which he was kept from taking office by troubles over recounting the ballots cast at the last city election.

He sent back a check for $840, salary, with notice that the city would be sued for the balance of the full amount due from the day his term began.

The Board of Control has promised the mayor that he would receive his full salary of $20,000 for the two-year term.

TANGO LOSES AT $1600

Curley Refuses Offer for Use of Refectory Building.

Mayor Curley yesterday put his administration officially on record as opposed to the "tango" by refusing to grant permission for the tango to be danced in the old Refectory Building at Franklin Park.

The speculator who wanted the privilege told the mayor that he would pay $1600 for the privilege.

"You cannot have tango privileges if you were to offer $160,000," [illegible] the mayor.

JOURNAL - MAY - 13 - 1914.

PROPOSED NEW ANNEX TO CITY HALL

NEW CITY HALL ANNEX PLANNED

Building on Tremont Street Will House Departments and Police Station.

A new City Hall annex to provide quarters for city departments now housed in rented property is proposed by Mayor Curley, who will ask the City Council Monday for permission to erect an eleven-story building on the site of the old probate building on Tremont street.

Money for the construction, which will cost about $260,000, will be raised by the sale of the City Hall avenue police station and the school committee headquarters. Former Mayor Fitzgerald advocated a similar annex some time ago.

It may be necessary to gain the consent of the school committee as well as that of the City Council to sell the committee's headquarters on Mason street. The City Hall avenue police station has long been considered unsatisfactory because of its delapidated condition.

The new office building, for which plans have been drawn, will be of granite and brick, and will house the police station on its first floor, second floor and basement. Other floors are to be used for the school committee, schoolhouse committee, law department and other city departments.

WANT ABUTTORS TO PAY STREET COSTS

Planning Board Recommends Scheme Objected To by Curley.

That abutters on private ways shall hereafter be compelled to pay the entire cost of the construction of the private way into a public street and that the money shall be paid in by them within a year was the recommendation of the City Planning Board in a report to Mayor Curley yesterday.

The recommendation excited the mayor's ire, because he claimed it was an injustice to property holders. "The Planning Board evidently forgot," he said, "that this is a government of laws and not of individuals."

Hardly had the recommendation been noised about than an expert in laws relating to the streets discovered that chapter 323 of the Acts of 1891 provided in one portion of it for the identical thing which the commission recommended, but when it was put into practise was quickly condemned by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional. Nathan Matthews, ex-mayor of Boston, was responsible for putting this law on the statute books, and, although many expert real estate operators declare that it is a good rule and one that property holders should willingly acquiesce in, the court ruled it out. In this way the Planning Board puts itself in the way of recommending an amendment to the constitution.

The recommendation of the Planning Commission was made following the appropriation by the City Council of $400,000 for the construction of new

HEEDS MOTHER'S APPEAL

Mayor Curley Seeks Release of Alfred Quirk From Parental School.

Mayor Curley called upon the officials of the Parental School some days ago to take steps to release 14-year-old Alfred Quirk, so that he might join his young blind brother, who will come to his home from the Perkins Institution for his summer vacation.

So far the mayor has not received a reply, but the matter is under the consideration of the Board of Trustees of Children's Institutions and they are expected to take action within a day or two.

The mayor's activity for this boy was started by a letter from Mrs. John G. Quirk of 53 L[illegible]on street, Roxbury mother of the [illegible], who wrote an appealing letter to Mayor Curley begging her son's releas

CONFIRM SHAW ON ELECTION BOARD

Maj. Casey Also Gets by Civil Service, With Lynch Held Up.

David B. Shaw of Charlestown, appointed by Mayor Curley a member of the Election Commission, was yesterday approved by the Civil Service Commission. Shaw held the job once before under the first Fitzgerald administration, but his confirmation this time was somewhat of a surprise.

The appointment of Richard A. Lynch as superintendent of public buildings was not reported on by the commission, but no fears are felt that the commission will break its record of confirmations of Curley appointees. Lynch was until Sunday to be confirmed.

Maj. William J. Casey of Governor Walsh's staff was also confirmed by the commission as superintendent of the printing plant, a position he held under Mayor Fitzgerald. Charles D. Maginniss, the architect, who was reappointed to the Art Commission by the mayor an unpaid position, was also approved by the Civil Service Commission yester

JOURNAL - MAY-13-1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL

NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Edward Everett Moore,
formerly secretary to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, paid a visit to the mayor's office yesterday to pick up a clue to the documents which the Finance Commission alleges are missing from the official papers of the mayor's office. He was unable to discover what the papers are that the commission allege are missing, however.

He hopes to pick up a clue soon, but from his own knowledge he declares that every paper that properly belonged to the city was left behind by the retiring mayor. Mayor Curley has referred him to the Finance Commission, but Eddie is not over fond of that body and does not like to call.

Mayor Curley
MAY 13 1914
"I hold a conference with Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street railway; President Bancroft of the Elevated, and a representative of the Hyde Park Citizens' Association today at 11 o'clock to discuss the question of 5-cent fares from Hyde Park to Boston.

Through some inadvertence the mayor's office has forgotten to include George Cherry, an expert on the 5-cent fares question.

Bowdoin S. Parker,
city collector, is still in office, although his resignation has been in the hands of the mayor for two weeks. Just what causes the delay in naming a successor is, unless the mayor is really serious as his friends declare he is, in his intention to name his brother, Deputy Collector John J. Curley, is a mystery.

Peter Tague,
Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives, is not doing much worrying about the fact that John A. Keliher, former congressman from the Tenth district, is boomed once more. Tague is being hailed on all sides as the logical man for the place to succeed William F. Murray when the latter becomes postmaster.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald
is insistent upon the fact that he is not an assistant editor of an evening newspaper, as Mayor Curley declared on Monday night. He is editor of but one sheet and that is the weekly Republic, the same sheet to which Timothy Byrnes admits the New Haven railroad owes money.

Yesterday, discussing Mayor Curley's statement, the ex-mayor remarked: "That statement is as near the truth as the other statements that the present mayor issues when he speaks of my administration. The only newspaper with which I have anything to do is the Republic. If I hold all those offices in any other newspaper I am certainly not on the payroll. I am not getting any checks."

Mayor Curley
yesterday approved special drafts for the following improvements: Surfacing of Armington and Islington streets with tar macadam at a cost of $883.76 and the rebuilding of the fender guard at Chelsea bridge north at a cost of $467.64. The contract for the surfacing is dated Oct. 24, 1913, and for the bridge Nov. 30, 1913.

Speaker Cushings
patience was pretty nearly exhausted yesterday because of the inattention of the House during the debate on the Spanish War veterans' bill and the difficulty with which a quorum was secured for the transaction of business at the opening of the afternoon session.

After several attempts to keep the members in order, so that business might continue without interruption, the Speaker succeeded in getting a good sized membership into the chamber by ordering a roll-call to determine the presence of a quorum.

Representative Sherburne
of Brookline brought down upon himself the wrath of the Spanish War veterans gathered around the House chamber to hear the debate on the bill. Sherburne's motion to attach the referendum to the bill stirred them up to the point where they could not contain themselves in one or two instances. As the Brookline member passed around from his seat toward the Speaker's dais, an enthusiast in the audience remarked:

"I wish we were living in your district, so that we could show you and the people you represent something about patriotism."

But Sherburne merely smiled and passed on.

MAY 13 1914

George P. Webster,
the Progressive candidate for Speaker, voted against the referendum amendment to the bill and had to stand a good deal of good-natured chaffing in the corridors afterward. George explained that he had no use for the Sherburne style of referendum and then he remarked:

"It is interesting to compare the vote of twenty-six men, who yesterday voted to pass that foolish flag bill—which, I believe, will prevent even a merchant from making use of the flag, if any one raises the point—and today voted in favor of a referendum simply as a means to defeat the Spanish War veterans' preference act. Yesterday, they were yelling for patriotism, but they showed an entirely different brand today, when the real test came."

Governor Walsh's
inaugural recommendation to tax foreign corporations with a capitalization of more than $10,000,000 on the same basis as those that are capitalized for that amount or less, will probably be reported out favorabiy by the committee on taxation today. At the present time the State imposes an excise of one fiftieth of 1 per cent. on the capitalization of these corporations, but fixes a maximum limit of $2000, which, in effect, allows the corperations over ten millions a lower rate than the smaller ones.

It is said that about thirty corporations doing business in Massachusetts will be affected by the measure.

Representative Washburn
of Worcester was perambulating through the aisles of the House chamber with what looked like an official paper, when he was stopped and asked what legal document he was circulating.

MAY-8-1914

Curley Wants Land Seized by City Sold for Its Full Value.

MAY - 8 1914

Mayor Curley yesterday started a campaign against the so-called tax title sharks who make a point of attending the auction sales held by the city collector of land for unpaid taxes of two years' standing, by sending a letter to Chairman John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission, asking him to investigate and suggest a way in which these titles might be vested in the city for three or four years and then be sold by the city for their full value, the amount due the city to be subtracted from this and the remainder turned over to the former owner of the land.

The mayor believes that the title could remain with the city for three or four years and a reasonable rate of interest be charged. If, at the end of that period the taxes remained unpaid, the city, instead of selling the title for the amount due on taxes, would sell for its full value. This would permit the city to collect the taxes and all the interest due, but at the same time protect the unfortunate persons who were unable to pay their taxes. The mayor also points out that the city would thereby receive a reasonable revenue from what is at present an unproductive field.

Legislative Committee Vote to Bar New Provisions Suggested by Board.

All provisions added to the health laws of the State by the State Board of Health which are not found in the present statutes will be stricken out in the codification of health laws to be made under the direction of the committee on public health. This was voted by the committee yesterday at a hearing on the codification. Senator C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton, a member of the committee, was instructed to prepare a new draft of the laws.

Nearly all the speakers at the hearing criticized the State Board, claiming that it had far exceeded its authority in preparing the new draft. It was charged that it had added many provisions giving it greater powers and authority. Representative Cavanagh of Everett, appearing for the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, declared the new codification had been made for the benefit of the board, not of the people.

One change increasing the control of the board over local affairs gives the board authority to enforce its recommendations relative to diseases dangerous to the public health and to assess all expenses on the individual municipalities. Another provision makes mandatory the employment by each local Board of Health of a health officer as executive officer of the board.

HERALD - MAY-13-1914

FITZGERALD DENIES TAKING PAPERS AWAY

David B. Shaw Is Confirmed as Member of Election Board at $3500 a Year.

MAY 13 1914

Edward E. Moore, who was secretary to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and in charge of his correspondence during the past four years, yesterday called upon Mayor Curley for an itemized list of the papers and other documents requested returned to the mayor's office in a recent report of the finance commission, and was promptly referred to that commission.

The ex-secretary explained that he had been requested by his former chief to say that no papers, except of personal correspondence, had been removed from the mayor's office when ex-Mayor Fitzgerald quit, despite the contention to the contrary, but that the former mayor was extremely anxious to aid in finding the papers the commission seeks if informed definitely which they are.

Mr. Moore also said that the papers relative to concessions at parks and beaches were in charge of Superintendent John M. Casey of amusement license bureau, who is still connected with the mayor's office. Supt. Casey disclaimed any knowledge of the papers and said that they were in charge of one of the clerks.

To Utilize Parental School.

The West Roxbury parental school for boys will be utilized as a branch of the Boston City Hospital for the treatment of whooping cough and other diseases common to children, if the bill authorizing the abolition of the parental school goes through the Legislature and if the school department authorities work out the problem of caring for the boys committed to the West Roxbury institution, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mayor Curley.

During a conference with Dr. Holt of the City Hospital, the mayor learned that the fatalities from whooping cough have increased nearly 100 per cent. during the past four years. In 1910, the number of deaths for every 10,000 of the population was 52, while the number for 1913 increased to 97, according to the mayor. The average number from 1901 to 1911 was 76 deaths for every 10,000.

The mayor learned that whooping cough victims were not taken at the City Hospital because of the danger of cross-infection. The proposition of utilizing the parental school for hospital purposes will be considered at a conference which the mayor will hold with the hospital trustees on Thursday.

Work for Prisoners.

Believing that it is possible to utilize prisoners at the Deer Island house of correction at such work as may be profitable to the city without interfering with the livelihood of persons enjoying their liberty, Mayor Curley today will make a personal investigation of conditions at the island institution and confer with Penal Institutions Commissioner Gore.

The mayor is opposed to the system in vogue of manufacturing for contractors large quantities of overalls and jumpers, believing the prisoners may be employed in developing the farm at Long Island or manufacturing bricks for paving highways.

Atty. David B. Shaw of Charlestown, the original Curley supporter for the mayoralty in that district, who was a member of the election board under ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's first administration, is again a member of that board. His appointment to that $3500 a year position, made by Mayor Curley some four weeks ago, was confirmed yesterday by the civil service commission, and he immediately qualified as John B. Martin's successor.

The commission also confirmed the mayor's reappointments of William J. Casey as superintendent of the printing plant at $4000 a year, and Charles D. Maginnis as art commissioner.

The commission has taken no action upon the appointment of Richard A. Lynch of Dorchester as superintendent of public buildings at $3600 a year. The 30 days allowed the commission to act upon Lynch's appointment end on Monday.

MAY - 12 - 1914

CITY ASKS GAS CO. TO SUBMIT NEW CONTRACT

Council Anxious to Meet Objections Raised by Finance Commission.

MAY 12 1914

Acting upon instructions of Mayor Curley, Public Works Commissioner Rourke yesterday notified the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to submit a new contract for lighting the city streets, in accordance with the recommendations of the finance commission.

This action was the subjet of discussion by members of the city council, at the meeting of the executive committee in the afternoon, and though no definite steps were taken on the contract, it was voted to ask the officials of the gas company and Commissioner Rourke to meet the council to discuss the changes recommended by the finance commission.

The temper of the council was revealed when several of its members declared, during the executive committee meeting, that the contract to supply gas lighting for the streets must meet the recommendations of the finance commission, and must be made for a period of not more than five years.

After reading the commission's report, Mayor Curley announced that he had instructed Commissioner Rourke to confer with the gas company. He pointed out that while the commission practically recommended the Graetzin lamp, its engineer, Mr. Emerson, is in favor of electrification first of all.

In discussing the matter in the executive committee meeting, Councilman Ballantyne went on record as opposed to a 10-year contract, contending that officials of the gas company have expressed themselves as willing to offer almost as low a price for a five-year contract.

Objects to Conference.

Councilman Coulthurst objected to a conference with the gas people. He said he understood that Commissioner Rourke favored lighting wholly by electricity, and that for that reason it might be possible to get a better price from the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

He secured the adoption of an order permitting the chamber of commerce to present to the council a supplementary report in regard to the proposed electric light contract, especially in regard to the Tungsten and arc lighting, as well as to the form of an acceptable contract.

In instructing Commissioner Rourke to call upon the gas company people for a new contract, Mayor Curley said:

"The lighting situation presents a difficult problem. We are morally obliged to take care of the lamplighters who lose their places with the Rising Sun company through the installation of automatic devices. The statute also covers, I believe, electrification.

"The statute says the city shall transfer such men back to the city service. There is no option about it. There are 112 men in the employ of that company. That would mean an addition of $70,000 annually to the city payrolls, if the men are all taken back.

"I have instructed Commissioner Rourke to confer with the gas company to ascertain if the objections raised by the finance commission can be met by that company. If the objections can be met, we shall be able to get a new contract drafted."

Other Business.

The executive committee gave a hearing to Representative Edward F. McLaughlin of ward 12 upon his petition for the establishment of dental clinics for the public schools, and, after the majority of the members expressed a belief that the matter should be handled wholly by the school department, tabled the matter until the next meeting, when a conference with be held with representatives of the Forsyth Dental Institute.

The council appropriated $5000 for target practice for the militia organizations in the city, authorized the payment of $172.53 to Patrolman Walter Brown for the expenses incurred in defending himself in a suit on account of actions as a police officer, and adopted an order calling upon the park and recreation department to furnish the council with a statement showing the feet of conduit laid by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company through the city's parks and boulevards.

Councilman Kenny secured the adoption of an order calling upon the street commissioners to consider the question of amending the traffic rules to prohibit heavy vehicles from driving faster than a walk on streets in the vicinity of hospitals and other institutions for the treatment of the sick.

Propose Ordinance.

President McDonald introduced an amendment to the ordinances, which was referred to the committee on ordinances, providing a penalty for violations of the ordinance neglecting to weigh all vessels coming into port loaded with sand and stone for ballast.

The council tabled until the next meeting the proposed ordinance transferring to the law department a large bulk of the work now performed by the city council committee on claims, a measure which Councilman Kenny characterized as a "protection to the city."

The council adopted an order sent to the council by Mayor Curley authorizing the department heads to grant a day off without loss of pay on Thursday to all members of the Grand Army, Spanish war veterans and members of other military organizations wishing to participate in the funeral of Corp. Daniel A. Haggerty, killed at Vera Cruz.

HERALD-MAY-13-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

REPRESENTATIVE BECK of Chelsea is a persistent gentleman, and he determined yesterday to finish a speech on a measure even though the time allotted him had expired. His concluding sentence raced with the speaker's gavel something like this:

"And for all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I hope—bang—that this bill—bang—will be—bang, bang—passed."

A bill which called for a $2000 annual salary increase for each of the three members of the civil service commission came out of the Senate ways and means committee yesterday gashed up a little, but providing for an annual increase of $1000. At present the chairman of the commission receives $2500 and the other members $2000 each.

Signs of what is coming in the fall were observed in the House when Representative Cox of Boston declared that the new Democratic tariff has placed home industries under an unfair handicap and that this is shown by the fact that an English firm this year underbid a Lowell company for a contract for furnishing bunting to be used in the manufacture of the national flag. Representative Tague of Charlestown came to the defence of the administration and maintained that it had kept its promises.

One product of recent changes in the adjutant-general's department and in the militia is a steadily-increasing demand that a military court-martial be made public except in cases where treason is charged. Gov. Walsh as commander-in-chief will be asked shortly by those interested to give careful consideration to this proposed change, partly on the ground that an offender against the military laws should not have greater privileges than a defendant in a criminal court and partly because publicity may tend to make courts-martial less necessary.

The Senate yesterday refused to concur with the House in admitting the petition of Representative Collins of Milford that nothing but Massachusetts materials should be used in the construction of the new wings of the State House.

The anti-vaccination bill and the resolve for a constitutional convention are due to be argued in the House tomorrow.

MAY-16-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THE bill to provide for the holding of a constitutional convention, which was due to be discussed by the House yesterday, was placed at the end of the calendar, mainly because supporters of proposed constitutional amendments want to see what chance their amendments have of getting through. Placing the measure at the end of the calendar means a postponement of about two weeks.

MAY 16 1914

Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic state committee has sent out notices to the chairmen of Democratic city and town committees to get busy and see that their organizations are in fighting shape for the fall campaign.

Representative Hickey of South Boston has set out to have Friday sessions of the House better attended than is the present custom. He attempted to have a roll call yesterday to show the number of absentees, but his motion was defeated by a sympathetic voice vote.

Representative Wall of ward 16 won additional laurels yesterday through his successful advocacy of the bill to establish a hospital for the insane in the metropolitan district.

The 14th annual report of the Wachusett Mountain commission states that the second year of the experiment in working short-term prisoners for road work has been "eminently successful." The experiment, the report says, shows the correctness of the theory "that prisoners confined for minor offences would be better off morally and physically if given employment in the open and upon honor."

Representative Bigelow of Framingham will be kept busy for some time to come answering letters of congratulation for his successful fight against the passage of the anti-vaccination bill.

Reports, somewhat vague, but persistent, are heard to the effect that supporters of the anti-vaccination bill expected aid from advocates of the Boston larger city council bill. The vote showed that if these reports are based on fact, the aid did not materialize.

MAY-12-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

SOME if not most of the Republicans in the House would like to see less personal bickering among a group of experienced Republican legislators. For instance, what Representative Hays of Brighton favors is apt to be strenuously opposed by Representative Haines of Medford; Haines' position on a matter is usually sharply attacked by Representative Washburn of Worcester, and a speech by Washburn is almost certain to draw a critical reply from Haines. Then Representative Caro of Chelsea, a Republican, has charged Hays of Brighton with personal animosity toward the Chelsea delegation, which includes, in addition to Caro, Beck and Robinson, also Republicans.

There are reports that the position taken by Senator Cox of Melrose against the Lomasney-Robinson larger council bill is to be "punished" in the House by supporters of the measure, by opposition to a bill for highway improvements in Cox's district.

MAY 12 1914

Gov. Walsh stated yesterday that his activities to improve conditions in the militia and in the adjutant-general's office are not to be construed as criticism of conditions in the militia. The Governor said that he regarded the Bay State militia, in organization and personnel, as one of the best in the country, but that if any improvements can be made they should and would be.

Representative Webster of Boxford may be the Progressive floor leader of the House, but another Progressive, Representative Carr of Hopkinton, explains the attitude of Col. Roosevelt on pending legislation before the House.

MAY-11-1914

BOSTON HAS ITS FIRST CITY HALL MATRON

Mrs. Manning Appointed—Other Places Filled by Mayor.

Mrs. Julia F. Manning of Roxbury, has the distinction of being the first City Hall matron in Boston. She has been appointed at a salary of $2 a day and her duties will begin as soon as the new City Hall annex is opened.

Mayor Curley has announced several other appointments which will take effect at once. George C. Sawyer has been selected as clerk in the overseers of the poor department to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of Walter V. McCarthy to the position of auxiliary visitor. Sawyer will receive $800 a year.

MAY 11 1914

Catherine Quigley, matron at the Eastern avenue wharf, has been given a position as matron at the Deer Island reformatory and her old position has been abolished.

Richard V. Quirk, formerly an inspector in the public works department, but who was transferred to the service of the Port Directors early last year, has been transferred back to his old place. William H. Dolan has been made permanent foreman of district 8 in the street cleaning service at a salary of $1425 per year.

Dr. Frederick J Bailey of the health department, whose salary was recently cut from $1200 a year to $300, has been appointed a medical inspector again with a salary of $800. Thomas F. Curran and James A. Wall have been appointed apprentices in the bacteriological laboratory of the health department.

Mayor Curley has not yet made his appointments to the position of city collector and city register.

MAY-11-1914

PROMOTION BY "PULL"?

Mayor Curley's drastic move in throwing out all the present candidates for promotion in the fire department is surely justified, if his charges of rank favoritism and advance information concerning examination papers are true. If, as he asserts, promotion has not been through merit, and that fire fighting experience has ceased to be a necessary prerequisite to rising in rank, it is certainly time for a radical change.

The value of the fire, as of the police, force depends largely on the morale of the whole department. If merit becomes of little consequence, and "pull" and favoritism are the guiding principles, the effectiveness of the service is bound to suffer. Just how much ground there is for the mayor's charges is yet to be seen. But the feeling is general in the community that although instances of individual courage are numerous, the work of the department as a whole could be much improved. Perhaps the mayor is on the right track.

JOURNAL - MAY-14-1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Councilman James A. Watson
sees in the new ordinance providing for the investigation of claims by the law department and not the committee on claims of the City Council, an attempt to create some new positions in the municipal service, namely, those of special investigators. Corporation Counsel Sullivan cannot care for all the work of investigating with the present force in his office.

The creation of new jobs, however, is so out of harmony with the administration program that it seems hardly likely that the ordinance will be signed by the mayor, even if it does pass the council. The fact that it may save the city hundreds of dollars, as Councilman Kenny pointed out, does not matter.

Mayor Curley's
office staff, having got the law of the land, so to speak, is making things hum. The work, and there is lots of it, disappears under their hands when they get started. Their efforts have a healthy effect on the expediting of the work of the rest of the municipal service.

Congressman James A. Gallivan,
formerly street commissioner, is astonishing the people in his district by the manner in which he is able to keep track of every request that comes to him from a resident and the promptitude with which he answers all his mail. In spite of the fact that he is on the busy committee on foreign affairs he never fails to take a moment in which to write a personal word on all his letters.

Hugh J. McLoughlin,
assistant chief janitor at City Hall, is determined to unravel the mystery that seems to him to surround the giving out of transfers on the street cars. To accomplish his purpose he intends to spend the rest of his time riding on cars, asking for transfers and referring every case of refusal to the Public Service Commission.

The last case he referred to this commission was thoroughly investigated, but the report was unfavorable, it having been found that Hugh did not pay his fare in the first place.

Archibald White, M.D.,
new executive officer at the City Hospital, seems to be the choice of Mayor Curley for the position of superintendent in place of Dr. McCullom, whose resignation is expected at any minute. Dr. Charles Donlan, superintendent at Long Island, has been mentioned for the place, but the latest reports say that White is the choice.

Commissioner Rourke
was granted permission by the mayor yesterday to resurface with bitulithic macadam Beacon street from Brookline avenue to the Boston and Albany Railroad bridge.

Dr. James S. Tompkins,
the retiring resident physician at the Long Island Hospital, was granted one month's leave of absence before his retirement by the infirmary trustees in recognition of his service of three years without a vacation. The mayor approved the action of the trustees.

The mayor also approved the appointment of Patrick J. Flaherty of 34 Fresno street, Roslindale, to be druggist at the island hospital.

Senator Williams
of Dedham, chairman of the metropolitan affairs committee, which is sitting with street railways to hear the proposed consolidation of street railway lines within the metropolitan district, was paid a high compliment for his ability as a presiding officer by President Sullivan of the Bay State at yesterday's hearing.

President Sullivan said Chairman Williams was next to the best presiding officer before whom he had ever appeared. Then he explained that he believed the best one to have been Richard W. Irwin of Northampton, formerly a member of the House and Senate, and now justice of the Superior Court.

Chairman Macleod
of the Public Service Commission was also in a complimentary mood yesterday. He referred to the agitation for 5-cent fares on the Hyde Park lines and strongly commended the fight which ex-Representative David W. Murray of Hyde Park had made in behalf of the people of that section.

Without qualification he gave the credit for the work done by the Hyde Park people to the leadership of Murray, who was not in the room at the time, but who came in shortly afterward and smiled his appreciation, when told of the eulogy of him which Macleod had delivered.

President Sullivan's
scheme for the combination of the street railways within the metropolitan district and the co-ordination with the steam roads for the purpose of taking care of the suburban commuters was so novel and yet presented in such a convincing way that it made a decided impression upon every person in the room. When he had concluded, one of the most interested listeners remarked:

"If that consolidation idea should be adopted, there is just one man who could head a new company and make the proposition a success, both from the financial and the operating standpoint. That man is P. F. Sullivan."

Representative White
of Newton has not decided whether or not to accept the challenge of "Bob" Washburn to a joint debate, the subject to be the latter's legislative record. Washburn agrees to let White name the time and the place, either in Newton, Worcester or Hopkinton.

If "Tom" wants to furnish the people of Newton with some high-class vaudeville, he will accept that challenge and have the verbal bout staged in his own city.

Edward F. McSweeney
was reappointed to the Industrial Accident Board at yesterday's meeting of the executive council and all rules were suspended to allow the confirmation of the appointment at the same meeting. Recently suggestions have been made that McSweeney would be made commissioner of labor under the State Board of Labor and Industries, but the strong desire of his associates that he remain on the accident board and his own personal interest in the work of that board precluded any change in his position.

The only other appointment at yesterday's council meeting was that of John P. Finn of Dedham to be public administrator for the county of Norfolk.

MAY-5-1914.

RAP SHEA'S USE OF PETERS HOUSE

City's Payment of Bills Are Scored by Finance Commission.

The use of the Peters house, so called, in Franklin Park, by Deputy Park Commissioner James B. Shea, as a residence, free of charge, the Finance Commission declared yesterday was a violation of the ordinance establishing this position.

MAY 5 1914

This statement is contained in a special report in which the commission also points out that repairs, such as new window shades, wall papering, painting, electric light wiring, a new furnace and laundry stove, had been done at the expense of the city, and in some cases by employees of the city. For the fall of 1912 and the year 1913 the bill for this work totaled $1300.56, all of which was approved by the park department officials. The electric light and coal bills were also paid by the city.

The violation of the ordinances, the Finance Commission points out, occurs through the fact that, although Shea is paid $4200 a year, the maximum salary permitted by the ordinance, the Park Commission in August, 1913, passed a vote authorizing Shea to occupy the Peters house "as part compensation for his services." This was done in spite of the fact that Shea was then receiving all the compensation that could be legally given him. In addition to this, Shea has occupied the house since the fall of 1912, shortly after former Superintendent of Parks Pettigrew's death.

The Finance Commission quotes the chairman of the par kand recreation department, John Dillon, to the effect that he believes that the old Park Board exceeded its powers not only in allowing Shea the use of the house, but also in allowing payments for its renovation and maintenance.

The recommendation of the commission asks the mayor to call the matter to the attention of the Park Commission, which the mayor will in all probability do very shortly.

MAY-8-1914.

Makes Trip from Copley Sq to Tunnel Mouth.

MAY 8 1914

Mayor Curley, with Transit Commissioner James B. Noyes, inspected the new Boylston street subway from the opening at the corner of Kenmore street and Commonwealth avenue to the Copley square station. The feature of the trip was the fact that the trolley car in which the mayor was riding made the trip from Copley square to the mouth of the tunnel in fifty-seven minutes.

The tracks were only laid in the tunnel as far as Copley square and the rest of it is still in rough shape, but hope is held out that it will be ready in July. One interesting feature of the tunnel which interested Mayor Curley was the new scheme of having tracks and platforms at the stations on a level, doing away with the old pit style of station.

JOURNAL • MAY-14-1914

MAKING A PLACE FOR LO E

That Mayor Curley is not averse to playing politics, even when practising municipal economy, is illustrated by the proposition to appoint William F. Lowe of Ward 8 to be general foreman of the sewer department. At one time Lowe was somewhat prominent in Ward 8 politics, and he has long been a political ally of Martin M. Lomasney. He is rated as a wealthy man, but for years his friends have been urging that he be placed on a higher salary level than that of a plain sewer foreman.

Lowe was numbered among the supporters of Mr. Curley for mayor before the Democratic leader of Ward 8 made up his mind to follow the voters in Ward 8 as they rushed to the Curley standard. There is no municipal demand for the selection of a general foreman, and if the place is filled, it will be filled, of course, through civil service examination, but that should not be a barrier to the promotion of Foreman Lowe.

There is no department of the Commonwealth that has proved itself more completely en rapport with Mayor Curley than the Civil Service Commission, which consists of Thomas F. Boyle of Boston, Elmer L. Curtiss of Hingham and Professor Garrett Droppers of Williamstown. The mere suggestion of Mr. Lowe for the position of general foreman should be a signal to the commission to prepare examination papers based on the candidate's own knowledge of the duties required.

MAY-20-1914

A FALSE ALARM

If there are good reasons why T wharf should not be occupied by fishermen, as it was occupied for years, by all means marshal the facts. If suddenly there is grave danger from the bubonic plague because some of the fishermen desire to retain headquarters there, that danger should be taken into consideration, but the board of health must not be used for the purpose of discouraging a business proposition that is entirely legitimate.

It may be that the fishermen who go out of this port ought to be compelled to make their headquarters at the new fish wharf. There are two sides to that question, and pending a decision there should be no underhanded work by municipal officials. It is not generally believed that the abandonment of T wharf by all the fishermen would drive all or any appreciable number of the rats from the water front, and for years, under conditions not entirely sanitary and under the very noses of the board of health, the fishermen did business there without one hint of bubonic plague.

MAY 20 1914

It is not good advertising for Boston to shout loudly to the heavens that, because certain fishermen don't care to go to the new fish wharf, there is grave danger of bubonic plague in this city. The board of health for Boston is not a very heavy organization, but it should make a strong effort to be discreetly impartial.

A QUICK RESPONSE [illegible]ALL

A [illegible] days ago The Boston Journal called attention to the necessity for a municipal compilation and publication of the building laws for the benefit of those who construct and own houses in this city. It is a pleasure to call attention to the fact that under the direction of the building commissioner such a compilation is under way, it will be printed at the municipal plant and it will be sold at cost to those who desire it.

This should have been done long ago, but for years the building department of the city has been so deep in the ruts that it could not, apparently, be taken out of it. That it is now out of the ruts is an assurance officially given at City Hall, and if that be so, there will probably be a more rigid enforcement of the building laws in every section of the city than there has been for years.

Let the people of Boston have an opportunity to learn what the building laws are, and then let there be an impartial enforcement of the statutes. Influence and graft, combined or separately, should not hereafter prevent such enforcement to the obvious and constant menace of human lives.

MAY-20-1914

The Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Church, paid a tribute to Mayor Curley last evening at a meeting of the Federation of Churches.

MAY 20 1914

"I saw Mayor Curley today for the first time in my life," said he. "A great many reputable men have done infinitely worse things than he. I think I would rather represent some poor chap who wanted a job, even if I knew I was doing wrong, than to eat my meals in sight of a crowd that was starving to death and eat with apparent composure and be called a representative man. If we knew each other better we should feel our kinship with each other far more deeply."

Dean George Hodges of Cambridge addressed the federation on the matter of associated churches, arguing that the civic interest of the churches is the advancement of the kingdom of God, and that they cannot do it by standing aloof.

At the business session of the federation, which includes nine different denominations, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann was re-elected president, the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot secretary and James M. Munnewell treasurer.

Vice presidents chosen were the Rev. Charles A. Dalton, the Rev. Charles F. Rice, the Rev. James Todd, the Rev. George L. Cady and the Rev. Edward Cummings. Directors elected were the Rev. Daniel D. Addison, the Rev. Willis H. Butler, the Rev. James A. Francis, the Rev. Frank L. Masseck, the Rev. S. H. Roblin, the Rev. Clarence A. Young, the Rev. C. C. P. Hiller, the Rev. Dillon Bronson and the Rev. Alfred E. Isaac and Messrs. David P. Claghorn, David Lockrow, Sanford Bates, Fred R. Johnson and George F. Kendall.

JOURNAL - MAY-14-1914

AN TABLET FOR DEAD NEWSBOY

Curley to Be Asked for Memorial on Common to Louis Gold.

A committee of women connected with various patriotic societies in and around Boston is to call upon Mayor Curley today or tomorrow, together with a committee from the Newsboys' Union, to ask permission to place a tablet on Boston Common in memory of Louis Gold, the newsboy who was killed by a bullet intended for another, while he was selling his papers.

Now that the newsboys have arranged a benefit performance Sunday evening, the proceeds of which will go to the support of the family, it is the belief of the committee of women that enough money can be raised by popular subscription to purchase a tablet to commemorate the nobility of character, the self-sacrifice and the honesty of the crippled newsboy.

Already the sum of $29 has been contributed. The Westerly Granite Company has volunteered to draw the design and to place the tablet in position free of charge.

Any contributions sent to The Louis Gold Tablet Fund, care Boston Journal, 262 Washington street, will be forwarded to the members of the committee.

The following contributions have been received by the committee:

A Journal reader.....$25
A friend of the newsboy..... 4

The plans for the benefit next Sunday night were further perfected yesterday at a meeting held at 264 Washington street. There were many newsboys present and a committee was appointed to take charge of the tickets. Nathan S. Sodekson was made chairman, Daniel V. Mulkern, secretary, and James Greely, treasurer.

Tickets were given to many of the newsboys and they sell them today, tomorrow and Saturday to any who wish to help the benefit along. The Majestic Theater has been donated by Manager Edward Smith, and members of all the companies playing in Boston will appear. President Lannin of the Red Sox, C. E. Ware, Jr., of The Boston Journal, and Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, have taken boxes.

Invitations have been sent to Mayor and Mrs. Curley and to Governor Walsh to attend the performance.

APRIL-14-1914

HARMONY AND ECONOMY AT SCHOOL BOARD'S FEAST WITH THE MAYOR

The salary of the superintendent of schools, Franklin F. Dyer, will not be cut, Mayor Curley announced after a conference with the school committee at a dinner at the Parker House yesterday afternoon.

"Mr. Dyer was engaged for six years at a stipulated sum, and I agreed with the school committee that it was a matter of honor that this amount should be paid," said the mayor. The salary is $10,000 a year.

Dyer was brought to this city from Cincinnati when former Superintendent Stratton D. Brooks resigned to accept a place out West.

The school committee, however, did agree to investigate the question of the salaries paid the six assistant superintendents, with a view to reducing them. These officials are now given salaries of $5496 a year, and Mayor Curley not only believes that they should be reduced, but also that some of them should be dispensed with.

The conference between the mayor and the school committee, which was generally expected to develop war clouds, turned out to be a harmony meeting.

The most important concession made by the committee to the mayor was their acquiescence in the mayor's plan to transfer men and women from other branches of the municipal service when vacancies occur in the school department. This new rule will apply to nurses, janitors, physical directors and similar employees.

The committee also agreed to cut down their appropriation for new school buildings and repairs $147,500.

The mayor secured a promise from the committee that they would establish a course for grammar school graduates where they might specialize in the same manner as they do now in private commercial colleges.

Watson Starts Probe On Salaries of Three

Why the salaries of John C. L. Dowling, junior counsel and secretary for the Finance Commission; Thomas R. Ball, special investigator, and George Spencer Phoenix, chief investigator, were not decreased by Mayor Curley, although they were raised at the same time as the firemen, during the last days of the Fitzgerald administration, was the subject of inquiry by Councilman James A. ("Jerry") Watson at the meeting of the committee on appropriations of the City Council yesterday.

The councilman had Chairman John R. Murphy before him at the time, but Murphy declared that the increases were made before he took office, and that the only thing that he could say was that these men were underpaid even how. He promised, however, to take up the matter and investigate it more closely.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, who was chairman of the commission when the salaries were increased, was also before the council, and Watson questioned him on why the increases were made.

Mr. Sullivan showed that Phoenix had received an offer of $3500 a year from another city while the commission was paying him but $2000. For that reason it raised him to $2500. Ball also had a large offer, and the commission to keep him, raised his salary from $2000 to $2500. Dowling, who has been with the commission since its inception, was raised from $2500 to $2700. The commission, Sullivan said, desired to raise his salary to $3600, but considering the financial condition of the city, it was loath to do so. They asked Dowling if he would accept a smaller raise, and he latter, at great personal sacrifice, agreed.

The raises were determined on at the time the budget was being made up in December.

MAR-29-1914

CURLEY PLANS TO PASTEURIZE ALL CITY MILK

Mayor Wants to Establish Central Station in Back Bay.

SAYS MUCH DISEASE WILL BE PREVENTED

Federal Government to Be Asked to Pass National Law.

Plans were laid yesterday by Mayor Curley for the establishment of a central station for the pasteurization of all milk coming into the city, which has not been previously pasteurized, on the land on Massachusetts avenue near the New Haven railroad which is now used by the public grounds department for the storage of benches.

The mayor has had the idea of a municipal pasteurization plant in mind for some time, believing that 80 per cent. of the communicable diseases are transmitted through milk which has not been pasteurized. While the large dealers do their own pasteurizing, the 150 [illegible] believe that [illegible] the best investment that a city [illegible]ld make," said Curley, "and it could be followed up by a regulation forbidding the sale of milk within the city limits which has not been pasteurized. This would most certainly reduce the running expenses of our health and hospital departments and would allow us to do away with our expensive dairy inspection bureau. A small fee could be charged for the pasteurization and this, added to the saving on hospital expenses, would probably pay for the maintenance of the station.

The mayor has asked Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, chairman of the Board of Health, to prepare a general treatise on pasteurization, and will incorporate this in a message to the Massachusetts members of Congress, asking them to urge a national pasteurization law, since a large amount of milk now comes from Nova Scotia and other points outside the United States.

The changes in the personnel of the health department which were to be announced yesterday were not in shape to be made public. It is doubtful if there will be any removals, the mayor probably contenting himself with a general reduction in salaries. Yesterday afternoon the mayor was in conference with Chairman Mahoney for several hours and the results of the doctor's efficiency scheme will be announced today.

JOURNAL - MAY-15-1914.

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

MAY 15 1914

J. Mitchel Galvin,
formerly city clerk, is being boomed to take the place of William P. Fowler as chairman of the Excise Commission at the expiration of Fowler's term this year. Galvin is an old Republican war horse, but popular with all parties in the city at large.

Councilman James A. Watson
will make his final arguments against the conduct of the Charles street jail this afternoon before the committee on prisons of the City Council. Several officers of the jail, Dr. Cilley and Sheriff Quinn have been notified to appear and testify. Daniel J. Coakley, attorney for Quinn, will be present and possibly be allowed to sum up for the sheriff.

The City Council
and officials of the Consolidated Gas Company will sit down together on Monday afternoon to discuss the possibilities of drawing up a new contract for five years at a slightly increased price. The gas company informally stated that its bid on a five-year contract would be $1.50 higher than under a ten-year one, but the council holds a different opinion.

Meanwhile the mayor has ordered Commissioner Rourke to try his hand at fixing up the present contract to suit the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

James W. Dunphy
was elected chairman of the Sinking Funds Commission at its organization meeting this week. There were rumors beforehand of a pitched battle to be fought over this place, but everything, so far as can be learned, went off smoothly.

The story told by certain politicians before the meeting intimated that there was a new militant spirit in the commission which was determined to start things for another candidate.

Mayor Curley
was forced to postpone the conference he had scheduled for yesterday with the officials of the Infirmary, City Hospital and Penal Institutions Department with regard to installing a new system for purchasing the butter, cheese and eggs. He will hold the conference on Monday instead and have John T. Connor there to explain his system of purchasing these staples.

The mayor was also forced to postpone his conference with the H. P. Hood Milk Company officials and the union people who have protested the awarding of the contract for supplying the milk for the City Hospital for a year to the former company.

Dr. Bigelow
of Framingham, who led the fight on the floor of the House against the anti-vaccination bill yesterday, did a most effective piece of work when he presented to the House a series of pictures of patients afflicted with smallpox, portraying the disease in its most horrible aspects. After holding them up so that all might see, while he delivered his argument against the bill, he left them on the table in the area before the Speaker's desk, and throughout the debate members crowded around to get closer view.

Souther of Cohasset admitted he was in favor of the bill until he had seen the pictures, and other members of the House admitted it was the Bigelow illustrated talk which changed several votes.

Martin Lomasney
played safe on the anti-vaccination bill yesterday. Martin has staked his all on the charter amendment bill, and yesterday he was watched closely to see how Ward 8 would act on the vote for or against compulsory vaccination.

While practically all of the Boston Democrats were opposed to the bill to permit children to attend school without being vaccinated, Ward 8 "split its ticket," Martin himself voting against the bill and Robinson, his colleague from Ward 8, voting with the bill.

Richard Rowles,
commander of the Spanish War Veterans, was so incensed over the adoption of a referendum amendment to the preference act, that he is understood to be still frothing at the mouth and threatening vengeance on every man who voted for the amendment. Right after the debate on the matter, he declared emphatically in the corridors outside the House chamber that the governor was in the plot to have the referendum attached to the bill, and he immediately began to tell what he and his organization would do to his excellency.

The threats have reached the ears of some of the members of the Legislature, and it is not impossible that Rowles may find he has trouble enough ahead getting his bill through, even with the amendment.

Representative White
of Newton has not yet received Washburn's challenge to a joint debate, the subject to be the Worcester man's shifting attitude on railroad and other matters. After reading the challenge in yesterday's papers, however, White dashed off the following statement:

"I have not as yet personally received any challenge from my good friend, Representative R. M. Washburn of Worcester, to meet him in joint debate on a question of fact. Therefore, I shall be compelled to meet him, if he desires, according to printed advertising in the Boston papers of May 14, in which he gives me the choice of 'Newton, Worcester, Hopkinton or elsewhere.' I choose the last as being most appropriate."

Representative Doyle
of Boston, through an ill-advised and, no doubt, unintentional alliance with Washburn of Worcester, yesterday succeeded in bringing about the defeat of a motion to reconsider the defeat of the bill to provide that not more than one member of the Boston school committee shall be chosen from one ward. Doyle favored the bill and Washburn opposed it.

Washburn at first referred to Doyle as the new leader of the Democracy in the House. That is said to have alienated the support of several Boston Democrats who look with displeasure on Doyle's premature advances to fame. Later, when Washburn sought to get the floor while Doyle was speaking, the latter declared:

"I refuse to yield, even to the brains of the Republican party in the House."

Legislative statisticians figured it out that by his complimentary reference to Washburn, Doyle drove at least a score of Republicans from voting for the motion to reconsider. As the vote on reconsideration was 48 to 74, Representative Sheehan, author of the bill, was receiving the condolences of a host of friends after the session.

MAY-14-1914.

WANTS 5-CENT HYDE PARK FARE

Curley Confers With "L" and Bay State Managers.

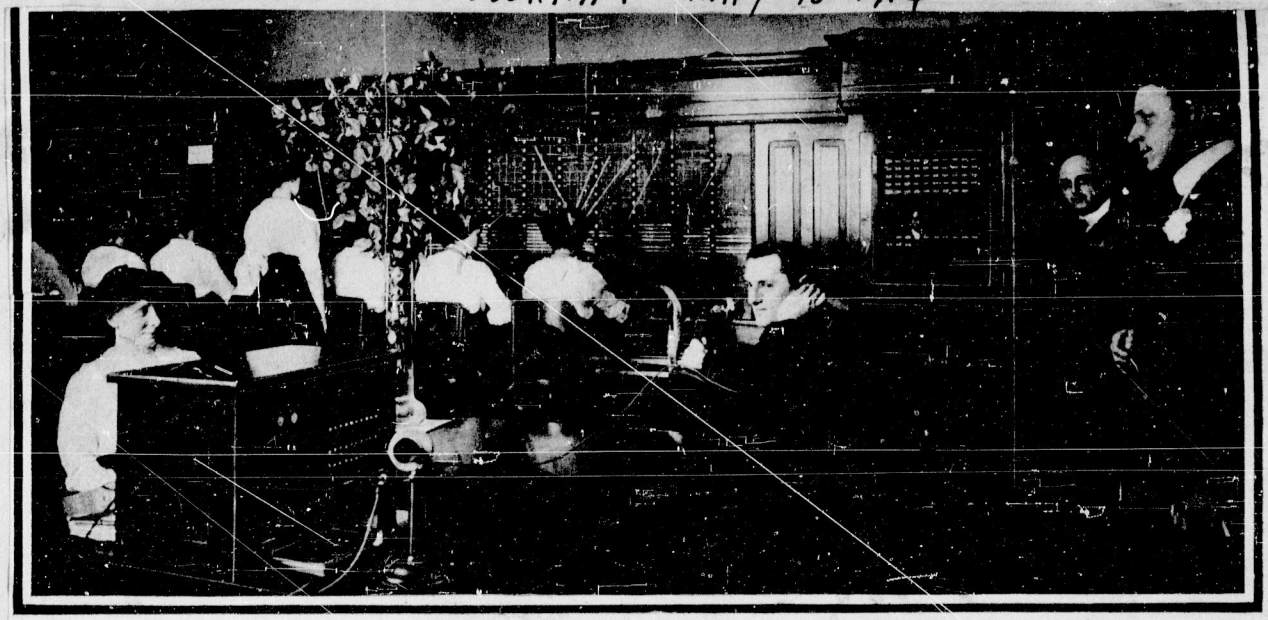
Mayor Curley threatened yesterday to turn the forces of the city upon both the Elevated railroad and the Bay State Street railway to force the granting of a 5-cent fare from Boston to Hyde Park.

MAY 14 1914

At a conference in the mayor's office yesterday, at which General Manager Goff of the Bay State and Vice President Brush of the Elevated road met ex-Representative David Murray, Representative Gilman and Philip Coveney, who represented the Hyde Park citizens, the claim was made that the development of the district was being held up by the present 10-cent fare.

The mayor stated that he believed that every part of Boston ought to be within the 5-cent fare zone, if there is to be a real Greater Boston. The mayor stated that it was his belief that there was a growing demand for a Greater Boston throughout the city and that the only thing preventing the annexation of Squantum and Chelsea was the debt of Hyde Park.

JOURNAL - MAY-16-1914



CUT-OVER AT NEW ROXBURY CENTRAL OFFICE, MAY 16, 1914.

Mayor Curley making the first call through the chief operator's desk. The Mayor talked with Private Secretary Tumulty in Washington, who conveyed President Wilson's congratulations to the Mayor for his participation in the event and his regards to all telephone people present. Chief Operator Hogan is seated opposite to the Mayor; Mr. I. O. Wright stands at the end of the switchboard, and at the right of the picture is Mr. R. Shattuck, Jr. Views of the rooms will be printed with full description in the next issue of Topics.

MAY-21-1914

IT HAS GREAT POSSIBILITIES

We are told by tho who are actually plan ning to place a high pressure pumping station under Boston Common that it will be invisible and will not injure the people's breathing place! Of course it will not. Streets might be laid out underneath the surface; stores might be built there, for the purpose of rental and reducing the municipal debt; every square foot under the Common, beginning a few feet below the surface, could be devoted to money-saving and money-making purposes.

How the trees would grow with such rich fertilization. But, of course, the trees would be cut down and the whole surface of the Common covered with a smooth coating of cement. Thereon those who dance and skate could enjoy themselves to their hearts' content, and the squirrels, making their homes on tall posts of re-enforced cement, with iron cross-bars, could be fed on tarballs. And the sun's radiation could be converted into power for the pressure system.

MAY 21 1914

The Boston Common Society is reported to be looking with favor on the project to build a pumping station under the Common. We advise the society to ascertain how much further such schemes can be carried without "doing any damage" to the Common. In the meantime, the society may be pleased to learn that plans for cross-Common street are already drawn and being considered by those who look upon commons and parks as so much wasted land.

MAY-16-1914

CLASS GIFTS TO SCHOOLS

Chairman Brock of the school board is right when he says that the practise of presenting gifts to schools by their graduating classes is commendable and not one to be discouraged or prevented. Those gifts represent a sentiment of devotion and loyalty to the school which may well be of inconceivable value when the graduates have risen to the power and dignity of citizenship and when they are able to return, as fathers and mothers, to the schools which their tributes have helped to adorn.

There is no logical reason why a tablet to Maj. Butt should be placed in the Oliver Wendell Holmes School in Dorchester. Maj. Butt was one of numerous heroes who died when the Titanic went down, but he was not a Dorchester or Boston man and he had no connection, direct or indirect, with the Boston schools. It was well to veto that proposition, for it would have established a bad precedent; but in the matter of appropriate class gifts to schools they are never so expensive that the cost to individuals need be prohibitive or unreasonable.

MAY 16 1914

There is a distinct and radical difference between the old-time method of collecting money for presents to political bosses in the city's service and the donation by Boston school children to class funds for visible expressions of gratitude and loyalty.

JOURNAL - MAY - 16 - 1914

JAIL A PALACE IS TESTIMONY OF SHERIFF QUINN

Council Investigation Is Turned Into Vaudeville Performance.

QUINN AND WATSON MEET FACE TO FACE

Sheriff Testifies He Visits All Sick and Violent Prisoners Nightly.

Councilman James A. Watson and Sheriff John Quinn met face to face yesterday afternoon, Watson in the guise of a cross-examining attorney investigating conditions at the Charles street jail, and Quinn as the defendant at the bar before the City Council committee on prisons at the continued hearing on the Watson charges.

As a result of Watson's cross-examination, the sheriff testified under oath to two important facts, namely, that the jail was a palace and the best open-air institution in the country, and that the jail physician, Dr. Cilley, was almost as perfect as he himself, "which was saying a lot." Neither statement was disputed.

Dr. Cilley Causes Flurry

Dr. Cilley caused a slight flurry before the hearing opened by refusing to come up and testify, although regularly summoned, until he was ready. When he did appear he was questioned by Councilman Watson as to what he said to Clerk Dever, who called him on the telephone to appear.

"Did you not say that you would not come up until you were d—— ready?" asked Councilman Watson.

"I cannot remember," said Dr. Cilley, "except to say that I am not accustomed to use that language."

He then said that he had been in the act of examining a patient and could not leave. He disclaimed all remembrance of his conversation with clerk Dever.

After Dr. Cilley had finished Sheriff Quinn was called to the stand but the opening by Councilman Watson was so heated that Councilman Kenny called for a recess of three minutes to allow both Sheriff Quinn and Councilman Watson to become cool. When the questioning was resumed Councilman Watson inquired of the sheriff what his conception of his duties was, whereupon Sheriff Quinn, in a tomb like voice, declared that he acted "in accordance with his duty toward God, toward the Commonwealth and toward man."

Sheriff Quinn then declared that he visited every sick prisoner and every inmate of a padded cell, going to them regularly every night before he went to bed. Councilman Watson asked if he had visited Anne Clark and Elsie Saunders, two prisoners who died at the jail last year. The sheriff said that he had been told that they were in a violent condition, tearing their clothes off.

Sick Well Treated

In regard to the treatment of prisoners who were ill, the sheriff testified that it was all that it should be. When Councilman Watson produced the book kept by Dr. Cilley recording the cases treated by him and the treatment prescribed and claimed that it was not well kept Sheriff Quinn declared that he would back up Dr. Cilley even "if Watson stood over him for 105 years." He declared that the hospital on the top floor of the jail was never used because the rooms on the first floor were good enough. In the event of serious cases he had the facilities of all the hospitals at his command.

Councilman Watson then asked if between the time of getting the necessary permission from the court to remove a man from the jail and take him to the hospital he might not die. The sheriff replied:

"Why, I might drop dead in this chair."

"Let's hope you wont until you have finished your testimony," said Councilman Watson.

"What small favors he asks," interjected Attorney Daniel Coakley for Sheriff Quinn.

"Well, I think Jerry would send some flowers to me," said the sheriff.

Hearing a Vaudeville

From that point on the hearing became a vaudeville, the sheriff answering all questions in a jocular vein until he said that he always accepted suggestions from different statesmen and men engaged in politics and would accept them even if he was forced to hire a lot of nurses that he did not want around him. He was forced to take this statement back when pressed by Chairman Kenny and declared that he had not been asked to make a job by any member of the City Council.

The hearing was finally suspended, with Councilman Watson's case still in suspension also. The committee will visit the jail and then listen to Councilman Watson's closing argument and Attorney Coakley's rebuttal.

MAYOR TO ASK BAN FOR EAGLE HOUSE LICENSE

Makes Midnight Tour of Every Lodging House in the City.

KEEPERS UNWARNED OF THE INSPECTION

Starts Plans to Have Municipal Shelter for Poor Women.

A midnight inspection by Mayor Curley of every lodging house in the city, without a word of warning to the owners, resulted yesterday in the decision of the mayor to ask Police Commissioner O'Meara for the revocation of the license of the Eagle House, at Pleasant street and Shawmut avenue, and to start plans for a municipal lodging house for women.

The trip was made by the mayor on Wednesday night, but the plans were so carefully made that not a hint of them leaked out, and the mayor was able to make the inspection of two hours without the knowledge of anybody other than the proprietors of the places visited. With the mayor was Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn and Fire Commissioner John Grady.

In all places except the Eagle House the mayor found conditions up to the new standard set by the building department. In the Eagle House, however, the mayor found cubicles, or wooden sleeping rooms, which have been forbidden by the new rules. Upon inquiry, he learned that the owners of the house had raised the price of a night's lodging from 15 cents to 30 cents a night, in this way becoming innholders and not subject to the rules placed on lodging houses. Corporation Counsel Sullivan, after a conference with the mayor, advised that the police be urged to revoke the license.

In the Davis Industrial Home the mayor was not satisfied with the conditions surrounding the lodging of women. A man was in charge of the dormitory, and before the mayor and his party could enter he hastened in to see that the women were presentable. The mayor was quite provoked, and declared that a woman should be in charge.

The most pathetic side of the trip, according to Curley, was his discovery that there is no place of shelter for the women of the city who are without money or friends. In the lodging houses and the Common and Public Garden 15 men were sleeping. In the Davis Industrial Home, the only place where women are accommodated, twenty-five women were sleeping. "Where the rest of the penniless old women go, God only knows," the mayor exclaimed. He intends to waste no time in having plans drawn for a municipal lodging house for women, to cost in the vicinity of $40,000.

"The number of females in this city exceed the number of males. They are weaker, cannot make the wages that a man can, and cannot stand the exposure that a male can, and yet there is no provision in this city for them if, when they are old and friendless, they lose their means of livelihood. This is not right in a civilized community," said the mayor.

In all the other lodging houses of the city the mayor found that the rules put in force by the building department directly following the Arcadia disaster last year, had been observed. Cubicles had been done away with, sprinklers had been installed and the wooden stairs and partitions sheathed in sheet steel.

JOURNAL - MAY-16-1914

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Mayor Curley
announced yesterday that he had already received a verbal offer from a real estate operator for the school committee property on Mason street. The mayor wants to sell this to obtain money to help construct the new City Hall Annex on Tremont street.

He has asked the real estate man to put his offer in writing. At the same time that he received an offer for the building, the mayor also received two requests for factory sites, which he turned over to his real estate expert, John Beck.

Councilman Ballantyne
presided yesterday over the last meeting of the committee on claims under the old ordinance which put the whole responsibility for the hearing and awarding of claims on the council.

The new ordinance which provides that the law department shall investigate and make the awards subject to approval by the City Council has been signed by the mayor and a disagreeable task has been taken from the council and at the same time several hundreds of dollars saved to the city annually.

David F. Leahy
has been continued as temporary clerk by the Overseers of the Poor until Aug. 1, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission and the mayor. Among other department changes yesterday was the appointment of John J. Foley of 128 Chandler street, Ward 10, as night officer at the House of Correction, Deer Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James J. McSolla, while the salary of Francis J. McNeil was increased from $660 to $800 a year, to date from June. This increase was made according to the graded scale of wages at the House of Correction.

Michael Galvin, a lamplighter and watchman in the public works department, was retired at his own request on half pay, being a veteran of the Civil War. Galvin is 69 years old and has worked for the city for sixteen years.

Mayor Curley
gave orders yesterday that the park at Seaver street and Walnut avenue, in Roxbury, be sold at public auction. The mayor claims that its continuance benefited just one person, the only abutter. The abutter in this case is William F. Carlin of the Federal Trust Company.

Charles B. Woolley,
sealer of weights and measures, called upon Mayor Curley yesterday for his approval of an increase in the fees charged by that department for testing weights and measures. Woolley thinks they are insufficient and has thereby gladdened the heart of the mayor, who would like to see every department head making recommendations of that nature when increases are warranted.

William A. Boudrot,
purchasing agent of the penal institutions department, presented the new superintendent of public buildings, Richard Lynch, with a pair of diamond cufflinks at a dinner tendered him by the Greenhut Club last night at the B. A. clubhouse.

Reps. Carbary and Murphy
Of the ways and means committee, who voted against the Middlesex county investigation order yesterday, are on the blacklist of the Democratic leaders because of that action. Both men are Democrats, and by coming in at the last minute and voting against the order they created a tie vote and defeated the measure.

Some of the Democrats were so wrathy over the action of the two men that they accused them of having traded with the Republican leaders because of their appointments to the ways and means committee. Reprisals are in order, it is said, from now until the end of the session.

Senator Bagley,
Chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs and Cleaveland A. Chandler, House chairman, are wearing elaborate gold watch fobs, the gifts of the members of the committee to the two chairmen. The presentations were made at a dinner given to the committee by Bagley and Chandler Wednesday night.

Representative Little
Of Swampscott, one of the youngest members of the House, is receiving all sorts of encomiums from the supporters of the Boston charter because of his refusal to follow other Essex county Republicans in support of the Lomasney-Robinson bill.

While Essex Republicans were falling all over each other to support Martin in exchange, it is said, for the Boston leader's support of the Merrimac river development scheme, Little stood out against the bill, and he did not mince words in announcing his refusal to "assist in making Lomasney the big political boss of the State."

Tom White
of Newton was on the warpath yesterday. In opposing the Middlesex county investigation he charged that the only reason for the order was that Mahoney of Cambridge wanted to tell the people through the columns of his weekly paper what he had done to the county ring.

Again, when he was opposing the bill to have the State take over and maintain the New Bedford-Fairhaven bridge he accused the New Bedford members of having traded their heads off in order to get the bill through the House. White won out in his opposition to the Middlesex investigation order, and he is credited with having corralled the two Democratic votes, those of Carbary of Milford and J. J. Murphy of Boston, which finally brought about the defeat of the order.

President Coolidge
of the Senate was given a dinner at Paragon Park last night by the members of the upper branch of the Legislature. The party went down on the George A. Hibbard, but before they left the Senate managed to clear the decks of the business of the day in the usual senatorial fashion of postponing everything which threatened to cause any time-consuming discussion.

John Mahoney
of Worcester, who is leading the fight for the construction of a new bridge over Lake Quinsigamond, has decided, after watching the ease with which New Bedford saddled the maintenance of its bridge on to the State, to make an effort to have the Commonwealth pay the cost of building the lake bridge.

The argument that the State should maintain highway bridges is based on the theory that these bridges are parts of the State highway, and Mahoney maintains that there is every reason in the world for Worcester and the town of Shrewsbury to demand that they be relieved of the burden of building a new bridge at Lake Quinsigamond.

Williah C. Ewing,
chairman of the sub-committee on streets and transportation of the City Planning Board, has prepared a large scale map, showing the main thoroughfares of the city which are in need of immediate widening. The map, which has excited a good deal of attention, is on exhibition in Room 18 at City Hall.

The Curley administration may and may not widen these streets, probably the latter, considering the condition of the treasury just now, with the borrowing capacity down to about $1,000,00.

MAY-16-1914.

Tells Several Department Heads to Have Economy Plans Ready Monday.

If the heads of the various city departments so far untouched by Mayor Curley's ax do not submit by Monday a method of reducing expenses in their departments so that they can live within their appropriation, their heads will be lopped off together with the heads and salaries of many of their subordinates.

The mayor's ultimatum was issued yesterday, and will apply of all to the registry department, the street laying out and the collecting department. Registrar Edward F. McGlenen, whose term expired the first of May, was before the mayor for some time, and at the conclusion of their conference the mayor announced that he had not decided whether he would remove McGlenen or not. This statement caused widespread surprise, because McGlenen has always been considered as a fixture in this department, which he has built up by his own efforts.

MAY 16 1914

The registry department the mayor claimed would fall behind at the end of the year at least $2500. This amount McGlenen must make up by some method of salary reduction or other saving. The collecting department will be behind $10,500, according to the mayor's figures and Bowdoin Parker, or whoever the mayor will appoint in his place, must make good on this. The street laying-out must make up $22,000.

In both the collecting and the street laying out departments this means extraordinary economy to prevent the discharge of employees. A 5 per cent. reduction in pay will barely cover it. Meanwhile the departments so far unscathed are working like mad to prevent any slaughter by reason of their failure to comply with the demand of the mayor for an economy program by Monday of next week.

JOURNAL - MAY-16-1914

PROTECTING THE FLAG

Is the American flag de rated in its use by po al parties? How long since the desecration began, and are political parties in 1914 so much more corrupt than they were only a few years ago that to permit the use of the flag by them would defile it?

MAY 16 1914

For years the American flag, suspended as banners across streets and flying from staffs, was displayed by all the political parties. Portraits of the presidential and vice presidential candidates were part of the decoration. Both parties professed their fealty to the Stars and Stripes and neither party was seriously accused of trying to dishonor them. As this is a government of parties, and without a government there could be no national flag, the idea that a campaign emblem was flag desecration was evolved late, but grew rapidly, and it may be nothing more than a coincidence that the idea did not become powerful until a new party arose and threatened the security of its seniors. Certainly, there was nothing in the platform or principles of the new party that could be translated into an attempt to cover the flag with dishonor.

Isn't it barely possible that popular devotion to the flag is not necessarily at its highest notch when professional politicians are shouting loudest against its "desecration"? Good people all over the country are uniting to prevent the custodians of a movement which has for its motto "No God, No Country," from carrying their blood-red banner in public demonstrations. At the same time those who adhere to the principles of Americanism and patriotism are forbidden to manifest their adherence by displaying the American flag!

THE IDEA IS EXCELLENT

Mayor Curley has done well to adopt the proposition for removing the old buildings owned by the city, abutting on the King's Chapel burial ground, and erecting a modern structure on the site for municipal service. The plan contemplates the use of a portion of the new building for police purposes, and the sale of the building occupied as a headquarters for Division 2 on Court square and Williams court.

That station house is a disgrace to the municipality. Five years ago a special committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Matthew Hale and John J. Attridge, reported upon conditions in some of the Boston police stations, and they did not mince matters. Their work is bearing fruit, although slowly. There is some question, however, whether today Court square is the best place for a busy police station, but the location is central, and undoubtedly will be retained.

E-2

The cost of the proposed building would not be prohibitive. If the City Council concurs in the mayor's views, the work of demolition and construction should be begun promptly, and there should not be such indefensible delays, because of deadlocks over material and equipment, as characterized the erection of the City Hall annex. "Be sure you're right; then go ahead." That advice is particularly applicable to the erection of public buildings.

JUNE-13-1914.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

Col. Roosevelt believes that Americans should learn the Spanish language in order to be able to talk intelligently with our neighbors of South America, who are to be brought closer to us by the building of the Canal. The Colonel it should be remarked, is not the first well-known citizen to say a good word for Spanish. Mayor Fitzgerald was an enthusiast, during his term of office, in behalf of Spanish as a high school study, and his efforts were not without results.

In order to do business on even terms with foreign countries Americans should be able to speak the language of those countries. There are mines of business, almost inexhaustible, in South America for those concerns that will take the trouble to get in touch with the business men of South America. The Chamber of Commerce did what it could, by its famous pilgrimage, to show business men their opportunities, but there is still much to learn in order to take full advantage of present and future openings.

The Colonel's public commendation of Spanish is timely and should be effective. He has made more than one reactionary walk Spanish. He may be able to induce all young progressives

HERALD-MAY-16-1914

PERSPECTIVE! PERSPECTIVE!

There could be no more ungracious task than to express dissent from prevailing desire to do honor to newly made hero. And yet it i sometimes the duty of those of th longer perspective which the news papers ought to possess to do jus that.

Three such projects are freshly before the people of this community One, on which Mayor Curley has already frowned, is to put up a tablet in the Oliver Wendell Holmes school of Dorchester in honor of Maj. Archibald W. Butt, who went down with the Titanic. The Herald has already expressed its approval of the mayor's course. Another is to name a great schoolhouse in Cambridge for Corporal Haggerty, the first American killed at Vera Cruz. A third is to rear a memorial of some kind on the Common to the promising young newsboy whose life was cut short by an accidental bullet the other day.

These three men, of diverse callings and racial stocks, met death bravely. Their families and friends are entitled to the fullest measure of public sympathy. But there is nothing in the case of any one distinctive enough to warrant a permanent public memorial. Many of the monuments we are putting up today will make subsequent generations wonder why. It was a wise ancient who remarked that he preferred that people would inquire why his statue had not been reared than that they should question why it had been.

Each of these men was typical of great classes in the world. If we should have a war with Mexico, a thousand young men would die the same heroic death as that of Haggerty. Far too many men and women are the victims of accidental deaths, by shooting and shipwreck. And death loves a shining mark! But we cannot erect memorials to them all. Here is where a sense of perspective should come in.

Our cities are becoming literally "cluttered up" with monuments. The national capital, if not actually ruined by them, has reached a point where the erection of many more will threaten just that result. Its people must look for all time on the statue of a senator who never made a speech, or wrote a committee report, so unintellectual was he, and yet a perfectly good man of the everyday sort. Boston contains 100,000 men today as worthy of a monument as he, and other cities in the same proportion. Why should he be immortalized in the hall of fame?

It would be an excellent rule, even though it might occasionally be cited in behalf of a Butler statue, if we never erected monuments until 30 years after the man to be thus honored had passed away, in order that the testing effects of time might get in their work. New York narrowly escaped having a monumental arch, comparable to that which commemorates the inauguration there of George Washington, erected in honor of George Dewey's victory at Manila bay. An attempt was made at the time to have May 1, the date of the battle, made a holiday, and known as Dewey day. San Francisco led in this. It was making money out of the Philippine transport business, and wanted a dash of "patriotism" turned into the mixture. But how foolish to the rest of us all this glorification of Dewey would seem now! His fame was entirely accidental; his achievement one of no extraordinary heroic quality.

Perspective is the thing! The long range view is what we want in our permanent memorials! And this may be said without the slightest disparagement of brave young men over whom popular enthusiasm now expresses itself with such warmth of affection.

MAY-6-1914

THE TWO-PLATOON BILL

Do the people of Boston and of other cities in Massachusetts wish a more expensive and less efficient fire department foisted upon them? In passing the two-platoon bill yesterday, the House of Representatives brought such a fate a step nearer.

For the platoon bill no justification exists. It has failed conspicuously in every city in which it has been tried. Everywhere it has weakened the morale of the department. The firemen failed to report on time, and invariably were less efficient by reason of the twelve hours interval. Instead of resting the men it merely rendered them less fit for duty.

To establish this less efficient system will add three-quarters of a million to Boston's budget. This measure alone will increase the tax rate from thirty to fifty cents. Other cities of over 50,000 inhabitants included in the bill will suffer similarly.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, the finance commission, Mayor Curley, who in his irresponsible days favored the two-platoon system, have gone on record against the project. Not all the firemen want it. As experienced a fire fighter as Commissioner Grady has registered his opposition.

Finally, the present legislation is tyrannical and unnecessary. Any city can now establish the two-platoon system of its own accord, if its citizens want to pay the price. What right has the Legislature to force it upon them?

Boston appreciates the work of her firemen. She has shown that appreciation in part by treating them as liberally in pay and hours off duty as any city in the country. Because she wishes to continue proud of an effective force she should do her utmost to prevent the passage of the two-platoon bill.

LET THE CHARTER ALONE

The situation on Beacon Hill as the charter amendment comes before the Senate again today, is not edifying. Mr. Lomasney has terrorized the weak-kneed members who have individual projects at stake, into subserviency to him. The Governor would like to have decent legislation prevail if this could be done without the slightest political cost to him. To save himself from responsibility for bad measures he has conceived a strange dependence on the "referendum." If the Legislature should pass a bill to flood the cellars of half the houses in the state and should attach a referendum thereto, Mr. Walsh would unctiously declare his unwillingness to stand out against the whole thing.

The Governor is getting extraordinarily little help from his own party in the Legislature in saving the state from the results of folly. The Republicans, as a rule, are standing up for decent government and so are some of the Progressives, but only a few of the Democrats. The state has in the past looked to its Governors not merely to veto bad legislation, but to stiffen the backs of legislators of their own party against its original passage. Mr. Walsh should "get busy" to save the charter from tinkering. He knows as well as anybody else what will be the long distance results of the process if once begun under Mr. Lomasney's leadership. The time to stop it is in the Senate today, and if not there, when the bill reaches Mr. Walsh for his signature.

It will be most unfortunate if he gives the Legislature to understand that there is no form of human folly which he will squarely obstruct, in case the schemers who draft it have the foresight to attach a referendum. That would be a cheap way of buying off the Governor's exercise of that discretion which is imposed upon him by law and custom.

MAY-6-1914

FIREMEN PROMOTED AND RETIRED ON PENSION

Upon the recommendation of Fire Commissioner Grady, Mayor Curley yesterday approved the promotions of Fireman Daniel J. Gibbons of East Boston to the position of second engineer in the fire department, and of John W. Smith of Dorchester, third engineer, to the position of second engineer, with increases in salary from $1400 to $1500 a year each. The promotions were made to fill vacancies caused through the promotion of Rufus W. Clark, first engineer, to the position of lieutenant.

The mayor also approved the retirement of Edward G. Hook of Charlestown. He will receive half-pay, which amounts to $750 a year. Hook was injured on Feb. 22, 1912, and because of his condition, Dr. Morton Prince, city physician, approved his retirement.

HERALD - MAY-16-1914

SHERIFF QUINN FURNISHES FUN AT JAIL HEARING

Gives Watson a Roland for Every Oliver During His Examination.

MAY 16 1914

With Sheriff John Quinn, Jr., on the stand, a distinct air of comedy pervaded the whole hearing yesterday, when the city countil took up the charges brought by Councilman Watson against the management of the jail. One of the few serious moments occurred wher the sheriff said he did not hire nurses at the Charles Street jail because certain people would make him hire more at election time. When pressed for an explanation he denied that he meant members of the council.

"Oh, no. I do not mean you gentlemen of this committee," he said. When Chairman Kenney pressed him for an explanation of what he meant by "You people," he added, "You could do no wrong, for you are my friends."

"What are your duties as custodian of the jail?" was the first question asked him by Mr. Watson.

"It would take 25 pages of the revised laws to describe them," came the reply.

After a tilt between the Councilman and Atty. Daniel A. Coakley, counsel for the sheriff, the answer came:

"To do duty toward God, toward the community and toward man."

"I do not consider that an answer to my question," said Mr. Watson. "Can't you tell me what you do at the jail?"

"Well, I am not custodian of the jail. If you ask your questions right, I will try to answer them. I am keeper of the jail, and as such I visit the prisoners, tend to their wants, hear their complaints and do all that is necessary for their welfare."

Sheriff a Modest Man.

"Did you visit Elsie Sanders, the girl who died in the jail when she was in a padded cell?" was asked.

"No. She was tearing her clothes off and I'm a very modest man."

"Would you like to have me inquire into that?"

"I don't care," replied Sheriff Quinn, "this whole hearing is a joke to me."

Then the subject came up of how much time Mr. Quinn devotes to his duties at the jail. He parried the question for a time and finally replied:

"I am sorry, Jerry, I have only a limited amount of time at my disposal."

"Well, what do you do with it then?" snapped the councilman.

"I've always been short of time. The Almighty only gives me 24 hours a day, Jerry. I'm sorry," came the answer and the room was in a roar of laughter for several minutes.

Then the treatment of patients in the hospital at the jail came up. The sheriff said that the $25,000 hospital at the institution was not used and that it had not been used for a long time. When prisoners are ill they are treated in a convalescent room or in their cells.

"Treated in their cells," cried the councilman, "that's horrible!"

"The cells at the Charles street jail, as far as cells go, are beautiful. They are as good as a hospital room. Clean bright, airy——Now, Jerry, wait until I get through. Don't interrupt me——The prisoners can be given much better treatment in the cells than they could elsewhere, and can be taken better care of."

Jail Like a Palace.

"How do they do things in other jails? Do they have hospitals?" asked Watson.

"I don't know anything about other places," was the reply.

"You seem to think that jail of yours is a palace," said the councilman.

"Yes, it is. I like it. It is a fine place. On the banks of the Charles, with a beautiful view, healthy climate, lots of fresh air and sunshine. It's a good place," said the sheriff.

"Well, probably you do, but the people in it don't."

Following a talk on hospital conditions at the jail, Sheriff Quinn said, sarcastically, that he would follow any suggestion made by Councilman Watson. He said that he considered it a waste of the city's money to operate a hospital, when it would be used only part time and there were so many good hospitals in the city where prisoner-patients could be sent.

Mr. Quinn said that he could not permit the prisoners all the exercise in the yard he would like to, because he had not men enough to guard them.

Sheriff Quinn, in testifying relative to the grade of meat used at the jail, said that it was better quality than that used in most Boston homes and that it was purchased from the firm that supplied the leading Boston hotels.

Sheriff's Relatives.

Councilman Watson then started a line of inquiry as to the number of people living in the sheriff's immediate family at the jail. This was what caused all the trouble at the first hearing and Atty. Coakley advised Mr. Watson to be careful.

Sheriff Quinn said he had 10 relatives living with him, including his mother, wife, sister, brother-in-law, and four children. His sister acted as housekeeper, performing duties that formerly was paid at the rate of $600 a year.

"What does your brother-in-law act as?" inquired Watson.

"As brother-in-law," answered Quinn, and laughed.

"You're getting to be quite a comedian in your old age, John," said Watson in disgust.

Speaking of the action of the council that is to follow, Sheriff Quinn said:

"I would receive any recommendation received from this body with great respect, file it away and smile. The only thing that can make me change my present method of running the jail is defeat at the polls."

The sheriff admitted that he bought part of his bread supply, half of it, in Brookline, in another county, giving as his reason that union men were employed there. He said that he did not have a sworn statement submitted on the weight of meats because he dealt with honest men.

Deaths at the Jail.

"I understand that during the calendar year of 1913 there were 11 deaths at the jail. Is that true?" inquired Mr. Watson.

"Yes. The Almighty made 11 calls to the jail during that year."

"Notwithstanding that fact, you say you have the very best place possible for treating alcoholism and sickness in general."

"Why, of course, I have," he replied.

No trace could be found in the records of the death of John J. Haverty, who Medical Emaminer Magrath said died at the jail last year. The sheriff passed it up with the assertion that there were no bodies concealed on the premises.

Charles R. Robinson and Arthur R. Fowle, guards at the jail, were the other witnesses.

The hearing was then brought to a close. The committee will visit the jail and make its report later.

MAY-11-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

GOV. WALSH apparently is in no hurry to name a new adjutant-general until the military board of survey which he appointed to improve conditions in the militia and adjutant-general's office has finished its spring cleaning and the house is in order.

Senator Clark of Brockton, who is liable to be the Pepublican congressional candidate in the 14th district this fall, has the good wishes of many of his legislative colleagues, who regard him as one of the most painstaking legislators on the hill.

MAY 11

Senator Doyle of New Bedford is preparing to make a hard fight in the Senate for the bill to allow children under 16 years of age to work in mills and similar establishments provided that they are certified to be physically able to do so. The decisive vote by which the House defeated this measure, however, is accepted as conclusive evidence that there will be no changes made in the present child labor law.

The Senate committee on ways and means refused its O. K. on the bill to provide that assistant clerks may act as clerks pro tem of district, municipal and police courts.

Two bills to incorporate Massachusetts towns as cities are before the Legislature with favorable reports. One affects Westfield and the other Attleboro.

The annual reports of the trustees of Massachusetts hospitals for consumptives and the Massachusetts commission for the blind are now out in published form.

Reports are heard that former State Treasurer Stevens may be a candidate for the Republican nomination for his old position this year.

MAY-2-1914

STREET EXTENSION WAITS ON LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Necessity for Bridge Delays South Boston Improvement.

Although the street commissioners some days ago authorized the extention of First street to West First street in South Boston, it is discovered that legislative authority is necessary for connecting the streets because of the necessity of bridging a portion of the old South Boston ship channel in the vicinity of the Lumsden and Van Stone lumber wharf.

Because of that a special bill has been drafted petitioning for the necessary authority, and as interests in that vicinity have informed the mayor they are ready to erect $1,000,000 worth of new buildings, he proposes to exercise all possible haste in getting the bill

HERALD - MAY - 16 - 1914

TWO GET $700 CUTS IN THEIR CITY SALARY

Deputy Park Commissioner Shea Also Loses Free House at Franklin Park.

MAY 16 1914

Deputy Commissioner James B. Shea of the park and recreation department and Clerk David H. Noonan of the schoolhouse department yesterday had cuts of $700 each made in their salaries. In addition, Deputy Commissioner Shea was notified to vacate the city's house at Franklin Park, which he has been occupying since the death of Supt. Pettigrew.

Both employes had their salaries fixed during the ex-Mayor Fitzgerald administration. In addition to a salary of $1200, Mr. Shea was given the free use of the house. Noonan, who was a clerk in the public works department at $1800 a year, was transferred to the schoolhouse department, at a salary of $2500 a year.

Some weeks ago the finance commission called attention to Deputy Commissioner Shea's occupancy of the house, and suggested that the old park and recreation board had exceeded its authority in giving Mr. Shea the use of the house without rent, after pointing out that the city had paid out more than $3000 for improvements at the house, in addition to supplying electricity, gas and coal.

Shakeups in the interest of economy are scheduled for the street laying-out, the city collecting and the registry of births, marriages and deaths departments.

In the street laying-out department, the mayor contends that a saving of $22,000 must be made if the street commissioners propose to conduct that department within the sum allowed in the annual appropriation bill. In the collector's office the mayor says that $10,500 must be saved, while the registry department expenditures up to the present time show that the department will overrun its appropriation $1800 unless a cut is made at once.

A delegation of employes from the bath division of the park and recreation department called upon the mayor and asked to be allowed to work seven days a week, but the mayor turned down the request and informed the delegation that if the men were not satisfied with six days each week he would accept their resignations.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's name is among those missing in Mayor Curley's list of 80 Bostonians selected as members of the George Washington Memorial Association, organized for the purpose of erecting at Washington a memorial building in honor of the first President of the republic, the corner-stone of which will be laid in March of next year.

On Mayor Curley's list there is only one Fitzgerald—William F.

MAY - 13 - 1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

COMMANDER FRED E. BOLTON of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a member of the board of assessors has invited Mayor Curley to review the Ancients' parade in this city on Monday, June 1. Commander Bolton will lead the Ancients on their march from the armory to the New Old South Church and thence to the Common for the drum-head election. Ex-Adjt. James D. Coady of Charlestown, the new commander, will then lead the parade to the Copley-Plaza. The new commander is an aide on Gov. Walsh's staff, and a probation officer at the Charlestown police court.

MAY 13 1914

Col. Frank Cutting of the 5th regiment, the next adjutant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, is one of the best known military men in the state.

George R. White of 285 Commonwealth avenue, whom Mayor Curley has named as a member of the board of trustees of the city's statistics department, has for years headed the list of heavy personal taxpayers in Boston.

The mayor has learned from a contracting concern that it is willing to furnish the city with a noiseless pavement for Newbury and Marlboro streets, ward 11, at about $1 a yard less than the prevailing price.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan furnished some amusement at the meeting of the executive committee of the city council on Monday afternoon during a discussion on the proposed transfer to the federal government of the city's quarantine service when he referred to being detained over night in 1905 in New York harbor after a trip abroad. "We were all anxious to get ashore," the corporation counsel said. "There had been a tidal wave, and we wanted news. As John Stetson once put it, 'We were anxious to get back on vice versa.'"

Mayor Curley will be the orator of the day at the flag raising at the soldiers' lot at Mt. Hope cemetery on the morning of Memorial day. Invitations to the mayor to speak at that flag raising and another at Copps' Hill cemetery the same day were extended yesterday by the cemetery trustees.

John B. McDonough of ward 23, sanitary inspector in the city's health department, has quit his $1300 a year position, and the mayor will have an opportunity of making an additional saving in that department.

Because the mayor believes it is possible to save money in removing from the temporary City Hall annex to the new annex building all the office furniture, new bids will be asked for at once. When bids were opened some weeks ago, the lowest bid was $4888. "That was when business was brisk with those anxious to get out of the city before April 1," the mayor remarked.

The mayor wants authority to sell at public auction an unusued tract of land on Blue Hill avenue and Brook road, for which $2500 has been offered, some $200 more than the assessed value.

The mayor has approved special drafts for tar macadam surfacing on Arlington and Islington streets for $853.76, and another for rebuilding of the fender guard at the Chelsea North bridge for $467.64.

The New England Hardware Dealers' Association has enlisted the mayor's aid in getting the national association to hold its convention in this city in 1916. The representatives of the New England association say that D. Fletcher Farber of this city will, in all probability, be elected national president at the next convention.

MAY - 13 - 1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

REPRESENTATIVE BECK of Chelsea is a persistent gentleman, and he determined yesterday to finish a speech on a measure even though the time allotted him had expired. His concluding sentence raced with the speaker's gavel something like this:

"And for all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I hope—bang—that this bill—bang—will be—bang, bang—passed."

A bill which called for a $2000 annual salary increase for each of the three members of the civil service commission came out of the Senate ways and means committee yesterday gushed up a little, but providing for an annual increase of $1000. At present the chairman of the commission receives $2500 and the other members $2000 each.

Signs of what is coming in the fall were observed in the House when Representative Cox of Boston declared that the new Democratic tariff has placed home industries under an unfair handicap and that this is shown by the fact that an English firm this year underbid a Lowell company for a contract for furnishing bunting to be used in the manufacture of the national flag. Representative Tague of Charlestown came to the defence of the administration and maintained that it had kept its promises.

One product of recent changes in the adjutant-general's department and in the militia is a steadily-increasing demand that a military court-martial be made public except in cases where treason is charged. Gov. Walsh as commander-in-chief will be asked shortly by those interested to give careful consideration to this proposed change, partly on the ground that an offender against the military laws should not have greater privileges than a defendant in a criminal court and partly because publicity may tend to make courts-martial less necessary.

The Senate yesterday refused to concur with the House in admitting the petition of Representative Collins of Milford that nothing but Massachusetts materials should be used in the construction of the new wings of the State House.

The anti-vaccination bill and the resolve for a constitutional convention are due to be argued in the House tomorrow.

HERALD - MAY-16-1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

JAMES W. DUNPHY yesterday was unanimously re-elected as chairman of the sinking funds commission when the members of that branch of the municipal service met to organize for the year at City Hal.

Residents of South Boston who visit the South Boston Municipal building are anxious to know why the shower baths have not been opened to the public. The general impression was that everything would be in readiness when the building was opened some months ago.

City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker as well as every other department official at City Hall realizes that Mayor James M. Curley is the head of every department as well as the city's chief executive, and if the mayor calls upon Col. Parker to cut salaries or make a few removals the chances are 100 to 1 that the changes will be made without delay.

"Eddie" Burt, clerk in the mayor's office, and Court Officer William A. McDevitt have arranged a schedule of free concerts to be given at some of the state and city institutions during the next few weeks.

"What's this, a 'fin. com.' investigation?" queried an individual yesterday, when a member of the finance commission stepped into a Province street establishment during lunch hour.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

COMMANDER FRED E. BOLTON of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a member of the board of assessors has invited Mayor Curley to review the Ancients' parade in this city on Monday, June 1. Commander Bolton will lead the Ancients on their march from the armory to the New Old South Church and thence to the Common for the drum-head election. Ex-Adjt. James D. Coady of Charlestown, the new commander, will then lead the parade to the Copley-Plaza. The new commander is an aide on Gov. Walsh's staff, and a probation officer at the Charlestown police court.

Col. Frank Cutting of the 5th regiment, the next adjutant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, is one of the best known military men in the state.

George R. White of 285 Commonwealth avenue, whom Mayor Curley has named as a member of the board of trustees of the city's statistics department, has for years headed the list of heavy personal taxpayers in Boston.

The mayor has learned from a contracting concern that it is willing to furnish the city with a noiseless pavement for Newbury and Marlboro streets, ward 11, at about $1 a yard less than the prevailing price.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan furnished some amusement at the meeting of the executive committee of the city council on Monday afternoon during a discussion on the proposed transfer to the federal government of the city's quarantine service when he referred to being detained over night in 1905 in New York harbor after a trip abroad. "We were all anxious to get ashore," the corporation counsel said. "There had been a tidal wave, and we wanted news. As John Stetson once put it, 'We were anxious to get back on vice versa.'"

Mayor Curley will be the orator of the day at the flag raising at the soldiers' lot at Mt. Hope cemetery on the morning of Memorial day. Invitations to the mayor to speak at that flag raising and another at Copps' Hill cemetery the same day were extended yesterday by the cemetery trustees.

John B. McDonough of ward 23, sanitary inspector in the city's health department, has quit his $1300 a year position, and the mayor will have an opportunity of making an additional saving in that department.

Because the mayor believes it is possible to save money in removing from the temporary City Hall annex to the new annex building all the office furniture, new bids will be asked for at once. When bids were opened some weeks ago, the lowest bid was $4888. "That was when business was brisk with those anxious to get out of the city before April 1," the mayor remarked.

The mayor wants authority to sell at public auction an unusued tract of land on Blue Hill avenue and Brook road, for which $2500 has been offered, some $200 more than the assessed value.

The mayor has approved special drafts for tar macadam surfacing on Arlington and Islington streets for $883.76, and another for rebuilding of the fender guard at the Chelsea North bridge for $467.64.

The New England Hardware Dealers' Association has enlisted the mayor's aid in getting the national association to hold its convention in this city in 1916. The representatives of the New England association say that D. Fletcher Barber of this city will, in all probability, be elected national president at the next convention.

MAY-16-1914

CITY HOSPITAL TO RECEIVE $298,000

Improvements at the City Hospital costing some $298,000 were agreed upon yesterday at a conference Mayor Curley held with the trustees of the hospital department, and the trustees will advertise in the immediate future for bids for contracts.

For a six-story ward building, the trustees estimate that some $196,000 will be expended, $14,000 for changes in the laundry building, $35,000 for alterations on the Paine building, $8000 for a yard wall, $13,000 for new sanitary arrangements in existing buildings, and the additional amount to make up the $298,000 will be used for fireproofing the administration building and making other necessary improvements.

The mayor and the trustees also considered the erection of a building for the treatment of infectious diseases common to children, so that it will be possible to treat children during any epidemic in a building equipped for handling the victims rather than at the old smallpox hospital or some building outside the hospital grounds.

The mayor requested the trustees to remove from the hospital grounds the old election booth used for the storage of paints, and the other wooden shacks used for observation purposes in smallpox cases, believing it unwise to have on the hospital grounds any buildings constructed of inflammable material. The mayor also urged the trustees to consider the advisability of adding a story to the south department building used for children, and constructing glass sidewalls and corridors so that the parents may be able to see the children on visiting days without any danger of communicating disease. At the present time, the mayor told the trustees, parents stand in the street to get a glimpse at their children when the nurses carry the patients to the windows.

MAY-16-1914.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE city will not only be full of candidates for the city council when that body is enlarged, but there are several who say they will fight for the position of city messenger.

MAY 16 1914

Miss Mary Meyer, who for years was the executive secretary of the Democratic city committee, was a visitor at City Hall yesterday and was given a warm greeting by many of the Democratic leaders who were identified with the organization when Miss Meyer was in charge of the headquarters.

Ex-Councilman Joseph Santosuosso of ward 6, who is one of the leading officials in the Foresters of America in Massachusetts, has invited Mayor Curley to deliver an address of welcome at the state convention of that organization, which opens in this city Tuesday morning.

Miss Muriel A. Pierce, who resigned as a nurse in the city's health department, has left for Cleveland, O., where she has accepted a similar position with the health department in that city.

Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn has been elected president of the Hibernia Savings Bank. He succeeds Overseer of the Poor John R. "Doc" McVey, who resigned to accept the presidency of a new trust company.

It has been suggested that the mansion at Franklin Park, which Deputy Commissioner James B. Shea has been instructed to vacate, be used as a house for the chief executive of the city, but Mayor Curley's friends believe that the Parkman homestead at 33 Beacon street would be more preferable.

The suggestion of the Women's Municipal League to reduce from 5 cents to 1 cent the fare on the swan boats at the Public Garden during the day during July and August was not taken very seriously at City Hall.

With the approval of the mayor, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan settled for $1550 the suit brought against the city by John Zedren for breach of contract in connection with the erection of a convenience station on Boston Common, near Park square.

AMERICAN - MAY-17-1914 -

BIG BENEFIT FOR FAMILY OF SLAIN NEWSBOY TONIGHT

Governor to Be in Notable Audience at Concert to Aid Family of Louis Gold.

STAGE FAVORITES TO APPEAR

MAY 17 1914

The sunshine of the smile of a crippled newsboy and the cheeriness of his greeting as he used to sell his papers on Boston's streets will fill the Majestic Theatre tonight. And every one in the vast audience which will undoubtedly pack the playhouse will feel it, for Louis Gold numbered his friends by the thousands.

Louis was a crippled newsboy. Two weeks ago he lost his life through a bullet fired by a woman's hand and intended for another. Louis was the innocent bystander—and he fell with a bullet wound in his neck. Several days later he died at the City Hospital. Tonight, through the untiring efforts of his friends, there will be given a benefit at the Majestic Theatre for his grief-stricken family.

And the benefit will be something notable. Governor Walsh will be there to speak. So will Mayor Curley. Another guest in the Governor's box will be Secretary of State Donahue. And besides these there will be a notable array of theatrical talent—stars from among the best of the shows now apearing at Boston theatres.

GET YOUR TICKET EARLY.

You will want to be there. If you haven't bought your ticket already, get it now. For the cause is most worthy—the support of a family of which the slain newsboy was the sole support.

Louis Gold's whole life was a golden lesson. Daily from early morn until midnight, he worked. He was the same from day to day. He was always smiling, always cheerful. And every cent he made he turned over to his mother for the care of the family. There is an invalid father, the heart-broken mother, and nine young brothers and sisters. It will be to help them that the money you spend for tickets to the benefit will go.

In the entertainment will appear Miss Jane Cowl and the members of her company, giving the first act of "Within the Law." This alone is worth ten times the price of admission—far more than that, just like any one of the other stellar parts of the benefit. The fact is that it is seldom Boston play-goers have a chance to see such a gallery of stars in the same evening.

There will be George Wilson, a prime favorite and most deservedly. You remember him—the old Boston Museum star. He is now appearing with the E. H. Sothern company. Like the other volunteers in the good cause Mr. Wilson consented to give his time and talent free to help the Gold family.

Another star will be Miss Grace Freeman, leading lady of the Phyllis Company, one of the most winsome and clever of actresses. There will be a number of others, altogether making up an entertainment well worth while. And then think of what material good you will be doing a family of eleven by going to the Majestic tonight. It is an appeal that touches the heart, and the entertainment will be one that will more than satisfy:

Rarely, indeed, has a better bill been staged. Here it is:

1. Orchestra, Majestic Theatre.
2. Address by Governor Walsh.
3. Address by Mayor Curley.
4. Miss Jane Cowl and the members of her company, giving the first act of "Within the Law."
5. Miss M. Harriett Joyce of Boston, contralto, "Joan of Arc," "The Slave Song" and "Annie Laurie."
6. Selections by the newsboys' band of Boston, twenty pieces: "The Palms," "A Melody of Patriotic Airs."
7. George Wilson, the old Boston Museum favorite, now with E. H. Sothern, giving Eugene Field reading, "John Smith of the U. S. A."
8. The Feist Trio.
9. Miss Grace Freeman, star of the Phyllis company of the Cort Theatre: "The June Roses," "A Little Bit of Irish."
10. George O'Donnell of the Adele company, a ballad: "The Clang of Joy."
11. Lorraine and Bold, sketch, "An Up-to-Date Flirtation," played in New England Sundays.
12. H. W. Fox and Carolyn Carr, recitations from the works of Dr. Drummond, one of Canada's famous poets. This act was given before the present King of England in Winnipeg a number of years ago.
13. The Bell Boy Trio from the Orpheum Theatre: "College Boy," "Rose of the Mountain Trail."
14. George Evers, black-face comedian from the Orpheum Theatre, talking act.

MAY-18-1914

HEALTH BOARD STARTS PROBE OF T WHARF

The news that T wharf is again being prepared for a wholesale fish market is disturbing not only the dealers who have invested heavily in the new South Boston wharf, but the city and State health authorities as well. Dr. Francis X. Mahoney of the city Board of Health today assigned Inspector Jordan to look into the sanitary condition of the stores on T wharf, and Dr. John J. Stack of the State Board of Health is personally interesting himself in the matter.

For several years the old T wharf fish market was a sore spot with the Boston health authorities and the dealers were permitted to do business there solely because there was no place else for them to go. The constant agitation for better sanitary conditions and a feeling by the T wharf dealers that they had better move out before they were driven out, helped the dealers to decide on the South Boston wharf.

It wass tated today that the Board of Health was considering a regulation that would prohibit wholesale fish, lobster and oyster houses on the harbor front between the Charlestown and Northern avenue bridges. Mayor Curley is said to approve of this regulation, as are several other interested officials.

"One of the worst features of the T wharf and adjacent buildings is the difficulty, if not impossibility, of making them rat proof," said a member of the Board of Health today. "As rats are the hosts for the bubonic plagueflea, and carriers of other diseases, they are a terrible menace to health. We are in constant fear that a bubonic rat will get ashore in Boston and infect the wharf rats on Atlantic avenue. In that case it would be a grave danger to have fish houses on T wharf, or anywhere else where the buildings are not rat proof."

The officials of the New England Fish Exchange and the dealers on the South Boston wharf say that if they opposed the T wharf project the cry of "Fish Trust" would be raised.

Francis C. Welch, one of the incorporators of the new project and one of the trustees of the T Wharf Land Trust, which owns the wharf, refuses to discuss the matter.

MAY-1914

CURLEY WOULD PAY SOLONS FOR 4 MONTHS ONLY

A law under which legislators in this Commonwealth would be paid $1,000 on the termination of a session of four months and no further remuneration allowed in case the session lasts longer, was suggested by Mayor Curley at the dinner of the Massachusetts Street Railway Association. Applause and laughter greeted his suggestion.

Pleas to effect a better understanding between executive officers of municipalities and the higher officials of street railways to benefit the riding public as well as shareholders in the companies were offered by speakers at the "mayors' night" of the association.

H. H. Crape of New Bedford, president of the association, was toastmaster, and the mayors at the guest table were: James M. Curley of Boston, John F. Hurley of Salem, Denis J. Murphy of Lowell, Timothy W. Good of Cambridge, George A. Newhall of Lynn, Hiram H. Landford of Newburyport, John A. Denison of Springfield, Michael A. Scanlon of Lawrence, James H. Kay of Fall River, Nathaniel J. W. Fish of Taunton, Edwin H. Moulton of Haverhill, Zebedee E. Cliff of Somerville, Benjamin A. Cook of Fitchburg, John H. Woods of Holyoke, Edwin O. Childs of Newton, Charles Schumaker of Malden, Harry C. Howard of Brockton, William H. Feiker of Northampton, Thomas F. Kearns of Waltham, Patrick J. Moore of Pittsfield, Thomas H. O'Halloran of Marlboro, Charles S. Taylor of Medford, Herman A. MacDonald of Beverly and Oliver B. Munroe of Melrose.

Mayor Hurley declared some of the cars run in the streets of Salem will soon take an extra value as antiques, as old Salem furniture does.

Mayor Good of Cambridge spoke words of praise for the service given his city by the Elevated, and Mayor Munroe of Melrose spoke in similar vein of the operation of the Bay State Street Railway in Melrose.

AMERICAN - MAY-17-1914

GALLIVAN FATHERS BILL FOR NATIONAL SANATORIA FOR TUBERCULOSIS SUFFERERS

Founder of Rutland Institution Plans Similar Retreats in Different Sections of the Country.

By ANDREW R. KELLEY.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—National sanatoria for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis is the institution which Congressman Gallivan of Massachusetts proposes to write upon the statute books before he completes his service in Washington.

Gallivan is the father of the State institution for Tuberculosis located Rutland, Mass., and he has never lost his interest in measures which would operate for the relief and the prevention of the dread white plague.

As a preliminary to the introduction of a bill providing for government sanatoria, the Twelfth District Congressman has had a lengthy interview with Surgeon-General Rupert Blue of the government health service and the federal official heartily approves of his plan.

The Gallivan bill which will be introduced before the close of the present session will provide for four government senatoria.

These will be located in different parts of the country and will be available for all citizens who cannot be accommodated at local institutions or those who desire the government treatment.

Because of the action of the Democratic caucus and the legislative program as outlined there is no chance of such a bill being considered at the present session, but it will be considered at the next regular session and it will be passed if hard work and the beneficial results from scientific treatment which Gallivan is prepared to cite carry conviction.

"This is one measure that I propose to devote my most sincere efforts to have placed on the statute books," says the Congressman, "and I am confident of success."

* * *

Senators Get Flood of Free Tolls Essays.

The AMERICAN contest for the best essays on the question of free tolls for American coastwise ships using the Panama Canal has brought a flood of letters into the offices of Senators Weeks and Lodge.

The senior Senator does not believe in free tolls for American ships, but he has read every letter which has been submitted to him in the contest and is impressed by the interest and the knowledge of the situation which the writers display in a much mooted international question.

Senator Weeks has not yet made up his mind on the matter and reads every letter submitted. Both of the Senators express pleasure at observing the interest in a contest of this kind, which develops a desire to become familiar with public questions and incidentally with what the government is doing.

Compensation Bill Delay Disappoints.

The fact that the Democratic caucus of the House did not schedule the workingmen's compensation bill for consideration during the present session of Congress has caused considerable disappointment among government employees.

The bill reported favorably by the house judiciary committee upon the motion of Congressman Mitchell of Marlboro provides for retirement and compensation at the rate of sixty-five per cent of their annual salary for every government employee injured in the service or suffering an occupational disease of a permanent nature contracted in actual service.

Over 400,000 employees will benefit by the passage of this bill which is sure to be acted upon at the next session of the present Congress.

* * *

Weeks Opposed to Giving Away Seeds.

By a vote of 32 to 21 the Senate has decided to do away with the free distribution of government seeds. There is no indication that the House of Representatives will ratify this decision as represented by their conferees on the agricultural bill.

It costs $257,000 to make the annual distribution and the allotment to each member is 22,000 packages.

Senator Weeks is strongly opposed to the continuance of the distribution, contending that "there is no more reason why we should furnish seeds to high schools or to the children attending high schools than there is for our furnishing pianos to high schools or furnishing any other instruments or any other methods of development which are used in the high schools of the country.

The sixteen members of the House from Massachusetts are unanimous in dissenting from the views of the junior Senator.

* * *

Chance for Doherty if McReynolds Goes.

Attorney-General McReynolds' efforts to prevent the interrogation of former President Mellen of the New Haven railroad has brought down a storm of criticism on his head.

In the controversy with chief counsel Folk of the Interstate Commerce Commission it is admitted that McReynolds was bested and the demands for his resignation from the cabinet are more than local.

Massachusetts Democrats are watching the controversy with considerable interest since the elevation of Folk to the cabinet, as suggested, would put Philip J. Doherty, the right hand man of the chief counsel, in line for promotion and Doherty is a life-long Democrat, a Boston man with exceptional qualifications for the position through his experience as an assistant counsel for the commission.

The cross-examination of Mellen has brought out some interesting and intimate facts with regard to the New Haven, and Folk promises more interesting revelations during the hearing of the coming week.

* * *

More than 25,000 telegrams and petitions on the prohibition amendment have been received by the Massachusetts members in Congress, and the flood of communications pro and con on this question has reached such proportions that the judiciary committee has been virtually snowed under.

The Democratic caucus has decided not to consider the matter at the present session. The telegraph companies have waxed fat on the lively campaign for and against the bill, which has developed, and they will have further cause for glee in the fact that the question will be even more acute at the short session of the present Congress opening next December.

MAY-1914

ANCIENTS AT DRUMHEAD ON THE COMMON

The Ancients and Honorables held their annual election today over the drumhead on Boston Common.

This year for the first time was omitted the time-honored ceremony of sending out a fife and drum corps to rouse the members of the company to their day's duty.

The first exercise of the day was performed by Captain Fred E. Bolton and a little group of officers, who went to King's Chapel Burying Ground and laid a wreath on the tomb of Captain Robert Keayne, the first commander of the regiment.

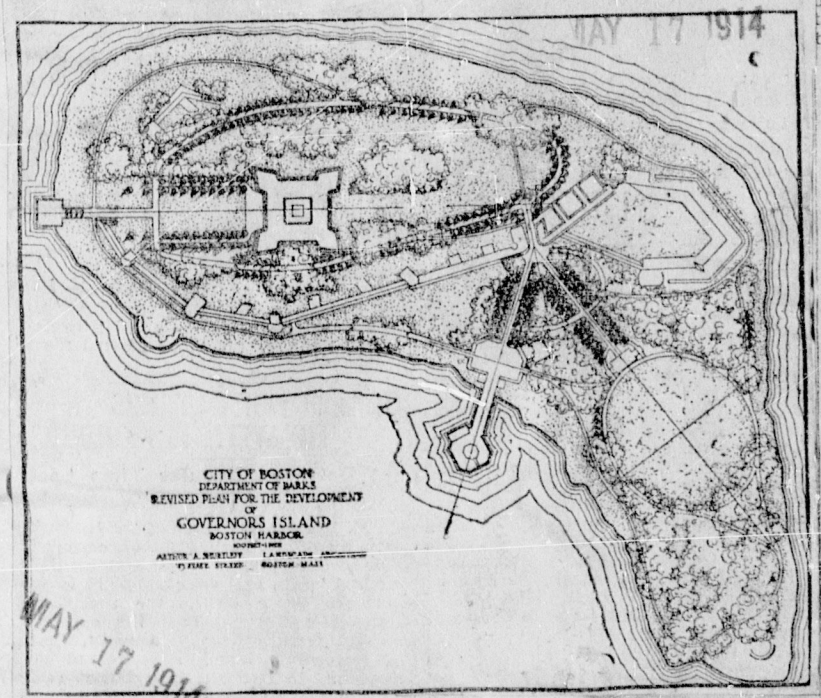
The Ancients assembled in Faneuil Hall armory for luncheon, thence marched to the Old South Church in the Back Bay for the commemorative exercises. Joe Mitchell Chapple read the ode; and the Rev. Morris Ambrose Levy of Brooklyn delivered the sermon. Thence the march led to the Common for the drumhead election, where the company was reviewed by Governor Walsh and staff. A banquet at the Copley-Plaza this evening will close the exercises.

Among the guests who had promised to attend were Governor Walsh, Governor Pothier of Rhode Island, Mayor Curley, Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue, Congressmen Murray and Gallivan, Calvin Coolidge and others.

HERALD - MAY-17-1914.

USE HARBOR ISLANDS AS PARKS, IS THE CRY

Work on Governor's Halted for Lack of Funds —Chairman Dillon Opposes Project— Others Favor It—Spaces Available.



MAY 17 1914

It is now up to the city of Boston to say whether the plans some time ago adopted for the transformation of Governor's Island in the inner harbor into a pleasure resort for all the people shall be carried toward completion or not.

So far there has been expended about $28,000 upon the historic and beautiful island. To complete the parking of this island would cost about $28,000 more. When the work was begun there was only a single tree on the island, which has an area about double that of Boston Common. That tree, strangely enough, was a giant popular, with a diameter of 2½ feet. Several hundred young trees have been planted according to the carefully drawn plans for the improvement of Governor's Island by Arthur Shurtleff, the landscape architect. It was announced that the people were to have in the midst of the cool of the harbor a delightful resort, whose associations would appeal to their patriotism and whose beauty and breezes would attract them on hot summer days and which would be made accessible by motor boats and small steamers.

But the work has stopped because the appropriation is exhausted, and work cannot be resumed until funds are voted for the purpose. And the chairman of the park commission, John H. Dillon, is opposed to the plan and declares that the city was gold-bricked from the first by the adoption of the scheme.

Ralph Adams Cram a few days ago called attention anew to the value of the islands of the harbor for pleasure purposes in the summer months. Of islands that might be available for resort use the most valuable are Governor's and Peddock's. Upon the one work has been carried forward $28,000 worth. Nothing has been done upon the other and it is almost destitute of trees.

Given to Other Uses.

The other large harbor islands are now in use for purposes not suitable. Deer island has the reformatory. Moon island the sewage plant, Long island the hospital, Gallup's island is the site of the quarantine station, Spectacle island carries the garbage plant and Thompson's island is the site of the reform school. The smaller islands are most of them picturesque enough with their ledges and barren rocks, but they are not adaptable for resort uses.

All parties are agreed as to the necessity of protecting the harbor islands by tree planting. But they are not agreed as to what the denominations of the trees ought to be, so to speak. Mr. Shurtleff refers with favor to Carolina poplars and English elms as the trees that will stand the gales and make, also, a handsome appearance. Chairman Dillon agrees that the poplars are all right, but he declares for willows rather than elms.

In all, the city of Boston has at its doors an area of 1000 acres, of which the state and the city own about 700 acres, distributed among the 30 islands of the harbor. In former times the islands were all covered with trees and appealed to the eyes of every lover of the beautiful. To plant a 60-foot strip around these islands for their protection and beautification would cover about 250 acres and would cost about $50 an acre, it has been estimated. The architects are of the opinion that the first thing to do to popularize the islands with the heat-oppressed residents of the city is to cover them with a mantle of trees.

Plans have been drawn by Mr. Shurtleff showing how trees might be planted about the margin of Gallup's island within the sea-wall, as a wind-break and for the improvement of the appearance of the harbor rather than for pleasure purposes.

Bomb-Proof Passages.

But it is upon Governor's island that work has been actually carried forward with a view to the pleasure of the people. Seen today from the sea, it looks like merely a barren and treeless hummock rising steeply from the water at one side from a narrow strip of beach and thrusting out a boggy plateau into the sea from the other. But through a small glass what seems to have been left untouched by the hands of man shows the lines and contours that unmistakably indicate that man has fortified the island. And when one lands and goes over the island itself he finds that it is full of bomb-proof passages, magazines, ramparts and parapets, and other delectable remnants of the historic past which will enhance its charm to many a visitor.

The revised plans for the improvement of the island, as drawn by Mr. Shurtleff, show promenades encircling the whole island in graceful curves, a large circular playfield and a parade ground, with trees planted over wooded knolls and in lines along the route of the promenades.

Already there have been constructed a wide and handsome path from the old pier to a concourse whence, with the aid of wide stone flights of steps, it leads to a commanding elevation where a great flag staff has been erected. Thence the promenade has been continued to the western end of the island, where it stops now that the money has stopped. This walk is constructed within the walls of the old fortress at such a level that instead of the view being obstructed the promenader looks down upon the old works and over them across the harbor and the city. Several fine views are made available, one of them a charming vista of Boston light.

Like a Feudal Castle.

The old fortress was almost a feudal castle, with works extending down far into the earth, a drawbridge across the deep moat, but which now has been destroyed, and a tunnel to a shore battery. Every visitor with eyes to see and a mind to understand is impressed with the strength and the extent of this ancient harbor fortress. But the embrasures with their gun platforms have been robbed of everything portable, even to their iron cramps. The granite arched galleries echo to the tread of the solitary explorer, but once were constantly in use. High in the centre of the island is the citadel, access to which was once by an underground passage, now barricaded up, and through a door in the second story of the buildings.

Before it was dismantled the citadel had a cistern on the lower story, barracks on the second, officers' quarters on the third opening upon an interior court, and upon the summit a platform armed with rifled Parrott guns. But as has been said, "All interior arrangements have disappeared, and the citadel of Fort Winthrop now stands a grim relic of a war that never reached Boston."

But the progress of inventors in the constant improvement of armaments made the fortifications upon the island antiquated probably before they were actually completed. Also the island was too near the city for military purposes when the range of modern guns was lengthened by many miles, the location which ruined it for fortress uses being the salient argument for its use for park puposes.

When it was first used for a marine residence the island was noted for its hospitality, but it is said never to have been regularly garrisoned.

HERALD - MAY-17-1914

OUR CHARLES ST. HOTEL.

The Herald has only two questions to ask in reference to the disclosures of "Honest John" Quinn before the City Council on Friday. He confesses that though a bachelor he regularly carries ten of his relatives at Charles street at the expense of the taxpayer, and that he shall always do as much while he remains sheriff of Suffolk county. The Herald's questions are these:

Just how much boarding on the public treasury would deprive a man of the sobriquet "honest"? How much can a man entertain and this be known and read of all men and he still enjoy this affectionate title?

If "Honest John" can support ten relatives at the expense of the county, why not forty? What is to hinder? Is he so penurious when he can have his kinsfolk supported at public expense as to limit this benefaction to ten? This is, of course, aside from holidays and other festive occasions when "Honest John's" guests actually rival in number those of a small hotel. Why should they not do this all the time?

Or, combining the questions, would the voters of Suffolk county deprive "Honest John" of his long enjoyed epithet if he boarded at their expense forty persons instead of ten? And since these Boston voters are really paying the bills in house rents and grocer's supplies and everything else, their wishes should prevail. George R. White, the so-called "biggest taxpayer of Boston" is only a tax collector after all, passing the city's charges on to his tenants and other users of his property. And when their bills are inflated by the action of such liberal entertainers in public places they sigh over "the high cost of living," as if the farmer and the tradesman were getting rich at their expense. It is not the farmer or the tradesmen who make the cost of living. It is the high cost of government, or, more often, of misgovernment.

Any community will feel poor and oppressed which looks with complacency on ten free guests in the Charles street jail, permitting the man responsible for this to add, with good natured defiance of the precepts of common fairness, that he shall always run the jail in that way. Why not? Why not make it forty? Lord Byron said: "Let joy be unconfined." If he had lived in these days he might have said, "Let entertaining be unconfined."

MAY-17-1914

THE PITH OF OPINION

Public Education by Universities.

From the Journal of the American Medical Association.]

A striking illustration of the changing conditions in educational ideas may be found in the growing appreciation on the part of leading universities of their responsibility to the public. In former generations a university was regarded as a thing apart, and a college professor was looked on, not only by the humorous paragraphers of the newspapers, but also by the mass of people, as a man living in a world of ideas, without any connection with practical affairs. Today our leading universities are recognizing not only the opportunity, but also the duty of making available their knowledge for the benefit of the masses.

The tendency is highly commendable, especially in the field of public health andprevention of disease. The Harvard Medical school has a standing committee on public lectures which arranges each year for a course of Sunday afternoon talks by members of the faculty. These talks are open to the general public and are on topics of general interest. For instance, last year the course of 20 lectures included such topics as "Preventive Medicine in Relation to Industrial and International Concord," "The Care and Feeding of Young Children," "What the State Board of Health is Doing to Protect the Health of Its Citizens," "The Dangerous Effects of Patent Medicines" and "The Preservation of the Natural Teeth."

This year's course includes talks on "Rational Baby Feeding," "Bodily Effects of Rage and Fear," "Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Their Use and Abuse," and other subjects of practical interest. The lectures given in the past have proved of value and so popular that they are now being issued in little pocket-sized volumes at popular prices under the title of "Harvard Health Talks." In Minnesota the daily press is co-operating in the same kind of work. A series of articles on disease and its prevention by Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean of the University of Minnesota Medical School, recently appeared in the Minneapolis Journal.

The University of Missouri is one of the few state universities that has recognized the growing tendency by the organization of a distinct department on public health. A series of bulletins for public reading and distribution are being issued. The five so far completed are on "Bacteria and Disease," "The Prevention of Typhoid Fever," "The Prevention of Contagious Diseases in Schoolchildren," "Resuscitation" and "The Relation of Sight and Hearing to Early School Life." Each of these universities has apparently worked out its plans in accordance with the needs of its own particular field.

In Boston, popular Sunday afternoon lectures, in Minnesota, newspaper articles, and in Missouri, pamphlets on specific subjects seem to meet existing conditions. The significant fact, however, in the opinion of the Journal of the American Medical Association, is that our universities are recognizing their responsibilities to the public and are making serious, intelligent and practical efforts to meet them.

MAY-18-1914.

CROWDING THINGS INTO THE LAST FEW WEEKS

The Massachusetts Legislature has been four and a half months in session. In the ordinary course of things not much more than a month remains for the serious consideration of business. Yet how much of the elaborate program laid out at the beginning of the session has been carried through or even given adequate discussion? The solution of our railroad problem is still in the air. Although it is by all odds the most important question that is to come before the Legislature of 1914, formulating our future railroad policy is left to the closing weeks of the session, when the calendar is crowded and all business is being hurried through. The question of tax reform is another all-important matter on which no real progress has yet been made, in spite of the ample promises of a few months ago. So with the proposal to consolidate and reorganize various state boards. None of these matters is yet beyond its initial stage.

Yet the Legislature has found plenty of time for prolonged discussions of the two-platoon firemen's bill, the Spanish war veterans' preference, the city laborers' vacation bill and similar measures, promoted solely in the interest of men seeking special favors by general law. Whole days have been wasted in wrangling over a bill to license cats. Time has been taken to instruct the President and his cabinet as to how the nation's business should be done. Demands for reconsideration, for roll calls and for postponements have so obstructed the ordinary course of progress that the speaker of the House has found it necessary on more than one occasion to remonstrate with the members. It is doubtful, in fact, whether any previous Legislature ever managed to spend four months or more in so much fruitless discussion with such meagre results in the way of constructive legislation. Is it any wonder that demands for the popular initiative and referendum seem to be making headway in spite of the serious objections to any system of direct legislation?

The best safeguard against a breakdown of representative institutions is a Legislature which does its work efficiently. A Legislature which wastes its own time and the public money, or which dodges its own responsibility by tacking a referendum clause to every controverted measure, is giving the opponents of representative legislation their best weapon of attack. All the most important legislative proposals of the year cannot be crowded into the last six weeks of the session without denying to some of them far less careful study than the public interest demands that they should have. Yet this is just the situation we are facing on Beacon Hill today.

The real remedy is for the voters to send better men to the Legislature.

HERALD - MAY-17-1914

PUBLIC LETTER BOX

The Present Milk Situation.

To the Editor of The Herald:

The consumers' clean milk bill has again been granted leave to withdraw, according to the general practice of the committee—I think we may speak of a general practice with regard to this important bill, as this is its fourth, and we hope its last campaign. The first time this habit was tried the bill passed the Legislature by nearly two to one. Should we once more fail, however, which is not likely, there will be a similar campaign next year and every year until we win, for the children and the milk industry of the commonwealth cannot be allowed without a struggle to suffer from the greed of politicians. This year these politicians have "o'erleapt" themselves. The bureau of animal industry has introduced two bills for its own aggrandizement, one of which even the agricultural politicians could not swallow, the other the committee has just passed, the Senate chairman alone dissenting. This last bill is before the Legislature now. Should it become law, much of the small amount of protection now granted our children's health would be done away with, for it would prohibit all inspection of cow barns by the state board of health.

The examination of milk after it is shipped to market detects only its butter fats and solids and its general condition of cleanliness. No bacterial test as ordinarily executed shows whether the germs in the milk are those of disease or not, for an examination which would do that must be prolonged and hence expensive. The examination of cows and cow barns conducted under the authority of a man (the chief of the bureau of animal industry) who refused to give up the practice of bedding his own cows with horse manure until three times notified to do so by his health board, and even afterwards persisted that this was a proper practice, is hardly likely to be of much benefit to the consumers' health.

In place of the consumers' bill, the withdrawal of which is now laid on the table in the Senate, Mr. Ward, Senate chairman, has introduced a bill which is doubtless intended to protect both the consumer and producer by giving state wide authority to the action of every local health board, yet which would, in reality, help the consumer but little, while working greater damage to the milk producer than it is easy to calculate. This bill gives every local health board authority to issue and revoke permits for the sale of milk "after an inspection satisfactory to them of the place and of the conditions where such milk is produced." The state board of health is ordered to accept any such revocation of a permit and to transmit it over the state to those whom in its judgment it may concern, in order to prevent this milk being sold anywhere throughout Massachusetts. The decision of what constitutes proper conditions for the health of the consumer is left to each local board to decide without supervision, which to any one familiar with small local health boards seems hardly a guarantee of safety. This lack of care of health is only equalled by the disregard of the producer's interests shown in the bill. One who has lived in the country and seen the petty jealousies which run riot where larger interests are not present to check them can best imagine how an unpopular man might suffer at the hands of his neighbors from whose decision the bill gives him no appeal.

This bill purports to be a protection to the producer from the imagined iniquity of the consumers' bill which safeguards the interests of the farmer in every way consistent with the safeguarding of the consumer's health—a bill which by giving the consumer a guarantee of the quality of the milk he buys would wonderfully benefit the farmer by greatly increasing the volume of milk sold. Only by giving to the highest health authority in the state the power granted in Senator Ward's bill to the local boards can the objects which he seeks be attained.

MRS. WILLIAM LOWELL PUTNAM.
49 Beacon street, May 14.

MAY-18-1914

PLACES BLAME IN METER CASE

Fin. Com. Finds Supt. McMurray Responsible for Favors to Fitzgeralds.

Responsibility for the removal of water meters from property owned by James T. Fitzgerald and Mrs. James T. Fitzgerald, brother and sister-in-law of the former mayor, and by the Misses Emily and Mary T. O'Brien, sisters of a deputy collector, is placed upon James A. McMurray, superintendent of the water meter division, in a report of the finance commission made public today.

The commission, which has been making an extended investigation into the reasons for the meterless houses, not only reports that the houses have been getting free water, but that the building at 454-456 Hanover street, owned by Mr. Fitzgerald, contains insufficient toilet facilities and a weak wall, in violation of the health and building regulations. Both these departments are notified of the situation.

The commission reports that a bill for $63.75, based on the annual schedule rates and covering the 18 months the Hanover street house was without a meter, was paid to the city collecting department shortly after the investigation was begun.

Regarding the Hanover street house the commission finds Giuseppe Angelosante, lessee of the property for some time, signed a lease Oct. 21, 1912, that stipulates that the lessor is to pay the water taxes, and that the lessee shall rebuild a weak wall if it happens to fall. A previous lease had stipulated that he pay the tax, and he had always done so.

Tests Exonerated Meters.

The commission finds that Arthur Quincy, representing Mr. Fitzgerald, applied to Superintendent McMurray in October, 1912, with a protest against the over-registering of the meters, and that the instruments then were taken out, the cause for the removal being recorded as "for test."

Thereafter, Mr. Haley, the meter clerk in charge of the records, on at least two occasions called Mr. McMurray's attention to the fact that the meters had not been reinstalled, though tests had shown them to be in perfect working order. There was no change from meter charges to service pipe charge.

The property owned by Mrs. Fitzgerald, at Park and Joiner streets, Charlestown, purchased by the city for a new fire station, has not had a meter since Feb 8, 1912, when it was removed on account of frost. The meter installation department prepared, in April, to put the meter back, the commission finds, when T. V. Sullivan, head of the department, received a telephone message from Supt. McMurray requesting him to "hold up" the installation. Mr. McMurray told the commission that he was in entire ignorance of the removal of the meter and that he did not learn of it until the commission called his attention to it.

Order from Mayor's Office.

The property owned by the Misses O'Brien is at 4 Rochdale street, Roxbury. The meter there was removed in 1911 and a service pipe was installed in its place. Edward T. O'Brien, deputy collector, told the commission that he acted as the representative of his sisters in interviewing Mr. McMurray and Mr. Wilson regarding the withdrawal of the meter, as he wished to have a yearly charge against the estate rather than a meter charge.

He could not remember distinctly whether he had seen Richard Field, former secretary of Mayor Fitzgerald, regarding the matter. Mr. Wilson of the water meter division, however, told the commission that he remembers distinctly that the order for the removal of the meter came from the mayor's office, but whether in the form of a request to Mr. McInnis transmitted to him or as a written memorandum, he is not sure. He has searched without avail for the written order, he says.

MAY-15-1914

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

IS the teaching of household arts in the state normal school at Framingham a sort of first-aid to marriage?

The question was raised at a hearing held by the House ways and means committee on a bill for the erection of new dormitories at the school to replace those destroyed some time ago by fire. Principal Whittemore of the school was explaining that the teaching of household arts is an important part of the school course, when Representative Tufts of Waltham, who is married, asked:

"But doesn't that cause your pupils to be married, instead of becoming teachers?"

MAY 15 1914

The principal admitted that the course was an excellent training for marriage, and then Representative White of Newton, who is married, came to the front with this question:

"But if the teaching of household arts is followed to its natural, logical conclusion, it will not lead to marriage, will it?"

As he was not exactly certain as to the "conclusion" referred to, Principal Whittemore declined to commit himself.

HERALD - MAY-17-1914

LAY CORNER STONE OF FRANKLIN SQ. HOUSE ADDITION

Officials Pay Tribute to Work of Institution for Young Women.

MAY 17 1914

While hundreds sang patriotic airs and with the stars and stripes flying majestically overhead, Dr. George L. Perin laid the corner stone of the new addition to Franklin Square House yesterday afternoon. Appropriate exercises included lively and inspiring music, addresses by the prominent guests, and prayers and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Charles Conklin.

More than 1000 cheered the hoisting of the American flag by Master George L. Perin, Jr., which started the program. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the girls of the House in gala dress sang to the air of "Auld Lang Syne" and "Marching Through Georgia," which aroused the crowd to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Tribute to J. C. Haynes.

The request for the laying of the stone was made by Frank A. Schirmer, vice-president of the Franklin Square House Corporation, and was responded to by Marshal J. Porter Russell. The contents of the box that was placed under the stone were read by John Livingstone Grandin, and a touching tribute was paid to the memory of John C. Haynes, who had an important part in the founding of the house.

After the stone was laid and the cement spread by President Perin, three libations were offered. Miss Castine C. Swanson, superintendent of the House, offered the libation of corn; Miss Lelia Smith, that of wine, and Miss Stella Richards that of oil. J. R. Estabrook tested the stone and the presentation of the tools to the builder was made by Fred M. Lamson.

Mayor Curley arrived in time to attend the reception in the House at the close of the exercises. He made a brief address and was heartily greeted.

Perin Praises Boston.

Dr. Perin, the president of the House, in his address, praised Boston and Bostonians. "You will find nowhere," he said, "men and women of a finer sense of social stewardship, nor a keener social consciousness than here. If you want an illustration you will find it here on these grounds in the institution at whose call we have come here today.

"Twelve years ago a few earnest men and women came together to discuss the problem of the working girl and the student girl. We saw every year great processions of working girls and students flocking to the city without adequate protection, safe refuge or anything comparable to home influences. That discussion resulted in the founding of this house.

"We saw girls battling with adverse environment, some were defeated for lack of a fair chance, and some emerged from moral tragedies branded and broken for the want of a decent place to live. For many years money had been spent to defend young men from the dangers and temptations of city life. Yet up to a few years ago nobody seemed to have thought of the temptations and dangers of the young women who come alone to a big city.

Comparing the Risks.

"Will you compare the risks? Temptation to a young man is likely to pass as a youthful indiscretion; to a young woman it is almost certain to result in deep degradation. To a young man it may mean temporary inconvenience; to a young woman it may mean unspeakable anguish and social damnation.

"Though suggestive environment and uncontrolled, but God-given instinct, a young man emerges from sin unmarked and almost unrebuked. A young woman through the same instinct, emerges from the same sin, branded with a deep and dreadful mark, and the memory of a tragedy that all the years cannot efface.

"If evidence of the genuine service of the Franklin Square House is needed, it may be found first in the happiness, hopefulness, usefulness and independence of our family of 450 girls; and second in the fact that to the best of our knowledge and belief there has not been a single moral tragedy among the more than 35,000 who have been with us for a longer or shorter time since our foundation."

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliot, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, made an address in which she praised Dr. Perin and the spirit of the institution. She decried those who said the days of chivalry had passed, and expressed confidence in a bright future.

Miss Edith Long lead the orchestra and Miss Anna Cowlan was cheer leader. Mrs. Charlotte D. Lawton and Miss Grace Carlton were in charge of the singing.

MAY-9-1914

SWAN BOAT RIDES

A MOVE in the right direction has been made in proposing to Mayor Curley that the fees for the use of swan boats and row boats on the Public Garden pond be cut so that they will cover only the cost. The Finance Commission has complained that the lessee does not pay enough for the privilege of letting the boats. It is quite likely that he doesn't if he is to be permitted to charge the present rates. But there is no need that the city look upon this pond as a source of revenue.

In a letter to the mayor, Philip Davis of the Civic Service House said:

MAY 9 1914

The Civic Service House has for several years urged the city administration to take action in this matter in the interests of the children who may be counted by the hundreds on any fine day hanging around these boats, but forbidden to enter upon them for want of the fee.

There is as much reason, as Mr. Davis points out, for the operation of these boats by the city as there is for the operation by the city of the numerous beaches in Boston. Let us not try to make a few dollars at the expense of the pleasure of the poor little kiddies. Our public parks should be run on the basis of giving the greatest good to the greatest number.

MAY-19-1914.

FIRST STEPS TO ORGANIZE LOCAL RESERVE BANK

President W. A. Gaston of National Shawmut Heads List of Signers.

MAY 19 1914

With President William A. Gaston of the Shawmut National Bank heading the list of signers, the preliminary steps in the organization of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston were taken yesterday afternoon at the Boston Clearing House. Officials of the other four New England banks, designated by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston and Comptroller of Currency John Skelton Williams, were present.

The banks associated with the Shawmut National in the organization were the First Bridgeport National of Bridgeport, First National of Concord, N. H., Casco National of Portland and National Bank of Commerce of Providence. The Boston district includes all the New England states. It is to be known as District No. 1. There are 446 New England banks in the membership of the reserve bank and the capitalization will be $9,931,740, which represents 6 per cent. of their combined capital and surplus.

Mainly a Formality.

Yesterday's meeting was mainly a formality and lasted not more than an hour. The forms to be filled out were sent from Washington to President Thomas O. Beal of the Second National Bank, who is head of the Clearing House Association. When the bankers selected by the Washington officials met, these forms were turned over to them by Mr. Beal and signed by them.

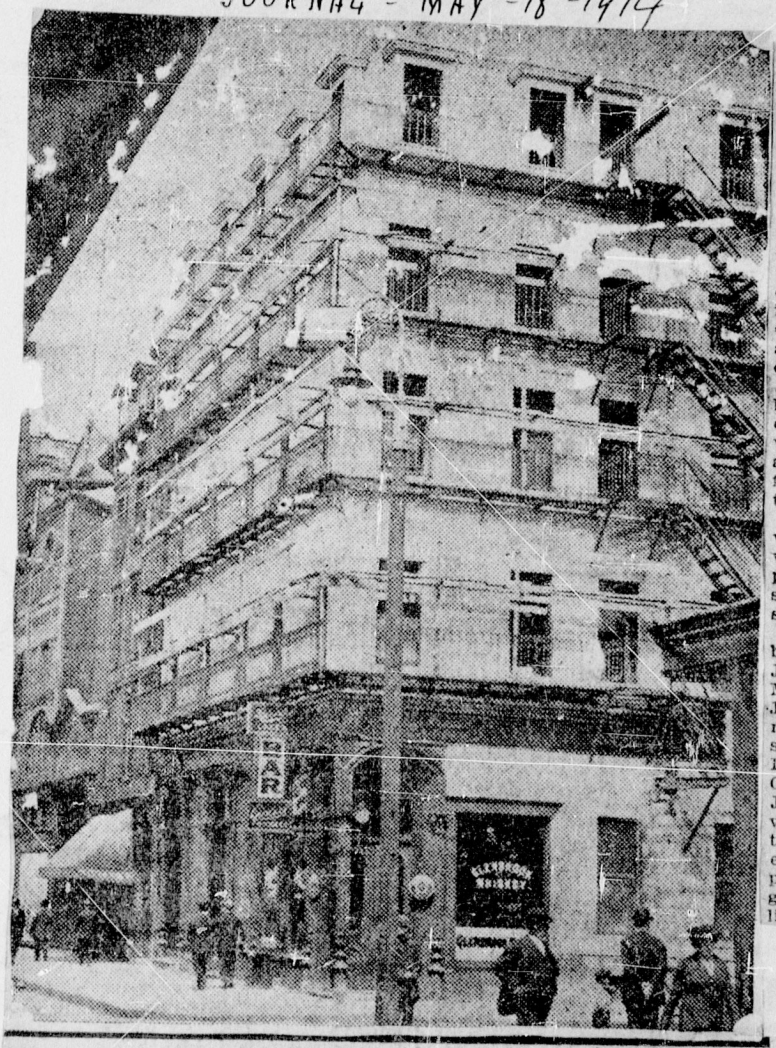
The organization certificate gives the name of the reserve bank, the district covered by it, the city and state in which it is to be located, the amount and number of shares of its capital stock, the names of the banks with the amount of stock subscribed and extends the privilege of the federal reserve act to the members.

Col. Gaston believes that the bank will keep rates steady and furnish immediate relief in times of financial stringency. He recalled yesterday the panic of 1907, when Boston had money on deposit in New York banks which was urgently needed here, but could not be obtained because the New York bankers looked after the interests of their own section first. A repetition of the same conditions was feared by New England bankers should this section be made dependent upon New York under the present act.

Big Enough to Have Bank.

"Boston is big enough to have a bank of its own," said Col. Gaston yesterday, "and the $10,000,000 resources will be here for use in Boston and New England when needed."

JOURNAL - MAY - 18 - 1914



South End lodging house where twenty-seven lives were lost in recent fire, showing rebuilt walls and numerous fire escapes in sharp contrast to the old structure.

Fire Escapes Abound On Former Death Trap

d Arcadia Lodging House, Where 27 Lost Lives, Remodeled With Concrete Exterior and Galvanized Steel Roofing in Place of Slate Tiling.

re escapes in profusion, a concrete cco exterior and a sheet iron top ry now mark the former Arcadia lodging house at 1202 Washington street, where twenty-seven unfortunates lost their lives in the big fire Dec. 2.

The contrast between the structure as it was when it was conducted as a 10-cent lodging house by Joseph Lyons, the lodging house king, at the time of the fire, and its present appearance during the height of the rebuilding, makes it of exceptional interest to the hundreds of thousands who pass the spot in the Elevated trains.

The outside of the b ding, instead of eing a dirty brick as it was for years, is now spotless with stucco, and the mansard roof on the top story, which was formerly covered with slate, is now shining with galvanized steel roofing.

The walls have all been rebuilt and the supports strengthened to support the fire escapes which now bristle on every side of teh structure, where previously there was nothing but blank walls.

It is not believed that the building will reopen as a lodging house. The lease held by Joseph Lyons is said to have been transferred and the structure itself has been sold by Moses Gulesian, the real estate man who formerly owned it. No application has yet been made to the police for permission to reopen as a lodging house.

MAY-15-1914

Given Permission to Wear Light Clothing on Patrol Duty.

MAY 15 1914

An order giving the members of the fire department official permission to wear light clothing while on patrol duty between June 15 and Sept. 15, was issued yesterday by Fire Commissioner Grady, and is one of his first official actions based on his personal experiences while serving in the ranks.

Hitherto the firemen have on very hot days doffed their heavy coats without permission, and those of the men who believed in living up to every rule, and those serving under superior officers who were cranks on details, kept their coats on and suffered.

The new order allows the men to wear a light black shirt and necktie, with either black belt or suspenders, provided the badge is worn as conspicuously as it is in the regulation position on their blue coat.

Other general orders issued yesterday by the commissioner promoted Daniel J. Gibbons, John W. Smith, Stephen McGinley, Morris A. Dailey and David J. Lamie of the marine service to the ranks from first to fifth engineer, respectively. Transfers of Richard J. McLaughlin, Henry T. Brennan, John T. Griffin, William J. Benning, Allen J. Jervis and John E. Fleming, all privates, in a slight adjustment of conditions, were also announced. The marine engineer promotions came through the promotion last January to First Engineer Rufus W. Carke to the rank of lieutenant.

MAY-9-1914

MAYOR DISCHARGES AN OLD EMPLOYEE

George H. Grueby, an inspector for the Schoolhouse Commission, and an employee of the city since 1876, was discharged by Mayor Curley yesterday together with four other employees of this department. The actual discharging was done by the Schoolhouse Commission on the ground that the efficiency of the service demanded it.

MAY 9 1914

The employees named were given a thirty-day suspension, with the notification that at the expiration of that time they were to be discharged. They have the right, within that time, to apply in writing for a public hearing on their discharge.

Those discharged were as follows: Eva Duplessis, 153 West Concord street, a stenographer, salary $850 a year; George H. Grueby, inspector, salary $1800 a year; Henry C. Pickering, inspector, salary $1800 a year; William P. O'Toole, superintendent of plumbing, salary $2500 a year; Joshua P. Blair, architect, salary $2500 a year. The total saving effected by the mayor is $9450 a year.

ADVERTISER-MAY-18-1914

FINDS WATER METERS GONE

FINANCE COMMISSION SENDS REPORT TO MAYOR

PROPERTY OF FITZGERALD FAMILY IS INVOLVED

Investigation by Board, According to Report, Showed That Building Owned by James L., Brother of ex-Mayor, Received Water Free for a Period—Health Rules Also Violated — Property of Other Relatives Likewise Involved—Former Chief Executive Makes Caustic Reply.

MAR 18 1914

According to a report of the Finance Commission to Mayor Curley on the removal of water meters from certain property belonging to James T. Fitzgerald and Emily and Mary T. O'Brien, among the discoveries made concerning the property were that the Hanover st. building had been in receipt of free water from Oct. 25, 1912, until March 7, 1914, and that there were conditions existing in the building which were contrary to law and the Board of Health regulations.

The report says:—

"The property at 454-456 Hanover st. was acquired by James T. Fitzgerald on Jan. 20, 1912, but has recently been conveyed to James J. Crowley (Jan. 14, 1914). Guiseppe Angelosante has had the property under lease for the past six years and is now holding it under a two-year lease from James T. Fitzgerald, which will expire Oct. 31, 1914.

"Mr. Angelosante stated that under the terms of a prior five-year lease it was stipulated that the lessee was to pay the water rates. Upon the expiration of this lease, however, a new lease was made, dated Oct. 21, 1912, for the term of two years from Nov. 1, 1912. The lease stipulated that 'the lessor' (James T. Fitzgerald) 'is to pay the water taxes.' Thus under the present lease James T. Fitzgerald was to pay the water taxes.

Meters Removed.

"The Superintendent of the Water Meter Division, Mr. McMurry, stated that on or about Oct. 15, 1912, Mr. Arthur Quincy, representing James T. Fitzgerald, came to see him to complain about the over-registering of the meters at 454-456 Hanover st., and to request that the meters be taken out for a test. He also stated that Mr. Quincy said that renovations and repairs were about to be made to the buildings, and that the meters should be kept out until these had been completed. Accordingly the meters were removed from both houses on or about Oct. 25, 1912, and the cause assigned for their removal upon the official records at City Hall was 'for test.'

"The clerk in charge of these records, Mr. Haley, stated that he asked Mr. McMurry what reason was to be assigned for the removal of the meters and after some hesitation the latter had replied 'Put down for test.'

"Mr. Arthur Quincy, upon being examined at the office of the Finance Commission, did not recall ever having had a conversation with Mr. McMurry regarding the renovations to the Hanover st. property, but indistinctly remembered calling to see him to register a protest in behalf of the tenants in regard to an over-registering of the water meters. Mr Quincy further stated that no renovations or repairs took place at the time the meters were removed.

"Mr. McMurry said that he would have replaced the meters in the Hanover st. houses on Jan. 1, 1913, but he was so rushed with work on frozen meters that it slipped his mind, and at the beginning of the following year the supply of meters was so limited he could not spare two for these houses. When closely pressed for more definite reasons for the removal of the meters, Mr. McMurry replied that 'when anyone comes to City Hall clothed with authority from persons in power everybody sits up and takes notice.'

Received Water Free.

"Mr. Haley, the meter clerk, however, stated that he called the attention of Mr. McMurry about Jan. 1, 1913, and again about Jan. 1, 1914, to the fact that the meters had not been reinstalled in the Hanover st. houses, but was told that he (McMurry) would attend to the matter. It was not until March 7, 1914, that Mr. McMurry came to Mr. Haley and told him that the meters were to be replaced in the Hanover st. buildings.

"During the period when the meters were out of the premises no annual charge for water was made, as the clerk who has charge of the annual rate records received no notification of the change from meter to service pipe. Consequently, the premises were freed not only from the charge for water by meter rates, but also from a charge by schedule rates; in other words, the property was in receipt of free water from Oct. 25, 1912, until March 7, 1914.

"It may be worthy of note that the premises at 454 Hanover st. contain a store and tenements for four families, but only one toilet, and that this is contrary to law and the Board of Health regulations, which require a toilet for every three families; and also that in the lease of Mr. Angelosante it is stated that the lessee is of the opinion that the wall of the said building is liable to fall and that the lessor agrees that if it does fall he will rebuild it at no expense to the lessee.' As the questions are for the Health Department and the Building Department, both of these departments should take cognizance of this matter.

Names Other Property.

"In the course of the investigation it was discovered that from property belonging to the wife of James T. Fitzgerald and to Emily and Mary T. O'Brien water meters had been removed. In the first case property belonging to Mary E. Fitzgerald located at the corner of Park and Joiner sts., Charlestown, and which has recently been acquired by the city of Boston as a site for a fire station, had had a meter installed in it in the year 1909. It was removed on Feb. 8, 1912, on account of frost. A few weeks later, April 28, 1912, when the meter installation division was preparing to place a new meter in the premises a telephone message was received by T. V. Sullivan, the head of the meter installation division, from Mr. McMurry requesting Mr. Sullivan 'to hold up' the installation of the meter in the Park and Joiner st. house. Mr. Sullivan complied with the request and, although inspectors kept reporting to the department that the meter was still out of the house and that pipe service was being maintained, no change took place.

"Upon being questioned, Mr. McMurry stated that he was in entire ignorance of the fact that the meter had been withdrawn from the Park and Joiner st. house and it was not until the Finance Commission called it to his attention that he learned of it. He denied that the matter had been called to his attention by any employee in the water service. The testimony given by T. V. Sullivan that Mr. McMurry on April 28, 1912, had requested that the meter be not put back, and the fact that a record was made of this request at the Albany st. yard, do not support the statement of Mr. McMurry.

Order From Mayor's Office.

"In the second case the property is located at 4 Rochdale st., Roxbury, and was owned by Emily and Mary T. O'Brien. The meter was removed from the premises in the year 1911 and a service pipe, which had formerly been there, replaced. Mr. Edward T. O'Brien, who is employed as a deputy collector in the collecting department, stated that he acted as a representative of his sisters in interviewing Mr. McMurry and Mr. Wilson in regard to the withdrawal of the meter.

"He also stated that he might have called on Richard Field, the then secretary of the Mayor, in regard to having the meter taken out, but was not quite clear on this point. Mr. Wilson of the water meter division, who gave the order for the removal of the meter in 1911, stated that he remembers quite clearly that the order for the removal of the meter came from the Mayor's office, either in the form of a request to Mr. McInnis and transmitted to him, or in the form of a written memorandum. He has made a search for the latter, but cannot find it, but his impression is quite clear that when he wrote the order for the removal of the meter it was at the request of the Mayor's office."

MAY 19 1914

EX-MAYOR TERMS CHARGES "SILLY"

Says Brother Is Independent Citizen and Made Arrangements Conforming to Own Reasons—Says "Call Him for Answer."

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, when asked last night regarding the report of the Finance Commission, said that he did not know what to say to the charges, which he called "silly." "I am so sick and tired and bothered to death with the little, picayune attempts to get at me, that I do not know what to say.

"I suppose that during the next four years, they will find many such matters, by which they will attempt to get back at me. If the newspapers are foolish enough to pay attention to such matters, why, that is their own business.

"I did not know anything about the matter until it was brought up. My brother is an independent citizen, and I suppose that if he wanted the water meter taken out he made some arrangement to conform with his own reasons. If the Finance Commission want to find out about it, let them call him up and he will give them an answer.

"If that is all that the Finance Commission can get at a cost of $50,000 a year, they had better get out. I thought that when the new chairman was elected, that he would have some sense of decency about things, but it does not seem to be so. I am sick and disgusted with it."

JUNE-3-1914

PUMPING STATION ON CHARLESBANK

Official confirmation of Public Works Commr. Rourke's selection of the Charlesbank, the playground of the West End on the bank of the Charles river, for the site for the pumping station for the high pressure service was given by Mayor Curley.

This clears up a situation that has harassed the protectors of Boston Common for five years, the fear being that some mayor would give in to Public Works Commr. Rourke's idea that the Common is the best place for the station.

According to the plans of the present administration, the station will be above ground and situated on the mound or artificial hill that is opposite the Charles st. jail. It is claimed that the land is now but little used. The station will, however, obstruct view of the river from a portion of the jail.

RECORD- MAY - 12 - 1914.

Fire Hazard Bill Is Ready to Be Reported

The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs has at last completed its fire hazard bill for the metropolitan district, which will be reported unanimously.

It applies only to those cities of the district which, by a vote of two-thirds of the City Council present and voting, accepts the act, and to those towns of the district wherein a majority of the voters present and voting accept it. The act takes effect from Aug. 1, 1914.

It provides that the Governor, with the consent of the Council, shall appoint a fire prevention commissioner for the metropolitan district, who has been resident within the district for at least three years. His term shall be three years, beginning Aug. 1, 1914, and salary $3500. He shall have a secretary, salary $2500 and may incur such other expenses and appoint such clerical assistance as the Governor and Council shall approve.

All existing powers vested in other officers, boards and councils for fire prevention shall be vested in the commissioner, including the power to issue licenses and permits for the storage of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite and other high explosives, for their handling and transportation; also to issue licenses and permits for the keeping of inflammable fluids and oils, fireworks, rockets, fire crackers or other combinations of gunpowder and explosives. This power shall be exercised by the commissioner or other persons to whom he may delegate his authority.

Fine of $1000.

Owners of buildings who, within six months after having received the commissioner's notice, shall fail to comply with this order for fire prevention in violation of any rule or regulation he may make shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1000. The commissioner may make rules and regulations for fire prevention which shall be observed throughout the metropolitan district. He may require the introduction of portable fire extinguishers and require the immediate removal of accumulations of rubbish on the premises of any building owner in the Metropolitan district.

A city or a town which refuses to obey an order from the Commissioner or any lawful rule or regulation he may make shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1000 [illegible] the head of the fire department to a fine not exceeding $50 for refusal on his [illegible] the orders and rules of the Commissioner shall be enforced by the Supreme or Superior Court on his application either by writ or mandamus.

A person, firm, or corporation which neglects or refuses to obey an order or regulation of the Commissioner may be fined, not exceeding $10 per day for every day such neglect continues. Every fire shall be reported to the Commissioner by the heads of fire departments within the district within three days after it occurs. Fire insurance companies shall also report to the Commissioner or his secretary within three days after any fire occurs on which they may hold risks.

The salary of the Commissioner and the expenses of his department shall in the first instance be paid by the State Treasurer, and thereafter shall be assessed by him upon each city and town in the Metropolitan district—one-half in proportion to the last annual taxable valuation and one-half in proportion to population.

CURLEY CHANGES MORE SALARIES

MAY 12 1914

Mayor Curley has finished his work on the reorganization of the school house department, according to his own announcement. He figures gross reductions amounting to $13,600 and gross increases of $1700.

In addition to the changes announced last week, which were all reductions or removals, these increases and changes in designations have been ordered:

Horace B. Fiske changed from assistant secretary at $2000 to executive clerk at $2250; David B. Noonan, changed from executive clerk at $2500 to chief clerk at $1800; John J. Driscoll, changed from architectural draughtsman at $1800 to chief draughtsman at $2250; Charles F. Hosmer, architectural draughtsman at $1800 to chief draughtsman at $2250; Henry M. Curry, clerk to auditing clerk, $1100 to $1400; Herbert L. Patterson, civil engineer, $2000 to $2250.

At a conference held by the Mayor with the hospital, infirmary, penal institutions and supply departmental officials, the Mayor decided to retain John T. Connor, as adviser, without pay, in the purchase of supplies in groceries for the city institutions.

MAY - 11 - 1914

PROBING SUBWAY CONTRACTS

MAY 11 1914

CAMBRIDGE, May 10.—As an investigation of the contracts concerning the building of that portion of the Cambridge subway between the Cambridge bridge and Harvard sq. by Dist. Atty. Corcoran of Middlesex co. and his assistants, the evidence thus gathered, which the new district attorney declares is of an interesting nature, will be presented to the Middlesex Grand Jury at a special session called for the week of May 25.

At his home yesterday afternoon the district attorney refused to further discuss the case, except to state that the grounds upon which he interests himself in official capacity are that a portion of the contract provides that the city of Cambridge may buy the subway at the end of 20 years, and because of the many small stockholders of Boston Elevated stock.

If the city should decide to purchase the subway, it should be protected in the contracts in order that an exorbitant price, and the small stockholders should likewise be protected, claims the present county prosecutor.

The Cambridge subway was completed March 23, 1912, and was put in operation on that day. Just prior to the completion, Elevated officials gave out figures of the cost of the complete tunnel, including the Boston side and terminal as well as the Cambridge end, including cars and power, as $10,450,000, and the Cambridge end, track and line, as $7,400,000.

The Nawn Contracting Co. built the Cambridge end of the subway, and the contract, which was made in 1909, was signed by Harry F. Nawn, president of the contracting company, and Gen. William A. Bancroft, president of the Boston Elevated. Under the contract the Nawn Contracting Co. was to receive a sum equal to 10 p.c. plus the cost of the work. In figuring the cost, the following was to be taken in consideration: actual cost of all materials and labor, excluding the services of Pres. Nawn; actual cost of all machinery, tools and appliances purchased for and used in the work, less their value upon the completion of the work, excluding all small tools such as hammers, picks, chain ropes, etc.; cost of liability insurance carried by the contractor; interest on such sums expended for tools and materials, etc., until contracting company received payment from the road.

PLAN FOR OPEN AIR SCHOOL

On the eve of entering upon its first season under a new management, the Castle Island Open Air School, which makes a habit of giving between 150 and 200 delicate and anaemic children a summer school outing treat, in planning to carry on the traditions of the institution without a break.

The school, which was formerly under the management of the committee on open air schools of the Women's Municipal League, with the support of the Boston School Committee, is now managed by a committee mainly composed of members taken from the Boston Dispensary, the Instructive District Nursing Association, and the Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis.

The children, who were formerly sent through the Boston public schools, will now be chosen by the associations interested, though there will probably be little change in the sections from which they are taken. The children are taken largely from East Boston and the North End, and all are in poor health and such as get little air would probably be invalids if they were not given this opportunity to have their little bodies toned up.

Miss Foley in Charge.

The children range in age from seven to 11, and they are in charge of Miss Katherine Foley, a public school teacher, who has been at the head of the school since its inception, and a staff of nine other public school teachers.

The season will open this year early in July and continue through August. During that time the children are given from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. during five days a week at the island.

While considerable time is devoted to study, that is not the central feature of the programme, which includes the playing of games, folk dancing, a daily hour of sleep in the open air in folding chairs, and a substantial meal at noon. They also have a refection of bread and milk after arriving at the island.

The children take electric cars to the island and cross the bridge to the school. The picturesque island is an ideal spot for the children, who romp inside the fort, can have their school sessions in improvised school rooms in the fort in rainy weather, and also use the gun galleries. Bathing is indulged in once a week.

Started in 1910.

The school was started in 1910, and great improvement in physical condition has marked the progress of many a pupil since then. It has always been the intention of the Women's Municipal League committee eventually to turn it over to a permanent committee for the prevention of serious illness among city children of the crowded sections.

With the invigorating sea air, the care of skilled teachers and nurses, the lessons in hygiene and the other accompaniments, the committee feels that it supplies "not only the important ounce of prevention, but the inestimable pound of cure."

TRANSCRIPT - MAY-18-1914

BOSTON HAS A FISH POND

Angling in the Basin Will Be Permitted

Rules Made by Metropolitan Park Commission

Open Season Begins on First of June

Water Stocked with Trout, Bass and Perch

MAY 18 1914

There is good news for Boston anglers, who are disappointed in their spring fishing trip owing to the late season and high water. Beginning the first of next month, they can take their tackle over to the Charles River Basin and fish for trout, perch, catfish and smelt, and when the law is off on June 20, for bass. This privilege is accorded by the Metropolitan Park Commission, which has just announced that it proposes to open the Basin between the dam and Cottage Farm bridge to fishing.

How they will bite nobody knows, but there ought to be some good catches, for within the past three or four years the water has been quite extensively stocked by the State Fish and Game Commission, and fishing has been prohibited. Under the direction of Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the Commission, as many fish have been put in as was possible with the small appropriation allowed by the State for the purpose, but the stocking has included approximately fifty thousand brown trout, many thousand white perch, also bass and smelt and some Potomac catfish. There are no salmon in the basis, as it is not adapted to them, and there probably are few pickerel, as they prefer the shallower water up stream.

Dr. Field says that probably the fishing will not be particularly good, but there ought to be trout of two pounds or more in weight, some good-sized bass and a large number of white perch, the perch being well adapted to the water of the Basin. He estimates that the Basin ought to yield from twenty thousand to thirty thousand pounds of food fish a year.

The rules issued by the Metropolitan Park Commission, covering fishing in the Basin, prohibit fishing altogether above the Cottage Farm bridge, which is where the Basin narrows into a river. Fishing below the Cottage Farm bridge to the dam will be permitted this year from June 1 to Nov. 1, and in later years from April 1 to Nov. 1. Fishing is forbidden from the embankment or esplanade or from the floats and landings on the Boston side of the Basin between the Cambridge bridge and Charlesgate West, including the floats and landings lying west of Charlesgate West on the Boston side. This allows fishing from the shore below the Cambridge bridge and on the Cambridge side. The rules further prohibit the use of nets, seines, trawls and set lines, limit each fisherman to one hook and line, and provide that all fishing must be in accordance with the fish and game laws of the State.

The catch allowed any fishermen in one day is ten fish of a kind, except that twenty-four smelts may be taken. The trout in the Basin are of the European species and the season for them is now open and will remain open until July 31, but no trout may be taken under six inches in length. The season for bass will be opened June 20 and will remain open until April 1, but the limit on bass is eight inches. The smelt season opens June 1 and remains open until March 14, but the park rules will prevent fishing when there is ice on the river. White perch may be taken at any time and also cat-fish. The season for pickerel also is on at present, the closed season being March and April.

It is thought that most of the fish caught in the Basin will be of fairly good size, for the smaller fish stay up-river where the water is not so deep. Where the best fishing grounds will be it is hard to tell until the fishermen have learned their location from experience.

The water in the basin is not suitable for all kinds of fish, for the reason that it is brackish. Although it is a fresh water basin and no salt water has been admitted since the dam was built, there is a stratum of salt water at the bottom which tinges the whole body of water and makes it unfit for such fish as salmon.

MAY-5-1914

COUNCIL DELAYS ACTION

Declines to Act on Lighting Contracts Till Finance Commission Has Reported, Despite Mayor's Urging

Though Mayor Curley argued with the City Council for more than two hours yesterday for action on the lighting contracts, the Council refused to take up the matter until the Finance Commission had reported. The mayor entertained the members at dinner. Chairman Murphy, who was present, said that the Finance Commission would discuss the contracts at its regular meeting today. It is believed that with few alterations of the contracts, favorable action will be taken.

The Council voted to postpone action for another week upon Mayor Curley's ordinance turning the management of the local quarantine service over to Federal authority. This was at the request of Corporation Counsel Sullivan. None of the members of the Council, who had previously stated that they would oppose the change, announced any change in their positions, however.

MAY 5 1914

The Council voted to give a hearing next Monday, during the regular Council meeting, to petitioners headed by Representative McLaughlin of Ward 12, who ask the establishment of free dental clinics during school days from nine to twelve in East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston and Roxbury. The plan of these proposed is to provide free dental service to the poor children of the city. The petitioners ask the board of health to furnish the dentists needed for the work, each of whom is to be paid $500 per year.

The mayor sent to the Council the nomination of Frederick M. J. Sheehan for trustee of the Workingmen's Loan Company.

The Council referred to its Committee on Ordinances the mayor's ordinance to provide a bureau in the printing department for the purchase of office supplies for all the city departments.

The sale to the town of Hyde Park of the old water works system, which was thought to be finally settled, has been taken up by Mayor Curley and the Finance Commission with the result that the corporation counsel has been ordered to investigate the whole matter with a view to reopening court proceedings.

JUNE-2-1914

FORD AS OFFICIAL CITY CAR

Mayor Will Buy No More High-Priced Machines and Offer Temptations to Joy Riding

Mayor Curley announced today that hereafter the Ford runabout and touring car will be known as the official municipal motor, and that as fast as the present seventy-five cars are discarded Fords will replace them.

"You will find as a rule," the mayor said, "that city officials, before entering municipal service, were content to ride in a Ford car. Now they are satisfied only with the highest priced cars, or have been thus satisfied. I am sick and tired of paying high charges for repairs on municipal machines. Why, last year the city spent $3600 for repairs on one car that sold by auction for $700. Joy riding has become a habit, and I am going to eliminate t. There wou't be so much temptation with Ford cars. Furthermore, I am satisfied that these cars will serve the city satisfactorily and that the upkeep will be very small."

When the mayor took office one of his first acts was that of authorizing the expenditure of $5000 for a car for his personal use. There are no cars in the municipal service costing more than $3500 with the exception of the mayor's and the average price paid has not been above $1800. Three weeks ago the mayor ordered that all the city cars, with the exception of those used in the fire department, be quartered at night in one large garage, and that no car could be taken out after hours, except by the presentation of a letter from the proper department official. Since that time here has been no misuse of city cars.

MAY-22-1914

THEATRE MANAGERS PROTEST

Ask for Relief Against Ruling Prohibiting Advertising on Marquises

Vigorous protest was registered by theatrical managers at the mayor's office yesterday against the new regulations of the Street Commissioners which after June 1 prohibit the use of advertising signs on marquises and awnings. The delegation comprised Fred E. Wright for the Plymouth Theatre, Charles J. Rich for the Colonial, Park and Hollis and Edward D. Smith for the Shubert, Wilbur and Majestic. They asserted that the present conditions are a service to the city, in that the illuminations serve to light the streets around the theatres and the marquises provide covering in case of snow or rain. They would be willing to pay heavy fees for special privileges of maintaining the marquises as they are. The mayor called the Street Commissioners into conference and asked them to find a way, if possible, by which the theatrical men many continue to enjoy a large part of the privileges.

The Street Commissioners have just disposed of a peculiar award for damages in connection with the widening and extension of Avery street. Several weeks ago the Board awarded $14,000 on the property at 173 Tremont street, based on the rights of the owners in one-half of a twelve-inch party wall. The wall was removed to make way for a new fourteen-inch wal under the present building laws, and the Board has increased the award to $25,000.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY-18-1914

FIRE HAZARD BILL

Has Been Finally Drafted by the Committee

Measure Applies to Metropolitan District

Will Provide for a Single Headed Board

Almost Absolute Control Vested in Him

A fire hazard bill for the Metropolitan District has been completed finally by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and will be reported unanimously in the House, where Chairman Bothfeld of Newton will have it in charge. The measure comes as the result of the recent Melvin apartment house fire, which cost eight lives, after which an investigation was started.

The bill contains thirty sections and applies to those cities of the Metropolitan District which accepted the act through a two-thirds vote of their city councils, and to the towns which accept it by a majority vote of the voters. It is to take effect on Aug. 1.

MAY 18 1914

The measure provides in part that a fire prevention commissioner shall be appointed by the governor, who shall be a resident of the Commonwealth, and shall have lived within the district for three years. His term of office shall be for three years, at a salary of $3500 annually. He may have a secretary who shall receive $2500 a year.

All existing powers vested in other officers, boards and councils for fire prevention shall be vested in the Fire Prevention Commissioner, including the power to issue licenses and permits for the storage of gunpowder, nitro glycerine, dynamite and other high explosives; also, to issue licenses and permits for the keeping of inflammable fluids and oils, fireworks, rockets, firecrackers or other combinations of gunpowder and explosives.

No paints, oils, benzine or other inflammable fluids, exceeding ten gallons in quantity, shall be stored in bulk, other than in the tanks of automobiles or motorboats within the metropolitan district except in a fireproof room, the construction of which shall be satisfactory to the Fire Prevention Commissioner.

No part of a building, any portion of which is occupied for habitation, or of the lot on which it stands within fifty feet of such building shall be used for storage of explosives, inflammable fluids or inflammable materials, and the Commissioner shall have the right to cause their removal. If, upon his notice, they are not removed, he may enter on the premises and remove them.

No salamander or stove for drying plaster shall be used in any building within the metropolitan district, except under conditions prescribed by the Fire Prevention Commissioner. Any building used for the storage of inaflmmables shall be equipped with sprinklers upon the order of the Commissioner. Basements of buildings shall be equipped with such dry pipes as he may order.

Owners of buildings, who within six months after having received the commissioner's notice, shall fail to comply with his order for fire prevention in violation of any rule or regulation he may make, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1000. The commissioner may make rules and regulations for fire prevention which shall be observed throughout the Metropolitan District. He may require the introduction of portable fire extinguishers, and require the immediate removal of accumulations of rubbish on the premises of any building owner. He shall regulate the setting and burning of fires out of doors and the removal of vessels if necessary. He may require fire drills in theatres and schools and shall care for the safety of those employed in factories; the placing of signs and advertising devices and the posting of notices and placards. He also may require the heads of fire departments throughout the Metropolitan District to report all methods used, which relate to fire hazard and fire prevention.

A city or town which refuses to obey an order from the commissioner or any lawful rule or regulation which he may make, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1000, and the head of a fire department to a fine not exceeding $50 for a refusal on his part. The orders and rules of the commissioner shall be enforced by the Supreme or Superior Court on his application either by writ or mandamus.

A person, firm or corporation which neglects or refuses to obey an order or regulation of the Fire Prevention Commissioner, may be fined not exceeding $10 per day for every day such neglect continues.

Every fire shall be reported to the Commissioner by the heads of fire departments within the district within three days after it occurs. Fire insurance companies shall also report to the Commissioner or his secretary within three days after any fire occurs on which they may hold risks. The Commissioner shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the district, and shall [redacted] ods of reducing it. He shall make an annual report to the governor and Council.

The salary of the Commissioner and the expenses of his department shall in the first instance be paid by the State Treasurer, and thereafter shall be assessed by him upon each city and town in the Metropolitan district—one-half in proportion to the last annual taxable valuation and one-half in proportion to popula

MAY 11 - 1914

BIG SEWER AWARD MADE

Four West Roxbury Streets Named in $70,525 Contract Signed by Acting Mayor

West Roxbury is getting its share of sewer work this year. There have been several sizeable contracts since early spring, but today the largest contract of the year was that of $70,525 signed by Acting Mayor Coleman for the laying of sewers on Temple, Hillcrest, Loretta and Elgin streets to accommodate a rapidl growing sections.

This district has been the most insistent of all in the city for adequate sewer service in the last few years. Streets have developed so rapidly that it has been impossible for the city to lay the necessary sewers without neglecting other sections. This year, however, there has been more sewer work in West Roxbury than for several years combined.

MAY-11-1914

OPPOSES GAS CONTRACT

Finance Commission Suggests That No Agreement Be Made for More Than Five Years—First Break with Mayor

Rejection of the gas lighting contract between the city and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company pending before the City Council is recommended by the Finance Commission. The Commission would not have the city bound to a contract for more than five years, but in case the present contract is approved it recommends that the following defects be removed:

"1. The contract calls for furnishing lights of sixty candlepower and the test is to be a laboratory one. Such a test would not give a fair test of the light under service conditions. The test should be made upon the street.

"2. The method of testing lamps for purposes of fixing the amount of penalty to be paid for the failure to comply with the conditions of the contract is not workable. Under the method proposed there is no definite assurance that the candlepower of the lamps would be increased over the present average candlepower, which appears to be from thirty-eight to forty. The provision regarding candlepower contained on page eleven, section nine, of the form of contract drawn in 1911 is far superior and should be included in the proposed contract, if the contract is to be made.

"3. The clause which provides that the number of lamps furnished under the contract shall not be at any time less than ninety-five per cent of the number of lamps in service at the time of the approval of the contract by the mayor is objectionable. It would bind the city to maintain 9500 gas lamps for the next ten years.

"It might be advisable in the near future to do away with gas lighting altogether. There is no reason for any guaranty, except the provision that if the city shall see fit to replace gas lamps with other lamps it should replace them so as to allow the company to reduce its force of lamplighters by a definite number of routes and such discontinued routes shall be in the same neighborhood and contiguous to each other.

"The city should be allowed to discontinue as many lights as it may wish to, although in fairness to the contractor the scale of prices should be agreed upon whereby a higher price would be paid per lamp as the total number of lamps was decreased.

"4. In the matter of arbitration the contract should be drawn more definitely, so that if any automatic devices are adopted there should be no question that the city would receive its share of any savings in cost. The question of depreciation should apply only to automatic lighting devices, as the value of the rest of the plant has been far more than charged off in past earnings. The paragraph which provides that the city gets no rebate on account of saving in operation unless the saving exceeds $1 per lamp per year is loaded down with such conditions that the city is without protection.

"There are other minor defects in the contract and specifications, among which may be enumerated the fact that no provision is made for the care of fire alarm lamps. These lamps have been considered at a separate price in previous contracts."

TRANSCRIPT - MAY-19-1914

NO TEN-YEAR GAS CONTRACT

City Council Unalterably Opposed to Curley's Plan to Tie City Up to Long Period —Other Plans Suggested

If any contract is made with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company or the Edison Company it will not be for a ten-year period, according to the feeling of the City Council at present. Yesterday's conference at City Hall, participated in by the council, Commissioner Rourke and Vice President Edgar N. Wrightington of the gas company, served as another indication of the fact that the Curley plan is doomed to fail.

Much of the conference was taken up by discussion of the power of the council to draw up new clauses in place of the disputed ones and to make a contract along new lines without another public hearing. The question was finally referred to Corporation Counsel Sullivan. There is little hope of the gas company officials cutting their price, as announced at the recent hearing, in case a five-year contract is made. It will be $1.50 more a lamp per year than by the long-term contract.

Opposition to a ten-year contract was apparent in the City Council when the proposed contract was submitted. Since that time the Finance Commission has reported against it and has told the Council that the contract is otherwise defective.

The gas company's proposal, as was the case a year ago, has been divided into two contracts, one for supplying gas at the rate of $9 per year, and second, a contract for operating the lamps at $12 per year, making a total price per lamp per year $21. In case of the first contract, the price of gas is sixty cents per lamp a year lower than the price in 1913. The price of gas under the present contract is based on a yearly consumption of 12,000 cubic feet per lamp at eighty cents per thousand cubic feet, making the cost per lamp per year $9.36. According to Guy C. Emerson, who made an investigation for the Finance Commission, the city lamps probably burn about 14,000 cubic feet per lamp per year, making the actual rate to be paid for gas approximately sixty-four cents per thousand cubic feet. The price, he says, indicates that a small reduction in the price of gas has been made for street lighting, although no yearly total of the gas to be consumed by the lamps is stated. The second contract for furnishing street lighting equipment and operation at $12 per lamp per year is an increase of ten cents over last year's bid.

In case the city should reject the present proposed contract and also fail to make a new contract on a five-year basis, five propositions are advanced by Mr. Emerson.

The first proposition is that of the use of electricity in place of the present gas lamps—the substitution of either forty or sixty-candle power lamps. Mr. Emerson believes that the chances of a reduction in the price of electricity are much greater than of a reduction in the price of gas, and he says that it is a practical certainty that for a ten-year contract the electric service would furnish better illumination at lower prices than would the gas service.

The second idea is that of the city installing an equipment of inverted mantle lamps, as has been suggested several times by the Finance Commission. The price at which they could be operated with city labor at $2.50 per day is only slightly higher, according to the report, than the price bid by the gas company, and the superior illumination furnished by these lamps would, in Mr. Emerson's opinion, more than offset the increased price. If automatic lighting should be successfully applied the price for inverted mantle lamps would be below any price which could be reached under the proposed contract.

The third plan contemplates a continuation of the presetn gas lighting equipment at a lower price until the gas company has developed automatic lighting to such an extent as to enable the company to make an offer that would warrant the city in accepting gas lighting in competition with electric lighting.

The fourth plan is for the city to replace the gas lamps in the ungerground territory of the Edson Company and install inverted mantle lamps in the suburbs. About two thousand of the present gas lamps could be displaced. The plan would call for for the purchase of approximately seven thousand inverted mantle lamps.

The fifth plan is that of the city installing lamps and allow the present equipment of the Rising Sun Company to be used for lighting the suburbs under a form of contract that would properly protect the rights of the city.

MAY -19-1914

THE COMMON AGAIN THREATENED

Probably the mayor's suggestion, immediately after his election, that the city sell the Public Garden, was a mere piece of flippancy for the purpose of keeping people talking, but his proposition to put the pumping station upon the playground corner of the Common seems to have a more serious character. Must we begin the fight all over again for the protection of that splendid inheritance which has meant so much to every generation of Bostonians? It is not merely a matter of sentiment, though that alone should be sufficient to prevent any invasion of what now serves the people as the people of no other large city are served. It is the luxury of the poor which they can enjoy without money and without price. If it can be invaded for public utilities it can be invaded for other purposes. The real danger lies in the precedent. It would be a subtle beginning whose end no man could foresee.

MAY 19 1914

Possibly some great emergency, not now imagined, might arise which would justify such an encroachment; but it certainly has not yet arisen and is not likely to. We had supposed the matter was settled by the plans to put the station under Charles street, between the Common and the Public Garden. One of the mayor's objections to this is that it would seriously interfere with traffic. But at the worst it would be of comparatively short duration, and it might be possible to temporarily run tracks through a corner of the Common while the work was in progress. But there are better locations than have yet been considered for the installation of the plant. It could be put in Park Square, for instance. No effort appears to have been made to save this most cherished bit of Boston. No ingenuity has been exercised in finding a place that would fit the service and satisfy the public. The plan seems to have been to dump the station on about the first vacant place that the official planners came to.

Have the mayor and the commissioner of public works ever thought of the Public Garden entrance to the subway? Before very long the tracks will be changed and that costly excavation will have to be filled up unless some better use can be made of it. It invitingly offers itself for such a purpose as that now in controversy. The work which has already been done could doubtless be utilized in the construction of the plant. It offers an initial basis. A great deal of expense in the matter of filling might be saved and some in the work of construction. It would be more central than the far corner of the Common or Public Garden and it would be no offence to cherished associations. Even were it proposed to have a driveway above, that could easily be arranged so as not to interfere with the purpose of the station.

Doubtless there are many who have been anxious to see established this auxiliary to our means of fire protection, who would rather forego the service it would unquestionably give than to see the Common robbed of one foot of its territory with all that such a step might mean in the future. Neither economy nor necessity demand such a disposition of what is after all not a very serious problem except as it is made so. The Common must be maintained inviolate. That should be the Alpha and Omega upon that point. There are engineers in plenty who can show us other and better ways of doing what we would like to do than by invading its cherished precincts. Let us have the benefit of their counsel.

MAY -22-1914

PLANS "WHITE WAY" MARKET

Mayor Curley Would Concentrate Push Cart Men Saturday Evenings and Eliminate Congestion

Establishment of a "White Way" market on North and South Market streets entirely for the push cart men who sell fruit and vegetables in the market district Saturday afternoons and evenings, is the desire of Mayor Curley. A conference has been called for next week at the mayor's office to be participated in by the mayor, Superintendent of Markets Graham, the Street Commissioners, Commissioner Rourke, Police Commissioner O'Meara and Fire Commissioner Grady.

The mayor has investigated the conditions in the market district since Superintendent Graham took office and is convinced that not only is the congestion of push carts a serious inconvenience to traffic, but actually a fire menace. Hundreds of carts choke the streets leading from the markets. Complaints have been made by market men and property owners for many years.

The mafor was visited today by a representative of one of the large coal companies who talked over the establishment of a plant on the Mystic River if the city would dispose of a tract of about 40,000 square feet of land that it has held for many years near Medford street, Charlestown. The mayor instructed Commissioner Rourke to investigate and advise whether the land, which has been used for the storage of paving stones, should be disposed off.

May-19-'14 cont. on next page

CURLEY PUMPING STATION PLANS BRING PROTEST

Boston Common Society Leads the Opposition to Placing of a High Pressure Structure Under the City's Historic Tract

E-1

WOULD GO TO COURTS

MAY 19 1914

While state officials, lawyers, philanthropists and business men vigorously opposed Mayor Curley's plan to place the high pressure pumping station on Boston Common today, Myron E. Pierce, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Common Society, declared that it cannot be legally carried out. He said that the society had a certain amount of money in its treasury and if necessary it will go to the courts and obtain an injunction against placing the station on the Common.

The mayor has asked Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, to submit details for the project which would have the station beneath the Common on the Charles street side. Despite the pressure brought against the construction of the station at this point, the mayor says the city's interests should be taken into consideration at all stages.

Plan Once Abandoned

During the Fitzgerald administration plans were discussed for placing the pumping and a fire alarm station on the Common, but these were abandoned after meeting with much opposition. Commissioner Rourke was instructed to find another location and it was definitely decided to place the station between the Common and the Public garden. Some weeks ago when Commissioner Rourke presented his plans to Mayor Curley the mayor said he would study the situation.

During a conference yesterday with Commissioner Rourke, John Grady, fire commissioner, and John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department, the mayor went over plans for placing the station within the common.

Mr. Pierce explaining his objections said: "Our society has done what it could to preserve Boston Common, which is the best known park in America and the mecca of thousands of Americans who come here each year, but I must say we are getting a little discouraged.

Many Encroachments

"The encroachments now cover a very considerable fraction of its area and whatever the purpose of the building or structure, and no matter how out of keeping with the purpose of the Common as a public park and playground, it can always be argued that if it is put on the Common the city will save the price of a lot. Why not cut it up in house lots and have done with it? It would reduce our tax rates a few cents.

"We have fought this fight already two or three times and it is getting a little monotonous. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee on the subject and after a series of conferences plans were completed, an appropriation passed, and it was settled, as we supposed, that a pumping station should be placed under Charles street between the Public Garden and the Common. Why not let it go at that?

Calls Plan Unnecessary

"I must say that I have never been convinced that a high pressure pumping station connected with our regular water supply is necessary. The Legislature never contemplated it as a primary source of power for fighting fires. It was supposed to be for an emergency supply only and the act of the Legislature authorizing it clearly shows that the Legislature intended that water from the Charles river basin should be utilized and it was supposed that the station would be placed over near the basin. Of course the outlying districts of the city will get no benefit from it in any case."

James A. Lowell, secretary of the Boston Common Society, said the society would probably have a meeting after information had been secured from the public works department as to the plans in detail. The society he concluded would enter a strong protest against any interference with the use of the Common as it now exists as the city has no right to trespass. He added, however, that he would not object to the pumping station being placed there if none of it appeared above the ground, although he could not see what the city would save from its plan of putting the station beneath Charles street.

Mr. Martin Opposed

John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, also head of the Exchange Trust Company, strongly opposed the use of the Common for a pumping station or any other commercial purpose, because he did not believe there was any condition to warrant it.

He further said the reservation and preservation of the Common for the uses and purposes for which it was dedicated should be regarded as a public trust handed down from one generation to another.

When asked if the real estate exchange would take any action against this movement, he said he didn't know.

One of Mayor's Jokes

E-2

March G. Bennett, member of the committee on legislation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was much opposed to such a proposition. "It seems a great pity," he said, "to bring up the matter anew; it was gone all over before and finally decided to put the station under Charles street. The latter plan included some artistic architectural designs that harmonized with the gates to the Public Gardens and the Common.

"If the station is put under the Common it will be an encroachment for which there is no reason and we have already gone too far in this respect already. I think the Boston Common Society will take some action, but not before some definite statement is made by Mayor Curley.

"In my estimation this is another of the mayor's jokes. I thought his talk about selling the Public Gardens was a joke and told him so. He smiled and admitted that such was true."

Opposed to Buildings

E-3

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that he should not want to see any buildings on the Common. The committee of the chamber that took up this matter, he pointed out, was anxious that there should be no building conspicuous above the level of the playground on the Common. The committee under Clarence A. Blackall, he continued, had the encouragement of the chamber in its attitude that some plan ought to be designed whereby the Common would not be encroached on.

Clarence A. Blackall, architect and chairman of the committee on fire prevention of the Chamber said today that the consensus of opinion had been in favor of placing the station under Charles street except that he believed Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works had never fully accepted such a plan. Putting the station beneath the ground he explained would double the cost of construction although the difference in efficiency between the two locations would be negligible.

Would Set Example

He concluded that while he thought a building could be built on the Common that would be pleasing he felt that such a move was dangerous, as it was one step further towards using the Common for other purposes than it was intended and might lead to disagreeable results.

The chamber at first advised putting the pumping station under the Common when the question first came up, according to Mr. Blackall, but had then agreed to its location beneath Charles street. Plans were made by Mr. Blackall for this latter scheme.

Horatio A. Lamb, president of the Boston Children's Aid Society, was of the opinion that the Common should not be interfered with. It is one thing that must be preserved, he said.

Charles K. Bolton, president of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, said: "All the world looks to Boston as the pioneer among big cities in providing a large open space in its center. It would be too bad for us to take a backward step just now when other cities of the country are just beginning to follow Boston in this respect at great expense.

"As to the plan of placing it beneath the Common, I don't see how it could be done without defacing the Common by the limitation of the green grass and trees. I believe it would also cause offensive jarring."

Mr. Guild Gives Views

E-4

Former Governor Guild said: "The Bostonian Society was founded a generation ago as the result of repeated attacks by materialists on the monuments and public parks of Boston. I doubt very much

MAY-19-'14

whether the deed of gift by which the Common passed into possession of the people of Boston for their recreation will permit the erection of any such structure.

"The mere proposal of it seems an incredible outrage on every memory of the past. Why not a gasometer or a soap-boiling establishment for the reduction of offal? There is little enough space for the little children of the North and West Ends as it is. Any attempt to curtail that space or to destroy the beauty of their chief playground, a resting place and breathing space for the poor, should be resisted not merely in the cause of beauty but in the cause of humanity."

Mr. Mead Protests

E-5

Edwin D. Mead of the World Peace Foundation submitted his views as follows: "This proposal to put the pumping station on the Common is a new reminder of the Philistinism against which our citizens have to be alert if they would preserve the beauty and high character of Boston and the honor and dignity of the commonwealth.

"We have just seen the lower house of our Legislature voting for a statue of General Butler in the State House yard, and there has been similar action showing favoritism to Spanish war veterans in the civil service tests. The multiplication of this sort of thing is to be prevented only by men who are awake and resolute every day in the week.

"It has been clearly and repeatedly shown that there is no necessity for taking the Common for this pumping station; the matter has come up again and again and always been argued down.

"But then people go to asleep; and men to whom the common and its history and its beauty do not mean much think it would be a cheap and handy place for the pumping station; and so the thing is pressed once more."

REATER OPPORTUNITY GIVEN BOSTON SCHOOL SUBMASTERS

anizing with George E. Brock man, Michael H. Corcoran treasurer, Dr. David D. Scannell taking the of Mr. Thomas F. Leen, the new committee, meeting for the first last night, plunged at once into usiness of the year.

initial act was to give larger nsibilities to the submasters of ls. This is both to train them to e masters and to relieve the mas- of the school in which they are ing of some of their duties.

board requested the superintend- o ascertain from the masters of 's what duties other than class teaching is being performed by sub-masters, especially what ad- trative responsibility and oppor- es for initiative have been given

The superintendent was instruc- urther to impress on masters the tance of such responsibility and duty and consult with them as to the best methods to this end.

John C. Brodhead, assistant director of manual arts, was granted leave of absence from April 6 to June 30 to study school methods in Munich. Besides Mr. Brodhead, 19 public school teachers from other parts of the country will go on the same mission at the invitation of Professor Kirscheimer, director of schools in Munich.

It was ordered that the night schools bs closed a week earlier than usual this year, because of the fact that the day schools will have a vacation on the week when the schools should. ordinarily close. The evening schools will close during the week of March 30.

The sixth annual report of the board of trustees of the Permanent School Pension Fund, James W. Dunphy chairman, showed that $72,893.19 in pensions was paid during the year. The total principal and income on Jan. 31, 1914, was $200,890.76.

BOARDS' ACTION ON HYDE PARK FARE PLEA IS NOW AWAITED

Public Service and Transit Commissions May Act Today on Draft of Their Report on Dual Service by Elevated and Bay State Lines

Action is expected to be taken this afternoon at an executive session of the public service and Boston transit commissions at 15 Beacon street on a draft of their report on the dual service in the metropolitan area furnished by the Boston Elevated and the Bay State Street Railway companies.

The most important question which has to be decided is whether the citizens of Hyde Park should have a five-cent street car fare into Boston.

This report, which will be filed soon in the Legislature, has been compiled by a member of the transit board and one from the public service commission and is the result of an exhaustive study of the situation by the entire board.

For several weeks hearings were held and all parties interested had an opportunity to be heard. This was followed by numerous conferences between the railway officials, members of the board and the interested parties. Several railroad experts were also employed by the board. Inspectors for the public service commission were employed and assisted the board in the Hyde Park situation.

JOURNAL - MAY-19-1914.

TANGO BAN IS LIFTED BY THE SCHOOL BOARD

High School Boys and Girls Can Dance It to Their Hearts' Content.

MECHANIC ARTS TO BE TRAINING SCHOOL

Clerical Class to Be Organized at Roxbury High School.

MAY 19 1914

The tango has been given a new lease of life by the Boston School Board. Though there were many complaints to the board by headmasters and teachers, who saw only the evils of the "half-and-half" and "maxixe," the board itself decided last night that there was no harm in the dances if they were properly conducted. Accordingly full permission has been granted for high school boys and girls to tango to their hearts' content.

A decision which is of more importance to citizens in general, if not to the pleasure loving students, was that by which the board, against the protest of the Central Labor Union, decided to reorganize the Mechanic Arts High School into a training school to turn out young men educated in industrial lines under a scientific system.

Agitated Six Years

For the last six years there has been agitation for this measure.

Under its reorganized form, the school is to be in no sense a trade school, but rather a school where the young men will be equipped to assume positions such as foremen and superintendents of factories and plants.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, expressed surprise that the Central Labor Union opposed the move. He said that he had talked with several of the labor leaders and they had expressed approval of the plan. Chairman George Brock decided that a hearing would be given the labor men before the course of study in the school was mapped out, as he understood that the unions objected to the course of study suggested rather than the reorganization of the school itself.

It was further decided that Headmaster Charles W. Parmenter would be retained in his position, and Chairman Brock paid the school head a pretty tribute when he said that there could be no better official to direct the destinies of the city's new educational venture. The courses to be taught and the system used will be outlined by Professor Charles A. Prosser of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. The Boston Chamber of Commerce has been behind this change from the first, and to that organization, in a great measure, is due the reorganization.

Clerical School

An additional innovation along the same line came in the decision reached last night to establish a clerical school in the Roxbury High School. Its purpose will be to give girls, without cost, equal if not superior training to that given in the various business colleges. This school will open on Sept. 8.

It is purposed to have two divisions of the school, one to instruct in clerical office work, the other in stenography. In the first group the students will study bookkeeping, office practise, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, penmanship and business English. The second group will include shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, business arithmetic, English, bookkeeping, political geography and office practise.

The first group is open to girls who have completed two years of high school work, the second group to those who have completed three years of high school work.

Gen. Bancroft, Hugh Nawn and Others Summonsed by Grand Jury.

Maj. Gen. William A. Bancroft, president of the Boston Elevated, will be the principal witness before the Middlesex grand jury this morning, at the East Cambridge Court House, where the jury is sitting in special session, conducting a probe into the Cambridge subway contracts between the Elevated and the Hugh Nawn Construction Company. The president of the road has been summoned to appear, and in fact was at the court house yesterday, but Harry P. Nawn, president of the construction company, was called into the grand jury room ahead of Bancroft, and did not finish his testimony until the grand jury was ready to adjourn at noon for the day.

Another witness who will appear is City Auditor Charles H. Thurston of Cambridge. Ex-Mayor J. Edward Barry, who was chief executive of the University City at the time the subway was completed, testified yesterday morning, as did also Charles A. Snow of the firm of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, attorneys for the Elevated.

OPPOSE PLAN OF CURLEY

Dorchester Trade Association Does Not Want Gibson St. Land Sold.

The Dorchester Trades Association went on record in its meeting in Blake Hall last night as against the proposition of Mayor Curley to sell the land formerly occupied by half of the double city yard on Gibson street, and appointed as a committee to acquaint the mayor with its action Matthew Cummings, John J. Daley, A. N. Johnson and P. Ahearn.

The association decided to ask the mayor through its committee to establish a sanitary yard on the land vacated by the giving up of the double yard.

This is the land said to be wanted by Mgr. Ronan of St. Peter's Church Meeting House Hill, as the site for another new church.

JUNE-10-1914

2000 CHILDREN TO HAVE JOY RIDE

Boston Auto Dealers to Take Army of Kiddies on Trip Today.

More than 2000 children will anxiously look at the sky when they climb out of bed this morning, for upon the weather depends the famous outing and automobile ride they will have during the day as the guests of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association and hosts of private owners.

At least 500 automobiles will carry the happy kiddies to Nantasket Beach today, provision having been made by Secretary Chester I. Campbell and his assistants for 2200 children from the many homes of the city. This year there will be no procession, since it has been found in previous years that the running of the cars so closely together has raised a great cloud of dust. Were these cars, crowded with children, to parade, there would be a line at least three miles long.

Some of the cars are furnished by the different automobile agents of the city and suburbs, scores of others being loaned for the day by private owners, most of whom send their chauffeurs as well. To avoid accident, stringent orders have been sent out not to exceed at any time a speed of eighteen miles an hour.

Upon the arrival at the beach the children will participate in games, a hearty and substantial lunch being served at noon. In the afternoon more games for the children will be held, while the drivers of the cars will also compete in athletics for attractive prizes donated for the purpose.

As each child steps into the car he or she will receive an American flag and a horn, which will mean a riot of sound and color on the sands of Nantasket. When they start back at 4.30 in the afternoon each will be given a large box of candy.

The outing is an annual undertaking of the automobilists of the city and is looked forward to eagerly by the children, who will come this year from the following institutions:

Sunnyside Day Nursery, 41 Blossom street; Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Ruggles street, Roxbury; Morgan Memorial Home, 89 Shawmut avenue; Cottage Place Neighborhood House, 1040 Columbus avenue; New England Peabody Home, Hale street, Hyde Park; Cambridge Neighborhood House, 79 Moore street, Cambridge; Margaret Fuller Home, 79 Cherry street, Cambridge; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 52 Camden street, Boston; Salvation Army Palace, Washington and Brookline streets, Boston; South End Day Nursery, 23 Dover street, Boston; Quincy City Hall, Quincy square, Quincy; St. Mark's Church, 1042 Tremont street, Roxbury; Jewish Girls' Club, State House, Boston; Home for Jewish Children, Austin and Canterbury streets, Dorchester; Open Air School, Cambridge City Hall, Cambridge; East End Christian Union, 7 Burleigh street, Cambridge; Bowdoin Square Mission, Bowdoin square, Boston.

JOURNAL - MAY-19-1914

CURLEY QUOTES OTHELLO THIS TIME TO FITZ

Makes Further Reply on Question of a New Engine House.

SAYS GRADY SAW NO NEED OF BUILDING

Ex-Mayor Declines Further to Continue Controversy.

'Twas but a brief lapse into the vernacular. Shakespeare has again been called into the controversy between the mayor and the ex-mayor of Boston.

In reply to Mr. Fitzgerald's statement that land in Charlestown belonging to his brother was purchased as a site for a fire house as a matter of public duty," the mayor calls in Citizen Othello. Quoth—no, quotes—the mayor:

'Who steals my purse, steals trash.
'Twas something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his.
'And has been slave to thousands.
'But he who filches from me my good name
'Robs me of that which not enriches him
'And makes me poor indeed."

But Mr. Fitzgerald declines further to display his erudition. He says he does not care to engage in a controversy with the mayor, literary or otherwise. He simply declares that Mr. Curley hasn't the nerve to come to the City Club on April 16 to hear the truth about the recent administration.

But the mayor hasn't wholly forgotten Tammany phraseology in the classic glare of Pro Bono Publico. In some "Comments on this shameful record," constituting the longest statement he has issued since assuming the professorship of Latin at City Hall, Mr. Curley pours hot shot into his predecessor's camp. Among other things he says:

Pathetic Spectacle

"Nothing is more pathetic than the spectacle of a public official torn by conflicting emotions, love for his duty and dislike for his family enrichment at the city's expense. He must have shed tears of grief in this dilemma, but the tears did not blind him to his family interest. He acted with great promptness when he saw his duty clear."

The mayor points out that the loan order for $80,000 for an engine house was passed by the council Jan. 30, 1914, almost the last day of the Fitzgerald administration, that Mr. Fitzgerald signed it the same day, and the street commissioners took the land by eminent domain the next day, registering the deed in the registry of deeds.

Again: "He says in defense that I have approved the award for damages. I had to do it. When a taking is recorded the mayor cannot recall it, and the city cannot appeal from its own street commissioners' award. He did what I said he did, deliberately unloaded his family's property on the city without regard to the city's interest."

Must Have Shed Tears

The mayor's statement said:

"In reply to my statement that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's family unloaded property on the city for an unnecessary engine house site in Charlestown, Mr. Fitzgerald says that he was very reluctant to purchase the family property for the city, but that he was forced to do it as a matter of public duty.

"Nothing is more pathetic than the spectacle of a public official torn by

(Continued on Page 2—Column 2)

conflicting emotions, love for his city and dislike for his family enrichment at the city's expense. He must have shed tears of grief in this dilemma, but the tears did not blind him to his family's interest.

"He acted with great promptness when he saw his duty clear. He signed an appropriation of $3000 for plans for the proposed building on Nov. 25, 1913, feeling that he had thereby committed the city to the project. But the loan order of $80,000 for the land and new building was rather slow in materializing.

"It came at last, however, receiving its final reading in the City Council on Jan. 30, 1914. Mayor Fitzgerald signed it as quickly as he could put pen to paper—on the same day, Jan. 30. On the next day, Saturday, Jan. 31, the street commissioners took the Fitzgerald lot by eminent domain, and as I was to take office on the following Monday, two days later, and Mayor Fitzgerald thought I might not approve the scheme, he took time by the forelock and signed the order of taking on Saturday, Jan. 31. To make assurance of the family's interest doubly sure, the street commissioners recorded the taking in the Registry of Deeds on the same day, Jan. 31.

No Power to Reopen It

"When I took office on Monday, Feb. 2, the deal had been closed, and I had no power to reopen it. If Mayor Fitzgerald had left the order of taking stand two days longer so that I could have decided on its approval or disapproval, the city would have been protected, as a disinterested mayor would have taken final action. This is what Mayor Fitzgerald was bound to prevent. His Caesarian rapidity cannot be accounted for in any other way.

"He seeks cover under former Commissioner Cole's statement that this was the best site, and that it was needed. In the opinion of Fire Commissioner Grady, is was entirely unnecessary, and I believe the public will attach more value to the opinion of the veteran, Grady, than to that of the novice, Cole. Grady points out that the new site is only about 500 feet distant from the engine house on Winthrop street. The armory was located in the Winthrop street building up to Nov. 1, 1911. It was then abandoned as an armory and the space became available for fire department uses. Commissioner Grady says the old building can be remodeled at a cost not exceeding $40,000, so as to provide for everything needed by the fire department in that district.

Could Save $40,000

"The engine house and the armory are on land owned by the city, and the city can have everything it needs in the way of a new building without having to purchase new land, and save $40,000. Mayor Fitzgerald knew this, but he preferred to spend $80,000 of the city's money on a new site and building in order to help his family in a land deal, than to spend $40,000 on the old site and take care of the city's interest just as well.

"In concluding my comments on this shameful record, I want to have this significant fact noted: When the armory on the Winthrop street engine house lot was abandoned in 1911, it was known that the engine house could be enlarged, but some far-seing person must have had in mind the ultimate purchase by the city of the Fitzgerald lot.

"That person knew the street commissioners almost invariably award damages somewhat in excess of the assessed value. He also knew that the

could take land by purchase at a e not exceeding 25 per cent. of the erage assessed value for the three receding years.

"The Fitzgerald lot was assessed in 1911 for $7500, but it was assessed for $9500 in 1912 and 1913. The street commissioners must have had the higher assessment in mind, for they awarded $10,300 in damages. It is now said in defense that the award was only slightly in excess of the assessed value. True, but it was 37.3 per cent. above the assessed value of 1911.

"This increase of $2000 in assessed valuation increased the taxes received by the city about $77, but the balance of the $2000 increase is in the pockets of the Fitzgerald family. It is astonishing how all things in this case moved swiftly and surely to one end—the assistance by the city of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's relatives, as a measure of public duty."

JOURNAL - MAY-19-1914

MAY-15-1914.

CITY HALL & BEACON HILL
NOTES ON MEN & MEASURES

Mayor Curley

announced yesterday that the Schoolhouse Commission had completed its work of reorganizing the department, with the following changes: Horace B. Fisher, formerly assistant secretary, changed in rating to executive clerk, with an increase in salary from $2000 to $2250; David Noonan, rating changed from executive clerk to chief clerk; John J. Driscoll, changed from architectural draughtsman to chief of the division of repairs and alterations, with an increase in salary from $1800 to $2250; Charles F. Hosmer, changed from architectural draughtsman to chief draughtsman in charge of new buildings, with increase to $2250; Henry M. Curry, auditing clerk, increased from $1100 to $1400, and Herbert W. Patterson, civil engineer, increased from $2000 to $2250.

The completion of the reorganization, according to the figures of Mayor Curley, has resulted in a total gross saving on salaries of $13,600, with a total increase of $1700, leaving the net saving $11,900.

John T. Connor,

together with the trustees of the City Hospital and Infirmary Departments and the purchaser of supplies, D. Frank Doherty, held a conference in the mayor's office yesterday, at which the methods of buying sugar, flour, eggs and butter were discussed, and a decision reached to buy these supplies by the year.

Advertisements will be sent out and bids solicited from all the leading firms. Hereafter it is understood that John T. Connor will act as an advisory purchasing agent to the city.

D. Frank Doherty,

Puchaser of supplies, yesterday reported to the mayor on the result of the bidding for the city's supply of edgestone and flagging. For supplying 26,600 linear feet of edgestone the Lombard Company, the lowest bidder, submitted a bid that showed a saving over last year of $250.

On 13,000 feet of North river flagging and straight edgestone the lowest bidder, Maher Bros., submitted a bid that means a saving of $1040 over last year, a total saving of $1290.

Frank B. Kaulbeck and Annie Lawlor

Have been hired as compositors in the printing department at the prevailing wage. They are two rare cases of adding to the city payroll indulged in by Mayor Curley.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald

Has received a very complimentary letter from George R. White, Boston's largest taxpayer, written after a perusal of the famous book, the printing of which was stopped by Mayor Curley, namely, "The Advance of Boston." Mr. White calls it an important work and states that he intends to take it away with him for a closer perusal.

Speaker Cushing,

who has been much disturbed, and properly so, because of the dilatory tactics of some of the members of the House, was being accused himself of delaying matters yesterday when the Spanish War veterans' bill was reached on the calendar. After reading the title of the bill, the Speaker looked around and at least twice inquired:

"Did the chair hear 'pass?'"

Finally Representative Cox did pass the bill, but the supporters of the measure claim that had it not been for the tip from the Speaker no one would have cared to hold it up any longer and the House would have been saved the time which will probably be consumed in further debate in the lower branch.

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau's

advocacy of the governor's health board reorganization plan appears to have put him "in wrong" with the very people who were formerly his stanchest supporters. When health board reorganization was under consideration last year the opponents of the proposition argued that the advent of Dr. Rosenau would bring about the desired results from inside the Board of Health itself, and for that reason there was no demand for legislation.

Now that the bill as drafted represents in detail the doctor's views, the very people who were commending him a year ago are condemning him vigorously.

Senator Bellamy's

amendment to the Tinkham bill to prohibit officers of banking institutions from participating in transactions with their own institutions by which they might receive financial benefit is said to be carrying out the prearranged plan of the opponents of the measure to kill it. The House amended the bill as it came from the committee on banks and banking to make it apply to officers of savings banks, as well as national banks and trust companies.

Bellamy's amendment strikes out the provision for savings banks officers, and the feeling is that its adoption by the Senate will result in the death of the bill between the two chanches.

Governor Walsh

took his first afternoon off yesterday, when he permitted Councilor McGregor to drak him up to the ball game. The governor chatted at the game with Hughey Jennings, the Tigers' manager, with whom he is well acquainted, and laughingly told Jennings that he was the attraction which brought him to the game.

Hughey informed his excellency that he intends to reciprocate, and when the governor has some specially knotty problem, like the railroad situation, which he has to unravel, he intends to visit the State House and help out in the solution of the matter.

Was shutting his desk at noon time prior to going to luncheon, when he suddenly spied a copy of the Finance Commission's report on the water meters removed from the house of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's brother. "Ah," he said with a smile, "I think I shall take this to luncheon with me." He did, and in some quarters this is looked on as a good omen.

HUNGER APPEAL TO GOV. WALSH

Swift and His Army of Idle Toilers March to the State House.

MAY 15 1914

An appeal to Governor Walsh to create a commission to go into the unemployed problem and do something toward solving it was the principal feature of a set of resolutions adopted by the "unemployed" at a meeting on the Common yesterday afternoon.

They had hoped that these resolutions might be read to the governor by Morrison I. Swift, their leader, and for that purpose about 500 of them marched up the hill to the State House and waited about half an hour, patiently and silently, for Governor Walsh to appear. Finally the sergeant-at-arms appeared and told the waiting crowd that the governor would not be at the State House during the afternoon. Swift immediately led them to the headquarters of the Woman's Suffrage Association, where they were addressed by Mrs. Leonard. At the present time, said the suffragist, women are too busy bending all their energies to getting the vote to trouble about the unemployed or any other problem. She assured them, however, that women are most sympathetic over their situation, and that if women ever get the vote, there will be no unemployed.

On the Common later, the men were addressed by Mr. Swift, Organizer Ballinger of the I. W. W., Harry Phillips, Tom Connoly, and a number of the unemployed themselves, who told of their futile efforts to secure work. The petition which will be presented to the governor some day next week is as follows:

"Sir—You assured us of your sympathy when we visited you weeks ago, and you gave us strong reasons to expect something more than that. Nothing so far as we know has resulted. Is this the right executive attitude? Is Massachusetts indifferent to one of the greatest problems before the civilized world? Are the elected officers of the Commonwealth willing to shirk responsibility when hundreds of homeless men, unable to find work, walk the streets in actual starvation?

"Once more we beg for immediate relief work. Provide these men with even two hours of work each day and they can pull through. But to give them no work and no attention is a disgrace to the city and to the State. A great number are so underfed that they are unfit to do a full day's labor.

"But we now realize that the Legislature is staggered and confused by the apparent difficulties and complexity of the problem, and is paralyzed as to the course to take. This, and your own delay of action, make it plain that a thorough study of what has been done in other countries is needed.

"We therefore urge you to move for the creation of a commission to go into all the phases of the unemployment problem and to report a plan for solving it in this State to the next General Court. We trust that you will assume the responsibility and take the initiative to obtain such a commission."

JOURNAL - MAY-19-1914

HOUSE OPPOSES DIPLOMAS FOR BAR ADMISSION

Legislators Vote to Give All Men Opportunity to Be Attorneys.

SCHOOL TRAINING IS NOT REQUIRED

Substituted Bill Calls for Moral Character and Knowledge.

MAY 19 1914

It will not be necessary in the future for applicants for admission to the bar to be graduates from a high school or to pass a general examination equivalent to that for high school graduates if the decision of the Massachusetts House of Representatives is finally enacted into law.

By a vote of 123 to 75 the House yesterday substituted a bill, presented by Haines of Medford, which provides that the moral character of the applicant, his knowledge of law and his ability to express himself in writing shall be the basis of examinations for admission to the bar.

The bill was strongly opposed by Representatives Manning and Cox of the committee on judiciary, and was advocated by Lomasney and Robinson of Boston.

"How is a young man who has to leave high school to take care of a family going to be admitted to practise law, if, in after years, he finds he has the talent to be a lawyer?" asked Lomasney.

"We should be fair to the children of the working people. An older man can not go into these high schools with a crowd of boys.

"Why should the college man object to competing with these self-made men? This bill gives the man with a knowledge of the law, no matter where he acquired it, a chance to test his ability. The present law is an abridgement of the rights of the common people.

"Did James E. Cotter graduate from a day high school?"

"The qualifications should be made higher rather than lower," declared Manning of Peabody in opposition to the bill. "The poor man who occasionally needs a lawyer should be protected by the Commonwealth. A lawyer needs the general education as well as well as a doctor. We have provided that all that is necessary for examination is a common school education, and that is not unreasonable. A high school education or its equivalent is sufficient, but this should be insisted upon."

Cox of Boston contended that a man graduating from an evening high school of equal grade with the public day high schools may be admitted under the present law. If a man can pass an entrance examination for a normal school he may take the bar examination. "Massachusetts was among the last States to accept the present rule," he said. "You are not helping the poor fellow by letting down the bars and letting him take the bar examination when he is unprepared by general education. A lawyer is not a lawyer simply because he has passed a bar examination. A man can prepare for this in two months. For the good of this profession let us not depart from the procedure of our neighboring States."

The House again went on record in favor of the bill to grant parties casting 10 per cent. of the vote at a State election the right to representation on the various election boards, overturning the adverse report of the ways and means committee by a vote of 52 to 50.

Carr of Hopkinton, Gurney of Whitman, Currier of Lynn and Webster of Boxford, all Progressives, favored the bill and declared that in a few years the Republican party would cease to be one of the two leading political organizations, as defined by the statutes at the present time.

Reconsideration was refused on a bill to provide for teaching agriculture in the homes, the motion of Armstrong of Somerville being defeated, 34 to 63.

By a vote of 57 to 16, the House overruled the adverse report of the metropolitan affairs committee and substituted a bill for the payment of $5000 to John Stuart of Wollaston for loss of business due to the construction of a drawless bridge over Sachem brook, Quincy.

After brief opposition by Hackett of Boston, the bill to establish a license fee of $5 for motor trucks of one ton capacity and $3 additional for each additional ton, was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 60 to 26.

SPLIT ON FIRE HAZARD BILL BY DEMOCRATS

Measure for Fire Prevention Commissioner to Be Reported Today.

WILL SERVE 3 YEARS AT SALARY OF $3500

Is Given Broad Powers Under Scope of House Measure.

MAY 19 1914

With practically every Democratic member of the committee either dissenting or reserving his right to vote against the bill, the committee on metropolitan affairs will report in the House today the proposition advocated by the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of a fire prevention commissioner to have charge of fire prevention in the metropolitan district.

The split in the committee on the bill is brought about by the fact that Mayor Curley, Fire Commissioner Grady, Corporation Counsel Sullivan and Building Commissioner O'Hearn of Boston are strongly opposed to the measure and believe that the creation of a new commissioner is wholly unnecessary to the protection of life and the prevention of fire horrors such as the recent Hotel Melvin catastrophe.

Hot Fight Expected

The Democrats will make their fight for the passage of a new set of building laws for the city of Boston. They contend that with the passage of the new regulations as to the construction of buildings the trouble with the present situation will be relieved, and a hot fight may be expected on the floor of the House.

The fire prevention commissioner bill will be filed in the House today, with Representative Bothfield of Newton, House chairman of the committee, in charge.

The bill provides for the appointment of a fire prevention commissioner who shall take over all the powers relative to fire prevention now exercised by mayors and city councils and selectmen of towns in the metropolitan district and shall become effective in all such cities or towns which accept the act.

The commissioner shall be appointed by the governor at a salary of $3500 a year, and shall serve for a term of three years. He may employ a paid secretary at $2500 a year, and such other clerical assistance as the governor and council may approve.

The commissioner shall have power to issue licenses for the storage of explosives or inflammable materials, and as to the equipment of buildings and owners of buildings who fail to comply with orders of the commissioner within six months shall be liable to a fine of $1000. The commissioner may make rules and regulations for fire prevention which shall be observed throughout the metropolitan district. He may require the introduction of portable fire extinguishers, and require the immediate removal of accumulations of rubbish on the premises of any building owner. He shall regulate the setting and burning of fires out of doors and the removal of vessels if necessary.

Powers of Commissioner

He may require fire drills in theaters and schools and shall care for the safety of those employed in factories; the placing of signs and advertising devices and the posting of notices and placards. He also may require the heads of departments throughout the metropolitan district to report all methods used which relate to fire hazards and fire prevention.

A city or town which refuses to obey an order from the commissioner or any lawful rule or regulation which he may make shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1000, and head of a fire department to a fine not exceeding $50 for a refusal on his part. The orders and rules of the commissioner shall be enforced by the Supreme or Superior Court on his application either by writ or mandamus.

ADVERTISER - MAY-19-1914

BOSTON TO HAVE A NEW SCHOOL

TO PROVIDE BUSINESS TRAINING FOR STUDENTS

BOARD DECIDES ON ACTION AT MEETING

Aim Is to Give Students in Higher Grades Thorough Mercantile Training for Clerical Positions and Will Be Located in Roxbury —Instruction to Start in September — To Be of Commercial College Standard.

Another school by which high school students may procure a thorough business education of the standard of a business college was authorized at last night's meeting of the Boston School Committee. The school is to be known as the Boston Clerical School with quarters in Roxbury High School, and will open in September for all students who have passed at least two years' work in high school.

The idea of the school was brought forward at the Committee meeting four weeks ago by Committeeman David B. Scannell. To his untiring work can be laid the fact that the plans for the course have already been formulated, which will bring splendid results, it is thought.

One course will be for office service, open to students who have completed two years satisfactory work. The work consists of bookkeeping, office practice, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, penmanship and business English.

Courses of Study.

The second course is for higher clerical work, available to students who have completed three years work. It consists of shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, business arithmetic, English, bookkeeping, political geography, and office practice.

The pupils will be advanced as quickly in each of the courses as their progress will permit, and they will be given certificates upon the completion of the course, without regard to the length of time it has required them to complete it.

It was also ordered that the headmaster of Roxbury High School shall have charge of the commercial work and will be executive head of the high school. The college work, general work and normal courses in the high school, however, will be in charge of the headmaster of the West Roxbury High School.

C. L. U. to Be Heard.

In reply to a protest from the Central Labor Union against the School Committee taking final action with regard to the change of studies in the Mechanic Arts High School without a public hearing, the secretary was instructed to inform the Union that it was not proposed to take final action on the course of studies there until later, when the Union would be given an opportunity to be heard. It was necessary, however, to take the first steps towards the proposed change so that the necessary work could be done in time for the September opening.

Chairman Brock said that it was not proposed to cut off the opportunities of the present students from continuing their courses they have begun. Those who successfully pass the first year examination may go through their courses so that they may prepare to enter the Institute of Technology or other technical schools, if they so wish.

A communication was received from the Commission on Extension Courses of Harvard University, who have been conducting a series of studies in the Normal School for the past year.

That communication stated that the commission had voted that in view of the recommendations of those committees of the three departments concerned, the dean was authorized to notify the Superintendent of the Boston schools that the students who pass the Boston Normal School courses in English, solid geometry, trigonometry, physiography and educational psychology will be given credit for completing one full course for each of these subjects towards the degree of Associate of Arts.

A letter was received from Headmaster Parmenter of Mechanic Arts High School, stating that though he opposed a change in study at that school he was just as ready to work enthusiastically for the success of any course which the committee may order.

The Superintendent submitted an estimate of the number of pupils who are expected to enter the High and Latin schools this fall. The estimate shows an increase approximately of 772 pupils, making the approximate total membership of 15,979 students. Considerable increases are expected in Latin, Charlestown, Dorchester, East Boston, Girls', Roxbury and South Boston High schools and the High School of Commerce and the High School of Practical Arts. Losses are expected in West Roxbury High School and slight gains in Brighton, English, Hyde Park and Mechanics Arts High schools. No change is expected in the Girls' Latin School.

MAY-30-1914

BETTER FIRE PROTECTION.

Mayor Curley is quite right in insisting that all private hospitals in Boston shall have satisfactory facilities for the protection of the patients from any danger arising from a sudden fire. The average hospital has a large quota of patients who are unable to move rapidly, if they can move at all. Many of the private hospitals have been merely remodelled residences, and some of them have no more or better fire-escape facilities, than when these structures were occupied by a single household. Of course it may be said that no sane person should enter a hospital where the conditions for escape from fire are not safe and suitable. But the average patient never considers that matter at all but goes where the doctor, in charge o the case, advises.

MAY-6-1914

Monthly Report of City Auditor Reveals Fact That Mayor's Pruning Leaves May's Expenses Almost Same as Last Year.

The monthly report of City Auditor Mitchell for May 1 reveals the fact that not all the pruning of bills by reductions in salary and removals from office by Mayor Curley has yet produced a condition where the monthly expenses of the city of Boston are less than they were one year ago.

The latest auditor's report shows a May draft for all departments amounting to $2,039,636.09 and a total of expenditures so far for 1914-15 of $6,512,695.18. The May draft last year was $2,079,439 and the total of expenditures to that time was $6,391,096.81.

The total amount of money which the city could borrow within the debt limit on April 30 was $1,629,045.91.

MAY-30-1914

LONG CONTROVERSY WITH CITY ENDED

By Agreement Made at Conference in Mayor's Office, and Payment of $6950, All Claims Settled.

The long standing Gately-City of Boston litigation that has been in progress for 12 years and which the city almost settled for upwards of $50,000 during the past few years was definitely settled at a conference in the Mayor's office by the agreement for the city to pay $6950.

With the closing of this matter, Mayor Curley instructed Public Works Commr. Rourke to cause all employees of his department to remember that the next time a city employee placed a pebble or a stick of wood on the Gately property it will mean the discharge from the service of that employee.

The claim arose out of the action of the city in putting a sewer through the property of Mary Gately on Albany st. This is where the so-called death trap wharf is located from which a number of children have tumbled into the South Cove and lost their lives.

The payment of the $6950 makes a total of $46,300 that has been paid to Mary Gately for damage to this property, awards having been made previously three times by the courts, the last being in 1911.

As part of the agreement, representatives of Mary Gately agreed to give the city a clean bill of health in the matter henceforth.

MAY-9-1914.

MAYOR OFFERS WORK TO UNEMPLOYED ARMY

Addresses Gathering at City Hall and Says He Has Jobs for All Boston Men Among Them—Only Three Accept.

Only three of Morrison I. Swift's army of unemployed made application to Mayor Curley for employment. Though the Mayor kept a secretary on hand all afternoon to receive possible applicants, to give them letters of introduction to employers who had promised to put them to work, 48 of the 50 jobs given were unsolicited last night.

One of the three that made application refused to accept the Mayor's letter of introduction because he "thought the work would be too hard," he told Sec. Dolan, and because he did not want to go so far away. The work was at the Fore River shipbuilding plant.

The Mayor had made it a condition that applicants must bring certificates from the Election Department of their residence in Boston. At that office it was stated that eight had applied for certificates. The Mayor's office was anxious to know what happened to the five who did not follow up the securing of the certificates with presentation at the Mayor's office, but could find nothing more definite than a rumor that they had been warned away by the one who did apply and thought the work would be too hard.

Though Morrison I. Swift, the leader, told Mayor Curley Thursday that he could lead an army of 1000 down to meet the Mayor, there were not that many in the entire audience in front of the hall, and more than two-thirds of the audience was composed of clerks who were on their lunch hour and were merely spectators of the proceedings.

The Mayor called for a show of hands among the army for those who reside and vote in Boston, and his own estimate was that 35 hands were shown.

HERALD - MAY-19-1914

AGREE PUMPING STATION SHALL GO ON COMMON

Mayor and Department Heads Decide City's Interests Outweigh Sentimental Considerations and Select Site Beneath the Ball Field on the Charles Street Side.

MAY 19 1914

Regardless of opposition on the part of members of the Boston Common Society and all others opposed to placing the city's high pressure water pumping station within the confines of the Common, Mayor Curley's present plans provide for the construction of the station beneath the Common on the Charles street side.

Although the mayor realizes that all possible pressure may be brought to bear to prevent the construction of the station at that point, he believes that the city's interests should be taken into consideration at all stages.

During the Fitzgerald administration, plans were considered for placing the pumping and an auxiliary fire alarm stations on or beneath the Common, but the plans were abandoned after members of the Boston Common Society and others stormed the mayor's office and strenuously protested.

As a result, Mayor Fitzgerald instructed Commissioner Rourke of the public works department to find another location. For some time plans were under consideration for placing the station beneath the Public Garden, and later it was definitely decided to place the pumping station beneath Charles street, between the Common and Public Garden.

Discards Old Plans.

Some weeks ago, when Commissioner Rourke presented his plans to Mayor Curley and discussed the advisability of authorizing him to advertise for bids for the construction of the pumping station, the mayor said he would study the situation, and yesterday he discarded all the original plans on the ground that the building of the structure would greatly interfere with traffic and took up the question of placing the new station beneath the Common.

During a conference yesterday afternoon with Commissioner Rourke, Fire Commissioner Grady and Chairman Dillon of the park and recreation department, the mayor went over his plans for constructing the station within the confines of the Common and unless something unforeseen happens the structure will be placed there. Although the plans provide for placing the station beneath the surface, there was some discussion about having the top of the structure some feet above the surface of the Common to provide sufficient light and air.

Defend Mayor's Choice.

Those who have discussed the proposed plans with the mayor say that he sees no reason why there should be any opposition to the structure on the Charles street side of the Common and especially in that part which is used almost wholly as an athletic or baseball field. They say a granite structure built along the same lines as the entrances or exits of the subway on the Tremont street mall would improve rather than injure the appearances of the Common on that side.

BOSTON COMMON SOCIETY WILL CONTINUE PROTEST

Members Voice Determination to Resist Encroachment.

Mayor Curley's plans for placing the city's high pressure pumping station on Boston Common will be vigorously opposed by the members of the Boston Common Society if the mayor attempts to put them in operation. The members of the society say that the pumping station question has been discussed time and time again and that they believe that it is not necessary for such a station to be erected upon the Common.

Edwin D. Mead, an active member of the society, said that before discussing the matter very seriously he wished to know whether Mayor Curley really meant to advance such plans or whether the plans were simply City Hall rumor. "It might be said, however, that every member of the Boston Common Society, and I hope also every serious citizen of Boston, will uncompromisingly oppose any such proposal," said Mr. Mead, and stated that he was surprised that the idea should be revived in any shape after its thorough discussion several months ago.

"If it is simply a way of saving money," he continued, "I believe that the citizens of Boston prefer to save money some other way. Since the matter has come up again, I hope a body of competent engineers will be called to pass once for all upon the question whether anything of the kind is necessary. It is a poor and trifling performance to keep the citizens of Boston stirred up again and again on the subject. If there were any real necessity for it, the case might be more seriously considered, but we have been authoritatively assured that there is no such necessity."

MAY 19 1914

Myron E. Pierce, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Common Society, said: "Our society has done what it could to preserve Boston Common, which is the best known park in America and the Mecca of thousands of Americans who come here each year, but I must say we are getting a little discouraged.

"The encroachments now cover a very considerable fraction of its area and whatever the purpose of the building or structure and no matter how out of keeping with the purpose of the Common as a public park and playground, it can always be argued that if it is put on the Common the city will save the price of a lot. Why not cut it up in house lots and have done with it? It would reduce our tax rate a few cents.

"We have fought this fight already two or three times and it is getting a little monotonous. The chamber of commerce appointed a committee on the subject and after a series of conferences plans were completed, an appropriation passed, and it was settled, as we supposed, that a pumping station should be placed under Charles street between the Public Garden and the Common. Why not let it go at that?

"I must say that I have never been convinced that a high pressure pumping station connected with our regular water supply is necessary. The Legislature never contemplated it as a primary source of power for fighting fires. It was supposed to be for an emergency supply only and the act of the Legislature authorizing it clearly shows that the Legislature intended that water from the Charles River basin should be utilized and it was supposed that the station would be placed over near the basin. Of course the outlying districts of the city will get no benefit from it in any case."

CUT RATES

WHEN the time comes for praising coldly and dispassionately the achievements of municipal service of Boston something more than passing attention will be bestowed upon two of the officers in the municipal navy. The report comes to City Hall that the captain of the city steamer George A. Hibbard thought that the good ship needed a coat of paint. Bids were asked for and the painters agreed that the city could stand for about $200 for the job. But the city didn't. So Capt. Sampson bought paint and brushes and he and the mate did the painting. The job cost the department $33.

The painters, no doubt, will call this unfair competition. Probably they will seek to have the economical captain disciplined, for saving money for the city is against all rules of the game. Any one would think that the captain was paying the bills himself.

HERALD - MAY-19-1914

FORGET FITZGERALD

THE usefulness of the Boston finance commission is not a matter for discussion. By the work it has done since its organization it has not only justified itself, but demonstrated its effectiveness as a piece of municipal machinery for any large city. It is to be credited quite as much for the waste it has prevented as for the savings its recommendations have brought about. But the board will not grow in public esteem if it fritters away its time on such small matters as the use of water meters in property owned by relatives of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

Since its investigation began, the commission reports, a brother of the mayor has paid a bill of $63.75 for water in a building on Hanover street owned by him. That payment covered service for a period of eighteen months. No one will claim that kinship to the chief executive should entitle a person to free water service. Yet it seems a pretty small matter to make such a tow row about. Besides the Fin. Com should remember that Mr. Fitzgerald is no longer mayor. Let i get on a basis of more than $63.75.

MAY-19-1914

COUNCILMEN TALK WITH GAS OFFICIAL

Legality of Changing Clauses Ir Proposed Contract Goes to City Counsel.

The city council's executive committee which comprises the entire membership of the council, yesterday had a lengthy conference with Commissioner Rourke of the public works department and Vice-President Edgar N. Wrightington of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company relative to the proposed street lighting by gas contract, which was recently put up to the council by Commissioner Rourke.

MAY 19 1914

The question of making a five-year rather than a 10-year contract and the advisability of adopting the finance commission's recommendation relative to the installation of a municipal lighting plant were considered, among other things, after Vice-President Wrightington had been questioned at length.

The question was raised whether the council had the right to substitute new clauses in the contract before the council for the clauses with which the finance commission found fault, and it was decided to put that matter up to Corporation Counsel Sullivan.

MAY-20-1914

FIRE PREVENTION—FOR 1915

After two months' brooding the committee on metropolitan affairs is ready to report the so-called fire prevention bill urged by the Chamber of Commerce. So far, so good. But the uneasy tenants of our multiplying fire traps should understand that between their actual perils and any benefits hoped for probably another winter's snow will fly. What safeguards this bill may provide after its opponents have trimmed it no one can tell. Even now it avoids every question of construction. It brings together wisely duties and powers now scattered through half a dozen offices, it takes needed notice of gasoline and salamanders; but it leaves every one free to build as many Melvins as he likes; it says the owner must install dry pipes in the basement should the fire prevention commissioner so require. This particular bill, strong as it is, will not give the troubled tenants any sounder sleep.

MAY 20 1914

Indeed with this long-distance bill in the foreground and with the report of the state commission on building laws formally put over to the next Legislature, it will take some special urging to get from the committee's pigeonholes the directer bill prepared by the Boston building department to amend at once our building law. Meantime every day is dimming our memories of the Melvin horror and dulling our fears for the occupants of the five-story houses known to every investigator as death traps more threatening still. The hundreds of tenants that feel themselves detained in dangerous apartments by unexpired leases might well get together and appoint a committee to watch their interests on Beacon Hill.

MAY-19-1914

REMOVALS EXPECTED IN THE WATER DIVISION

Mayor Considering Report on Meter Removals.

The finance commission's disclosures relative to the removal of water meters from property owned by James T. Fitzgerald and Misses Emily and Mary T. O'Brien were taken up yesterday at a conference Mayor Curley had with Commissioner Rourke of the public works department, and although the mayor announced his intention of studying conditions in the water division of Commissioner Rourke's department, it is understood the mayor will call for the resignations of several of the subordinates in the water service.

MAY 19 1914

"I want to go over the finance commission's report on the removal of the water meters carefully, and propose to confer with Commissioner Rourke about the matter," the mayor said prior to meeting the head of the public works department. "I may have something to say about changes in the water division in a day or two."

MAY-20-1914

REV. DR. GORDON PRAISES CURLEY

Speaks at Annual Meeting of Greater Boston Church Federation.

MAY 20 1914

Warm praises of the appearance, personality and ability of Mayor Curley featured the address of the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Church, at the annual meeting of the "Greater Boston Federation of Churches" in the Old South Church, Dartmouth street, last night.

Declaring that he had recently heard Mayor Curley speak for the first time, Dr. Gordon said he was strongly impressed with the mayor's manly appearance, bearing and speech. "It only goes to show," Dr. Gordon said, "that, as a whole, if people knew each other better, we would love each other more.

"We have all heard, no doubt, much criticism of the mayor, but a great many reputable men have done infinitely worse than he. I think I would rather impersonate a chap who is looking for a job, even if I knew I was doing wrong, than to eat my meals in sight of a crowd of men that were starving to death, and eat with composure, and be called a representative man."

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann presided, the Rev. Dr. George Hodges delivered an address on "The Associated Churches."

Speaking in favor of co-operation among churches and against all petty factions, Dr. Hodges said: "We see the devil in his pictures always represented with a smile, but what else should we expect when he sees those who might fight him so well wasting their strength and energy fighting among themselves? We want co-operation without any question of faith or order, or any discussion of differences, so that we can unite for the uplift of the community as a whole.

"I might also mention as an example that we perhaps do not know much about pugilism, but we surely know enough to realize that a blow struck with four fingers tightly clutching the thumb on the inside will hurt the giver far more than the receiver. This might apply to our fight against evil, and the fingers represent different Protestant churches and the thumb the Episcopalian church," Dr. Hodges said laughingly.

Officers elected are: President, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann; secretary, the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot; treasurer, James M. Bunnewell; vice-presidents, the Rev. Dr. George L. Cady, the Rev. Edward Cummings, the Rev. Dr. James Todd, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Rice and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Fulton.

The directors elected are: The Rev. Dr. Daniel D. Addison, the Rev. Willis H. Butler, the Rev. Dr. James A. Francis, the Rev. Frank L. Masseck, the Rev. C. C. P. Hiller, the Rev. Dr. Dillon Bronson, David P. Claghorn, the Rev. Alfred E. Isaac, David Lockrow, Sanford Bates, Fred R. Johnson and George F. Kendall.

HERALD - MAY-19-1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

Purchasing Agent William A. Boudrot of the penal institutions department, whom the mayor has designated as director of the Randidge fund excursions, will start the daily excursions for the children the day after Independence day.

Commissioner Rourke believes that Avery street will be open for travel within three months unless something unforeseen at the present time holds up the work.

The employes of the public buildings department are to tender a farewell dinner to Manus J. Fish, who retired as head of that department last week after a four-year term.

Ex-Councilman Willam H. Morgan of ward 22, who was one of the active young Republicans in the old common council during the last year of its existence, is ready to battle for a place in the city council if the membership is increased.

James J. Brennan of ward 3, a former member of the House, is to make another fight to be returned to the State House from Charlestown, he told a few of his friends yesterday at City Hall.

The civil service commission has until June 5 to confirm John G. Cusick as infirmary department trustee and Robert J. Dysart as statistics department trustee, and until June 12 to act upon the appointments of George R. White as statistics department trustee and Isabel F. Hyams as consumptives' hospital department trustee.

Supt. William J. Casey of the municipal printing plant has added two additional compositors to his staff—Frank E. Haulbeck and Annie E. Lawler. They will get $21 a week each.

Although the schoolhouse commissioners, through Chairman Joseph P. Lomasney, have informed the mayor that the recent changes complete the work of reorganizing the schoolhouse department, the commissioners will keep their eyes open to watch for other changes in the interest of economy and efficiency.

In the future, or, to be more explicit, during the Mayor Curley administration, the maximum salary for employes of the schoolhouse department will be $2250 a year, according to an official announcement yesterday.

Mayor Curley stirred up a hornet's nest yesterday by announcing he had not decided whether he would put the new high pressure pumping station on the Common or Public Garden, and that it might go on the Common. The members of the Boston Common Society are ready at a minute's notice to fight against plans for erecting any more structures on the Common.

George R. White, Boston's heaviest individual taxpayer and Mayor Curley's appointee as chairman of the city's statistics department board of trustees, is one who appreciates ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's "Advance of Boston" to such an extent that he wrote a letter to the former mayor commending him for the work.

MAY-18-1914

CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE Broadway drawbridge over Fort Point channel is closed for street car and teaming traffic for three months. While the bridge is being repaired there will be a foot-bridge for pedestrians.

With the approval of the civil service commission, the mayor has transferred Daniel J. Heffernan, chauffeur, from the public works to the schoolhouse departments.

MAY 18 1914

Maurice Ginsberg, operating room orderly at the City Hospital, has been given an increase from $35 to $50 a month and given the rating of chief orderly in the operating room.

The schoolhouse commission is looking for some 35,000 square feet of land in the Oliver Wendell Holmes school district in Dorchester for a new elementary school building.

Old Colony avenue is to be resurfaced from Hyde Park street, South Boston, to Mt. Vernon street, Dorchester, according to an announcement made by Commissioner Rourke after being authorized to make the necessary expenditure.

The schoolhouse commission has notified the mayor that none of the employes in the schoolhouse department who were suspended or removed recently asked for a public hearing under the provisions of the civil service rules and regulations.

Timothy J. O'Donnell, a former newspaperman who is connected with the city's infirmary department at Long Island, was one of the attaches of that institution whose work was highly commended by city officials generally during the recent tour of inspection of the city's almshouse and hospital.

With the approval of the mayor, Commissioner Rourke has transferred William J. Condon from the position of laborer in the paving division of the public works department to the position of extra assistant drawtender in the bridge division to fill a vacancy.

John B. McDonough of ward 23 quit his position as a sanitary inspector in the health department at $1300 a year to accept a $1650 a year position with the state board of labor and industries.

Supt. William J. Casey of the municipal printing plant finds that the work of his department has been increasing with such rapidity that he has been obliged to add another compositor to his force. He is John Lavis. He will get $21 a week.

Jeremiah J. Leary of East Boston, assistant registrar at the city's registry of births, marriages and deaths, was the only employe of that department removed. "Jere's" brother, ex-Alderman "Dyke" Leary, was one of the strongest anti-Curley men in the old board of aldermen and in the Democratic city machine in the recent campaign. But that was not all. It is understood that an ex-official from East Boston has been after "Jere's" scalp since the mayor went into office.

MAY 18 1914

The "Pro-Bono-Publico" march and two-step dedicated to Mayor Curley will be followed by a vocal composition, which will also be dedicated to the chief executive, according to one of the mayor's friends who is a music publisher.

The members of the Hendricks Club of ward 8 are faring considerably better than the members of the Pro Bono Publico organization of ward 17 at City Hall, the clubmen of both organizations agree.

"Heritages," is how Mayor Curley characterizes bills which have been put up to him for payment for work done for the city for the past year.

Michael J. Powell of 125 Conant street, ward 19, has been appointed as a fireman in the repair shop of the fire department at $3.25 a day.

Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald has been elected president of the George Putnam Home and School Association, which has for its object the improvement of conditions in the public schools and bringing about a closer relation between home influence and school work in the Egleston Square and [illegible] Hill districts.

The street commissioners have taken two parcels of land in Dorchester for a new sewerage works. One parcel, containing 2958 square feet, is on Hollingsworth street, and another, containing 1380 square feet, is on the same street.

MAY-19-1914

HEALTH BOARDS SCRUTINIZE T WHARF PLANS

Resumption of Fish Industry There Meets with Possibility of Opposition.

MAY 19 1914

Considerable opposition is developing, it is said, to the proposed reopening of T wharf to the fishery trade. The health authorities of both the state and the city are interested in the proposal and are arranging to look carefully into the sanitary conditions which might result. Dr. John T. Stack of the state board of health, and Inspector Jordan of the city board of health, made an investigation yesterday.

Activity along these lines followed the announcement last week that the stores along the old wharf might reopen under the management of some of the men now interested in business at the new South Boston fish pier.

It was declared yesterday along the waterfront that Mayor Curley has been or is to be in conference with the city board of health in regard to the matter. It is believed that he is in favor of forbidding all fish business along Atlantic avenue, and would go so far as to transfer the lobster industry from Commercial Wharf.

Both the mayor and health officials it is understood, are particularly fearful of the rats that abound along the old wharves. The danger that germs of the bubonic plague might spread from the rodents to the fish and thence to the people of the state has been recognized for years, and the strictest compliance with the laws of quarantation will be required, it is said, before any business of the kind will be allowed to reopen on the wharf. Some persons have gone as far as to assert T wharf shall never be used again for fisheries unless it is made rat-proof.

HERALD - MAY-19-1914

OPPOSES STATE'S RETAINING TAXES ON CORPORATIONS

Corporation Counsel Sullivan Says It Would Be Excuse for Further Extravagance.

Opposition to the House bill providing that the state retain corporate franchise taxes instead of redistributing them to cities and towns where stockholders reside, is registered by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan of Boston in a letter to Clerk Richard Knowles of the legislative committee on taxation. In his letter Mr. Sullivan contends that the proposed legislation would increase the state's extravagance.

Disputes Arguments.

"It is argued that, if the state had retained the $1,602,171 of such taxes in 1913 instead of distributing them to the cities and towns, we could have had a state tax of $6,400,000 instead of $8,000,000," Corporation Counsel Sullivan writes. "According to this argument, the state would have been no better off, nor would the cities and towns, taking them as a whole, and the only thing accomplished would have been the perfection of a theory of public accounting. I submit that experience shows that the additional money would be spent by the commonwealth; that the state tax would not be lowered, and that the proposed legislation would invite extravagance.

"Experience in this state proves that a statutory limit upon taxation is the only reliable safeguard against extravagant appropriations. Appropriations almost invariably approach, if they do not equal, the limit. These limitations upon municipal appropriations and loans have kept municipal tax budgets and municipal debt from soaring to indefinite heights. There are no such limitations upon the commonwealth; hence state expenditures are increasing in greater proportion than municipal expenditures.

Extravagant Tendency.

"The tendency of the state to spend every dollar in sight is shown by the increase in the state tax from $2,500,000 in 1904 to $8,000,000 in 1913, an increase of 220 per cent. The state tax for 1904, as estimated by former Auditor John E. White, $10,000,000 and over, and as estimated by Thomas White, House chairman of the committee on ways and means, $11,000,000. This tendency is further illustrated by the rapid increase in the state tax as compared with the revenue from other sources: State tax 1904, $2,500,000; 1913, $8,000,000, or an increase of 220 per cent.; while the revenue from other sources in 1904 was $5,781, and in 1913, $9,680,502, an increase of 60.7 per cent.

"This comparison between the increase in the state tax and the increase from other revenues shows how little dependence can be placed upon the promise to apply additional revenues toward the reduction of the state tax; as the record shows that all the increased revenue is immediately utilized and that further increases in state expenditures are authorized to an extent requiring increases in the state tax much greater than the percentage of increase in other revenues."

MAY-18-1914.

THEATRE STARS AID LOUIS GOLD FAMILY BENEFIT

Men and Women of All Classes Attend Performance, Which Nets $1000.

MAY 18 1914

Musical comedy stars, principals of the popular plays now in Boston, and vaudeville favorites contributed their services last night to make the Louis Gold benefit entertainment at the Majestic Theatre a greater financial success than was expected.

Men and women from all walks of life, many of whom never before patronized a Sunday evening theatrical performance, men of means who respected the crippled newsboy for loyalty to his family, and his chums among the city's "newsies," were in the large audience. They applauded the artists, they laughed at the jokes of the comedians, but not one instant did they forget what was behind it all, the memory of Louis Gold.

Mayor Curley, who knew the crippled newsboy, stepped before the footlights while the entertainment was at its height, and in behalf of the city thanked those present for their interest in a hero of industrial life. "This splendid gathering," said he, "speaks well for Boston, the city ever cherished in the country for its philanthropic work. It shows that the beautiful philanthropic spirit which has made Boston famous in the past, still burns brightly.

"Louis Gold was a splendid soldier o peace and a long suffering hero of industrial life. He had gone through 1 serious operations and had lost one o his limbs, yet he trudged along without complaining and supported an elderly mother, an invalid father, and nine young brothers and sisters."

In closing he quoted from one o Joaquin Miller's poems, and his remarks were followed by applause.

It is estimated that more than $100 was raised by the entertainment. The money will be turned over to a committee, which will create a trust fund to be expended for the best interets o the family. James Reardon is chairman of the committee, and with him are Max Mitchell, president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, and Louis Kirstein of William Filene's Sons Company.

The entertainment opened with Miss Jane Cowl and the members of her company in the climax of the first act of "Within the Law." Miss M. Harriet Joyce, a Boston contralto, sang, and the Newsboys' band of Boston played "The Palms" and a patriotic medley.

George Wilson, the old Boston Museum favorite, now with E. H. Sothern, recited Eugene Field's "John Smith of

Miss Grace Freeman, star of the "Phyllis" company, sang several of the catchy numbers from that musical comedy. The Bell Boy Trio and George Evers, who were at the Orpheum last week, furnished plenty of fun and song. A pleasing number was H. W. Fo[illegible] Carolyn Carr in recitations from Drummond, a Canadian poet. Lorraine and Bold contributed a musical sketch.

Bart Grady, orchestra leader at Keith's Theatre, directed, while the Majestic Theatre employes from Manager Edward Smith to the women ushers and door men contributed their services.

President Jack S. Connolly of the Boston Press Club handled the entertainment program in an excellent manner. The committee in charge of the entertainment composed Daniel Mulkern, Nathan Sodekson, "Happy" Rubinovitch, Samuel Sklar and Benjamin Waldman.

Among those who occupied boxes were President Joseph Lannin of the Red Sox, the members of the team, Hugh Jennings and the Detroit club, Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue, Patrick J. O'Hara, Senator James B. Brennan, Mayor Curley, Ralph S. Bauer, president of the North Shore News Company, and the publishers and representatives of all the Boston newspapers.

MAY-18-1914.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION SCORES MAYOR CURLEY

Denounces Milk and Coal Contracts and Opposes Plan for Street Lighting.

MAY 18 1914

Boston Central Labor Union yesterday condemned Mayor Curley for his recent action in awarding contracts for milk and coal to firms which are "antagonistic to union labor and fair conditions for the employes." Among the delegates who denounced the mayor and urged condemnation by organized labor, through its central body were some of his honor's most active supporters at election time, it was stated.

At the suggestion of the lamplighters and other interested unions, a resolution was adopted opposing the awarding of a contract to displace by electricity all the existing gas lamps of the city. Copies of the resolution will be sent today to the mayor and members of the city council.

Briefly the resolution states that the proposition afoot is to eliminate gas lamps and light every street and alley in the city by electricity, although no demand has been made by the public for such a radical change. In flaying the mayor, delegates declared that there should be "a thorough investigation" and "ventilation" of all the facts connected with the proposed change. They also pointed out that in every city of the country, and in all Europe cities both electric and gas systems are used as a matter of safety and precaution against calamity in the event of one system being placed temporarily out of commission.